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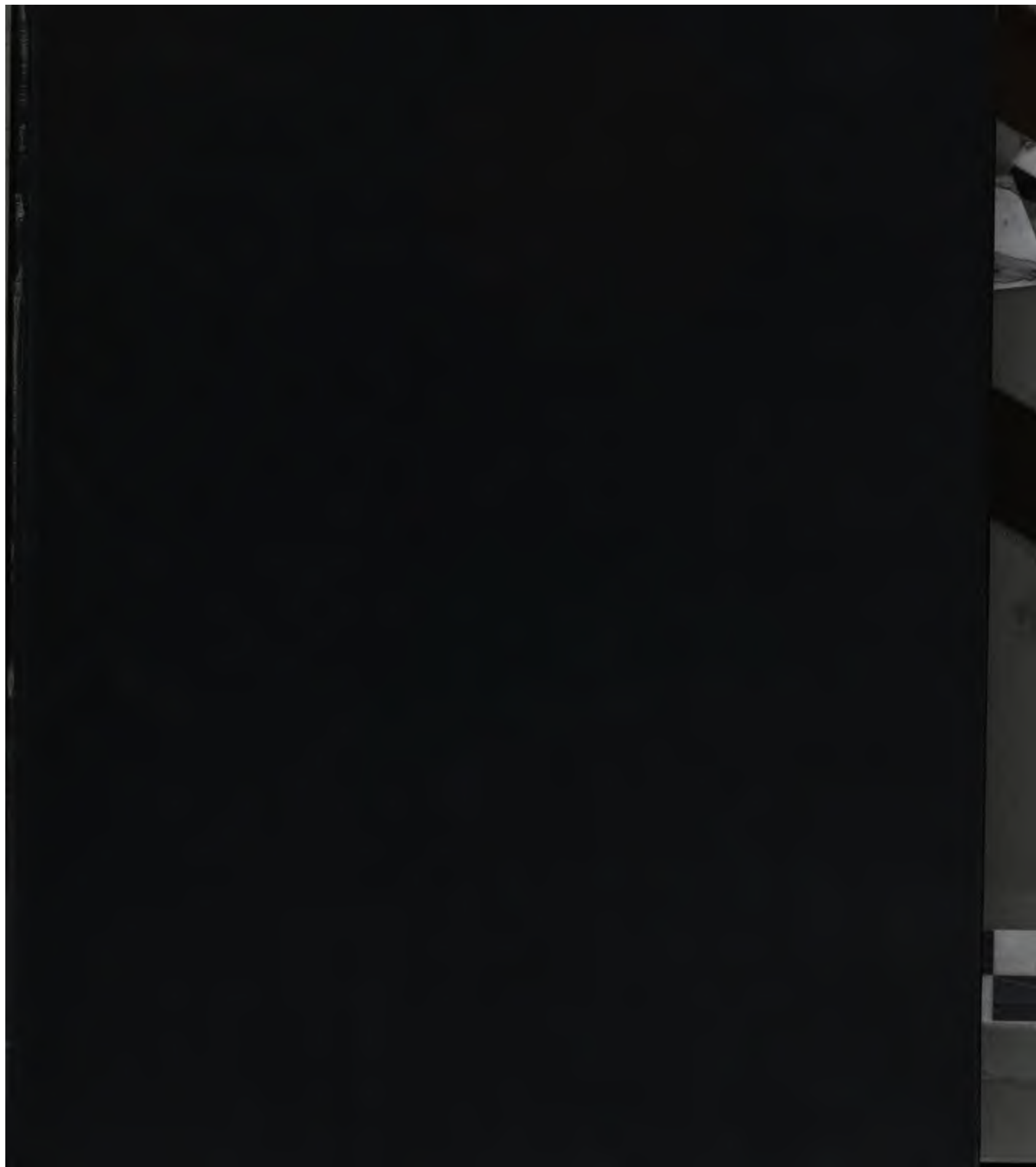
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Sept. 1875.*



CORRESPONDENCE

OF

Sir Robert Kerr, First Earl of Ancram

AND HIS SON

William, Third Earl of Lothian

CORRESPONDENCE

OF

Sir Robert Kerr, First Earl of Ancram

AND HIS SON

William, Third Earl of Lothian



CORRESPONDENCE

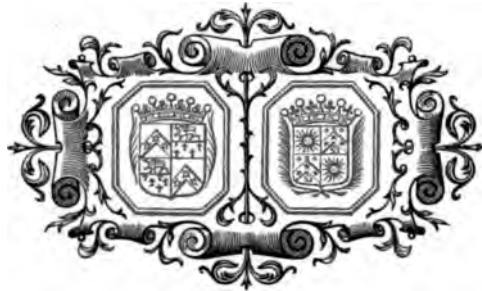
OF

Sir Robert Kerr, First Earl of Ancram

//

AND HIS SON

William, Third Earl of Lothian



IN TWO VOLUMES

VOL. II.—1649-1667

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CORRESPONDENCE

OF

Sir Robert Kerr, first Earl of Ancram, and his Son
William, third Earl of Lothian.

ALEXANDER, LORD BALCARRES, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1649
August 21.

MY LORD, The resolution Mr. Moray has taikne to stay heere a feue dayes longer then he intended, forces me to begge your Lordship's pardon that I doe not waite on you at your dauchter's mairage;¹ and besides this, a busines off a friend's, which your Lordship shall knoue when I fee you, obledges me to staye. Both, I hope, will procure your pardon, and I hope your Lordship will, amongst the rest off your favours, give it me. So I shall now say no more, bot that I wish you and your familie all happinefs, and that I may have some opportunitie wharby I may evidence hou much I am really, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithful and humble servant, A. BALCARRES.

At BALCARRES, 21 August 1649.

JOHN, EARL OF CRAWFORD AND LINDSAY, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1649]
August 29.

MY NOBLE LORD, I am hertily forie that your Lordship was not in toune when I trubled yow with my last. I fal shune al disputs of

¹ Lady Elizabeth Kerr, the Earl of Lothian's second daughter, was married to John, Lord Borthwick, August 23, 1649.

biffines, as I haue done euerie thing might giue the least occation of offence, and only insift in my former defyr to your Lordship, that ye wold be pleased to deal with the Comitie that I may haue a pafs to goe beyond seas, and I falbe oblidged til I goe, which fal, God willing, be within a munthe, not to disquyet the peace of this Kingdome; nor during my absence, which I doe intend falbe many yeirs, to doe any thing to the prejudice of this Kingdome¹ that I haue long and faithefully serued, and for the good therof hes denyet al my oune interests. I hope the iustice of the Comitie wil grant this defyr, and your power wil procure it to him who falbe most faithefully, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble seruant,

CRAFURD AND LINDESAY.

STRUTHERS, the 29 August [1649].

I fal defyr to know your Lordship's anfuer on Moonday, since Wedensday is the day I should goe to the countre or castel.

⁹
t 31.

LADY ELIZABETH CARR to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

DEAREST BROTHER, I receaued your letter imeadiatly after I had sent you the Order concerning what you were pleased to imploy mee in, signed by his Highnes the Lord Protector's hand, soe that I hope you shall not need any body's assistance for any new difficultie. Your letter mention'd Collonel Fenwick's being come to this place, but I hear not of him though I haue enquired. I hope the Order is not miscaryed, therefore I long to hear from you whither or no you have got it, and how effectual it is. I wish it were in my power to doe you any considerable seruice. I assure you, if this be not to your minde

¹ After the failure of the "Engagement," the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay was deprived of his offices, and excluded from Parliament. He received the "pafs" applied for in the above letter, but was pressed to subscribe "the band enjoyn'd by Parliament." This he refused to do, unless the clause was deleted, which acknowledged the previous session of Parliament to be a "lauffull Parliament." The Committee of Estates having agreed by a majority to this proposal, he subscribed the bond, and wrote thanking the Committee, and stating "he wold make no use of ther passe, but wold stay at home, and not depart offe the country." (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iii. pp. 431, 432.)

it is not my fault, for I did my uttmost, and if you knew with how much difficultie the meanest things are done heer, you would wonder that this was accomplished. But I shall never spare any pains nor endeavour in any thing that concerns you.

I haue gott some of your picturs from Mr. Geldrop, and am in dayly expectation of the rest. What I have is two old men and a great pictur (I think of Venus and Adones), with two litle picturs, one of two women, which one of them, Geldrop call'd St. Catharin, another of two men; one I think is Saint Christopher, and another of a king sitting by a sea-side, &c., with 3 other picturs, with strange antique creatures in them. They hang up in a rounge in our new house at Queen Street, where I am at the present, and where all our family will be within a fortnight, and I hope my Father alsoe. I shall have a great care of them, and dare promise you they shall suffer noe ill usage while I have them.

As for my Brother Stanley, hee was furnished as well as my Lady could. Hee had 10^{lib.} pound in mony and a new sute of cloaths but a litle before hee went. My Lady desires you will excuse her for sending him, for shee did not know what to doe with him heer. I confess his course of life was very abominable to me. I pray God give him grace to mend. I wish hee were in France, or any where, soe hee were in employment. My Lady desires you will be pleased to cherish that resolution of his whilst he was heer, and for which hee say'd purposely hee went to Scotland, that he might haue your recommendation to some in France.

Mr. Oxenbridg bid mee desire you to drive your order to the height suddenly, and not be put off for any second reinforcement, becaus the Parliament beeing near, it will be a questeon whither the Protector will medle with any such thinges more.

Mr. Maylin, my Lord Protector's secretarie, is a very civill person to mee, and the more he is oblidged the better. I believe he will befreind you in your publique fayth buisnes. I should be very glad to haue a litle hope from you of your coming to this place, which

would be an inexpressible contentment to, dear Brother, your most affectionate Sister and servant,

ELIZABETH CARR.

August 31, 1649.

For the Earle of Lothian, at Newbattle, Scotland.

1649
October 24.

COLONEL FENWICK to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

RIGHT HONORABLE, My humble service presented; your Lordship's servant being heard, I can not let him pass without these few lines to give your Lordship most humble thanks for all your noble favours, and to command me, or what is in my power, in any thing wherein I can be servicable to you. And so, praying hartely for the good prosperitie of your Lordship, your Lady, and all yours, I remaine your Lordship's most humble servant,

S^r JOHN FENWICK.

WALLINGTON, 24 of October 1649.

The right honorable my very good Lorde,
the Earle of Lothian, these present.

1649
November 27.

LADY VERE CARR to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

DEARE BROTHER, I have had noe letter from you a greater while since the long one, wherein you employed mee about a peece of service for you, which I was desirous to give you an account of, and because I could not, have delayed hitherto to write. I desire very much to receive some intelligence what you are doing in Scotland, for wee say heere that my Lord Argyle is upon flying out of that Kingdom to us; that there are 60 shippes of forraginers landed in your north parts under the conduct of some of your nation. Wee are not yet all of a mind heere. Our ministry generally that are Presbyterians are as refractory almost as yours, and scruple the taking of the Engagement, which for theres and others satisfaction is to be explained not to have reference to any thing past or to come, but only

present submission, and not to betray or resist the present government. But this is looked on as noe better then a ruise, which will not take, I feare.

I am, in my oune name and my Ladyes and Sisters', to giue you thancks for the kindnesse you shew to our Father, being confident the Lord will reward it to you. Wee are doing what in us lyes, that hee may not bee burdensome to you, and to gett things into a posture that hee may be with us with comfort, if not with splendour. These times, for my oune part, have cured mee of all esteeme of any thing more in this world than food convenient, and grace to serve God with it quietly and silently, let who will or can, take what is beyond it. I am become an importunate suitor to our judges heere. If I can but prevail to gett our 10^{lb} a week againe continued to us, which has bin soe long under restraint, I shall thinck I haue made a good conclusion for this bout. I gett a greate many good words, and upon that I have built some hopes of finding something answerable in time, but the motions of our rulers are slow. I attend them with all the faith and patience I am able. I do not know whether you have interest left in any of there hearts at this day. If you have, I wish you would essay an improument of it by recommending our condition by your letters to them. I have alsoe a petition of my oune in there hands, which waites for an oportunity of deliury, for my uncle Derby's debt and the interest of it. The Lord President is my greate freind in it, I am indeed much engaged to him. I will not despaire of some frutes of it. They have denyed liberty to my uncle to compound, and are upon disposing of his estate. Erfom, in Oxfordshire, is given to Mr. Henry Martin, which is a part of my aunt's joynture.

Now, for newes, I can informe you of none, but that there is a booke set forth by the Citty ministers concerning Presbiteriall government, which government, Mr. Thomas Goodwin¹ sayes, in his judg-

¹ An eminent Calvinistic Independent divine, whose Works were collected and published at London, 1681, in 5 vols. folio. Goodwin died in 1679.

ment, is the gouernment that is neereft the will of Chrif of any other in the maine of it; and that for his part hee is refolued the next meeting at Sion Colledge to take his Independent bretheren of the miniftry, whoe hee faves hee is confident will joyne with him, if not, hee will goe alone, and offer the Prefbiterian minifters to ingage with them in fecuring of the Confeflion of Faith, Directory for Worfhip and Gouernment, and againft all the hereticall fhifmaticall people; and to endeavour that penaltyes may be impofed upon all that fhall tranfgrefle againft thefe, and that they wil joyne with them in there Synods and prouinciall affemblyes, and executing church cenfures, and admitt of them that are godly to there facraments, and will joyne with them in theres, only prouiding they may haue liberty to adminifter the facrament to fuch as are really godly of there oune party, and only conſcienciouſly ſcruple to receive with a mixed company. I doe not know whether this tedious ſtory will be conſiderable to you as it is to ſome godly wife whoe heare admire at it, nor doe I know the difference betweene the 2 partyes ſoe well as to bee taken with it as a wonder.

I muſt, in the next place, intreate a fauour of you, knowing your ſkill in the value of pictures, and that you have ſeene theſe in the Catalogue incloſed, that you will let mee know whether they bee worth that the State holds them at as ſet doune in this paper; a freind of mine being deſireous to make purchaſs of ſome of them; the late King's goods being all now ſet to ſale.¹ Moſt of the litle heads at the higher end of the inner gallery are ſtolne, but they ſay there is a remnant left, which I ſhall gett if I can. Meethinckes you ſhould bee willing to gett ſome, but that you are a Scott, whoe are now guilty of as much

¹ Charles the Firſt was a liberal patron and collector of works of art; and his invaluable collection of paintings included ſome of the fineſt works of Raffael, Correggio, Titian, Vandyke, Rubens, and other great maſters. After the King's execution, in 1649, the Engliſh Parliament paſſed a vote directing all his paintings, ſtatues, jewels, plate, and furniture, in his ſeuerall palaces, to be ſold by public auction. His paintings alone produced £38,025 : 4 : 6. Horace Walpole, in his *Anecdotes of Painting in England*, has collected many intereſting details on this ſubject. (*Dallaway's edition*, vol. ii. pp. 92-142.)

too greate respect to Kings as formerly too litle, because you have arrived to court your oun ruine.

Dear Brother, forgiue mee this mad letter. I am not very much disposed to bee merry, hauing noe greate cause at present; only I would willingly fill my paper with something. Longing to heere from you to all these points, rest your most affectionate Sister and seruant,

November 27, 1649.

V.

T. CUNINGHAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
January 9.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, The last convoy departing so shortly after my arrayvall and returne from the Hague, I could not then (neither since, for want of occasion) give your Lordship ane account of the particulars recommended to mee by your Lordship's memorandum, which, therefore, I shall offer to your Lordship briefly by these lynes. I had bespoken some 200 linde and abeel trees, with 100 cherie-trees of the best sort, both high and low impied for orchards and gardene walles (as also some for Sir John Smith), in hopes to have sent them with this fleete, but they could not come from Holland by reason of the frost, & howbeit the waters are open within these eight dayes, yet I durst not send for them, fearing they could not be here betymes, especially the weather being very inconstant, the one day hard frost, the other day a thaw, which is ordinary in this countrey winter season (as your Lordship knowes), so that I have given over the bargaine, rather then to hazard upon such ane uncertainty. But if your Lordship be still resolved to make use of any trees from hence, the surest way is to have them in readienes here in the latter end of October or beginning of November, whereof I shall attend your Lordship's resolution. And whereas your Lordship is desyrous to have a skillfull gardner (speaking English or Frensh), for setting the trees and dressing the gardene, there are few here that are anywise expert, but they gett continuall employment; howsoever, if your Lordship pleaseth, I beleeeve I shall gett some one or other perswaded to take a tryall.

As for the bookes and pryces whereoff your Lordship defyres to be informed, Mr. Blauw in Amsterdam hath sent mee a catalogue, viz.—

Atlas, 4 volumes illuminated, bound after the best fashion, will cost	150 guldens. ¹
Belgia Foederata, and Belgia Regia, 2 volumes, whyte, ² 70 guldens, or illuminated	140 guldens.
Theatrum Europeum Meriani, 5 volumes, only whyte	90 guldens.
Meriani Topographia, 11 volumes (viz., Sueviæ, Helvetiæ, Alfatæ, Baviariæ, Hassæ, Palat. Rheni, Moguntiæ, etc., Westphaliæ, Austra, etc., Franconiæ, Bohemiæ), only whyte	90 guldens.
Meriani Seileri Italia	10 guldens.
Barleus Res Gestæ Mauriti	22 guldens.
The great Cartebooke of the Seacoasts of Europe	8 guldens.
A little booke containing the Cartes of the coast of America and a little of Africa	1 „ 10 sts.
The perfytest Carte of the Coasts of the Netherlands, France, Great Brittan, etc., parchment	3 „ 10 sts.
The same layde on boords, costs	6 guldens.

Ortelius not to be had ; but in the Atlas all is contained that is in Ortelius ; neither is there any of the Hollanders voyages in Latine or Frensh.

I have also inquyred for the pourtraits and pictures of Michiel Janffen, or Honthorst's workes, specified in your Lordship's memorandum. They will not all be gotten ; the pryce is about 10 sts. the peece, only the bare printes. But if your Lordship will have them fitted for hinging them upon the walles of your chambers (as I suppose), they will cost about 18 stivers ; of all which, and whatever commands your Lordship shalbe pleased further to lay upon mee, I shall, (God willing) indeavour to observe and performe to my utmost power.

This enclosed will shew your Lordship the substance of such intelligence as wee have here for the present (being the copie of my publick newes sent to my Lord Chancellour). I intended to have informed

¹ The *gulden* is the same as the *guilder*, or florin, a Dutch coin equal to 1s. 8d. sterling, or divided into 20 stivers, or pence ; 12 florins being thus equal to £1.

² "Whyte"—*i.e.* not coloured, nor illuminated in having the arms emblazoned.

your Lordship touching the Hollands galiote detained at Greenock, as also concerning Messrs. Lampfins; but being straited for lacke of tyme, I must referre your Lordship to Mr. John Eleis, who will acquaint your Lordship with the said businesfes. So, wishing your Lordship all health and happienes, and (with my humble respects) rendring most hearty thanks to your Lordship and your noble Lady for your Lordship's affection and courtesies, I remaine, your Lordship's ever obliged and humble servant,

T. CUNINGHAM.

CAMPVERE, 1650, 9th January.

My Lord, I hope your Lordship hath received ane answer from Myn Heer Pauro, to whom I delivered your Lordship's letter and the casse with bookes my selfe, att the Hague, in the beginning of November last.

To the Earle of Lothian, in Edinburgh or Newbattle.

JOHN, EARL OF CRAWFURD AND LINDSAY, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
January 21.

MY NOBLE LORD, I had your Lordship's, and did follow your commands, albeit by so doeing I conceaue I did my self no other right but by obeying my freinds, who wold haue faued my labor if they could: yet my obligation is no les to your Lordship, nor sal my thankfulnes, if euer it be in my pouer to giue expreffion therof.

I sal now truble your Lordship with a humble sute, that ye sal doe what is possible to preferue the lyfe of a cufin, and seruant of yours, Coroner Hamilton. I know non can haue perfonal prejudice againft him. His cariage has ftill bein ciuil as it was galant: to preferue his lyfe is my only defire. I sal refer to the berar what further should be said by, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and affectionat seruant,

CRAFURD & LINDESAY.

STRUTHER, the 21 January 1650.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothiane—these.

1650
January 22.

CHARLES II. to the COMMITTEE OF ESTATES.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, reading "Charles II". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned above the main body of the letter.

RIGHT TRUSTY AND RIGHT WELL-BELOUED COUSIN AND COUNCELLOUR, &c., We greete you well. We haue receiued your severall letters, lately presented to us by M. Wynrame of Libertoun, and doe graciously accept all those expressions of affection and fidelity you make to us therein, together with that tender sence of our present condition, and just indignation which you professe to haue against the execrable murtherers of the King, our late deare and royall Father of blessed memory, believing that your intentions are as full of loyalty and candour to us as we are, and haue alwayes been, reall in our desires to begette such a cleare and right understanding betweene us and all our subjects of that our ancient Kingdome of Scotland, as might be a sure foundation of their future peace and happines, and an effectual meanes to roote up those feedes of diuision and animosity which haue been occasioned by the late troubles; and so to unite the hearts and affections of our subjects to one another and to us, their lawfull King and Soueraigne, that by their due obedience and submission to our just authority, we may be enabled to maintaine them in peace and prosperity, and to protect them in their religion and liberties, as to our Kingly office belongeth. And as we haue euer resolved to contribute all that depends of us to those good ends, and to the just satisfaction of all our subjects of that our Kingdome, soe we haue now thought fitt, by the returne of Mr. Wynrame, to desire that Commissioners be sent to us, sufficiently authorized to treat and agree with us upon all particulars, as well in relation to the concerns and just satisfaction of our subjects there, as to those helps and assistances we may reasonably expect from them, for the bringing of the murtherers of our late deare Father of blessed memory to condigne

punishment, and for the recouery of our just rights in all our Kingdomes, and that they attend us by the fifteenth of March next at Breda, where we intend (God willing) to be. In order whereunto, and in confidence of such a treaty, as also to euidence to you, and to the whole world, that we sincerely desire to agree with you, and expecting that no other use shall be made of it, to the prejudice of us or our affaires, then what we intend in order to the treaty, notwithstanding many important considerations that might have dissuaded us from doing any thing antecedently at this time, we haue resolved to direct this letter unto you, by the name of the Committee of Estates of that our Kingdome; hoping that from the confidence we expresse in your cleare and candid intentions towards us, you will deriue effectuall arguments to your selues of mutuall confidence in us, which by the blessing of Almighty God, by your just and prudent moderation, by the earnest desire wee have to oblige all our subjects of that Kingdome, and by the meanes of the treaty which we expect and desire may be the foundation of a full and happy agreement between us, and of the future peace and security of that Nation, which we assure you we passionately desire and shall effectually endeavour. And so we bidd you very heartly farewell. Giuen at our Court in Jersey, the 22th day of January 16⁵⁰, in the first yeare of our reigne.

To our right trusty and right welbeloued Cousin and Councillour,
 John, Earle of Loudoun, Chancellour of our Kingdome of Scotland.
 To our right trusty and right welbeloued Cousins and Councillours, etc.
 To our trusty and welbeloued the Committee of Estates of the
 Kingdome of Scotland.

WILLIAM, MARQUESS OF DOUGLAS, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
 February 4.

MY NOBLE LORD, Ther is on grat ryott and spoilzie doun by the laitt Erle off Roxbroucht and his seruand, Alexander Don, conductore off 6 or 7 score off his Lordship's fellowes, upon the ministre and my pouer tennants in the toun of Selkirke. The particulars

theroff wilbe tydious by thir prefants to declair; so for your Lordship's better information I haue defayred my Sonne Angus¹ to fatisfie yow in the treuth off that buffinis. My Lord, giue me lieue to plaid this intrest in yow, that both your gratt grandmothers was off the houle off Angus (iff I be not mistakin, my Lord your Father will giue yow assurance therof), and the equitie off my caus wilbe more then in equall tearms, for any relation I knaw yow haue to the Lord Roxbrought or his seruands. This I am confidentt yow will taik to your confideration, and how I am intearfed in my reputation, being as I may fay undue frindschipe and tryfing what by ordre off law, all which giues me the assurance off your fauour, in doing wheroff yow will oblige me, as I am, your Lordships most affectionatt frind and feruitore,

WM. DOUGLASS.

DOUGLAS, the 4 off February 1650.

For my noble Lord the Erle off Lawthean.

[1650] JOHN, EARL OF CRAWFURD AND LINDSAY, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.
March 5.

STRUTHER, the 5 March [1650].

MY NOBLE LORD, I should haue bein glaid to haue attendit yow and kiffed your hands befor ye had gone,² if it might not haue mead yow suspect, or it conceaued I had crossed the watter for sum plote. Al I can doe is to wise your Lordship faife woyage and a happie returne, and to assure yow I sal neuer be unmyndful of your many

¹ Archibald Douglas, Earl of Angus. See note, p. 135.

² On the 2d March 1650 the following Commissioners were appointed by the Parliament "to imbarque for Holland [Breda] one Saturday, the 9 of Marche, at 2 in the afternoone . . . to treat with the King :—Johne, Earl of Cassiles; William, Earle of Louthean, Principall Secretary of Stait; the Lairds of Brodie and Liberton; two Senators of the Colledge of Justice, for the Barrons; Sir Johne Smithe and Mr. Alex. Jeffra, Com. for Aberdeene, for the Burrowes; Mr. James Wood, Mr. Johne Leuingstone, and Mr. [George Hutchevon], from the Commissione of the Kirk." (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 6.)

kyndneses. Albeit (as I am informed) sum of your desyns does relait to my particular prejudice, yet I sal stil be so self denying as to facrifies any interest, so his Majestie and this Kingdome may be happie. I sal now conclud with a ernes intreatie in fauour of a noble and kynd freind of myne, the Viscount of Neubruck,¹ that he may haue a fauor by your means; the particular he will show yow; it is of prejudice to none, and advantag only to himself. Ye will find him worthie of any fauor ye can doe him. I sal beg pardon for al thir trubles, and am, without chenge, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble seruant,

CRAFURD & LINDESAY.

For the right honorable
the Earle of Lotheane—these.

JAMES, EARL OF DERBY, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
March 13.

March 13, 1650.

MY NOBLE LORD, I haue so importun'd you heertofore with my letters, that I am much ashamed; therefore, though I must not mis this respect unto your Lordship by this bearer, my seruant Brogden, yet I will spare you the trouble of reading my present and particular buisnesses, and beseech you to belieue that, notwithstanding I haue hitherto no punctuall directions from your Lordship concerning my proceedings,² yet that I have a certain faith that you are doing, at least contriuing, something for my good, and that of my wife and children: your Lordship knowing our family so very well, both in respect of our relations and desires to be further obliged to you, as also the past familiarity between us, and a possibility that I or mine maie haue hereafter to serue your Lordship and yours, which is the prayer of, my Lord, your most faithfull and most humble seruant,

For the Earle of Lothian.

DERBY.

¹ Sir James Livingstone of Kinnaird was created Viscount Newburgh, September 13, 1647, and Earl of Newburgh, December 31, 1660.

The Earl of Derby at this time held the Isle of Man for the King.

[1650]
May 22.

ARCHIBALD, MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY NOBLL LORD, I am much in your Lordship's debt, for I had many long letters from your Lordship without returne, and yit I houe your Lordship will censur me favorablie if I mak not amends at this tym, for wee fail not in our ordinar way of long sitting, and it being now leat, I confes I am wearie ; for all last night my wyf was crying, who, blifed be God, is faillie brocht to bed of a dochter, whois birth day is remarkabll in the tragik end of James Grahame at this Cros.¹ He was warned to be spairing in speaking to the King's disadvantage, or els he had donne it, for befor the Parliament in his own justification, he said, he had severall commiffions from the King for all he did ; yea, he had particular ordors and that leatli, for cuming to the main land of Scotland. He got sum resolution after he cam her, how to goe out of this world, but nothing at all how to enter in aneother, not so muche as once humblling himself to pray at all on the scaffold, nor saying any thing on it, that he had not repeated many tymes befor, when the ministers wer with him. For what may concern the publik, I leave it to the publik papers and [Mr.] James Darumpel's² relation. I houe Mr. Gillespie³ will satisfie you of any prejudice can be conceived against particular men's cariag. Thair was muche spoken aganis Mr. James, and it went hard to get him returned to you. The fear was leift he should give hard impreffions

¹ James Graham, Marquis of Montrose, was beheaded "conforme to the sentence of Parliament, at 3 a clocke" on the 21 May 1650. (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 19.)

² Mr. James Dalrymple (vulgarly pronounced Darumpel), afterwards Lord President of the Court of Session, and created Viscount Stair, accompanied the Commissioners to Holland, but returned some time before them. On the 20th May he was again despatched by the Committee of Estates to the north, to attend the King's landing, and with letters to the Commissioners. (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 18.)

³ Edward Gillespie, a merchant, was sent to Holland with letters and instructions to the Commissioners on the 20th May 1650. (*Ibid.* p. 18.)

of sum men's cariag : howsoever I end with Mr. Pewik's sentence at Newcastill ; your Lordship knows it. I houe to wait [on] your Lordship, if once you wer in Scotland ; I dar say the sooner the better. Let this serve for my Lord Liberton, to whom I haue no new thing to say. Your Lordship knows how honest a man the bearer is, so if your Lordship can ingadg him in sum place about the King, it cannot bee repented.—I am, your Lordship's affectionate Uncle and servant,

EDINBURGH, 22 May [1650].

A. M. ARGYLL.

NOATE or MEMORANDUM to my LORDES the COMMISSIONAERES FROM [1650]
THE ESTAETES OF THE KINGDOM OF SCOTLAND to his MAJESTIE May 30.
at Breda.

Humbly recommendet by Sir William Makdowel, his Majesties
Resident besyds the Estaetes Generael of the United
Provinces.

In respect the King hes bene pleased to promifs me a commission or establischement onder his Great Seal of Ingland, as ampil as ever any Resident hes had formerly—

It may pleas your Lordshipps have a caer that the samen be procured and sent to me with all possible diligence, for the mor vigorous discherging of the place and gainen the diew respects of his Majestie's subjects abroad in order to his service ; sents that by this present imployment, I leave my station and dwelling to resyd in ane uther spheer, and that in a port, I hop proportionable to the place forfaid :

1. For his Majestie's honour.
2. The glorie of that Kingdome I first breathed into.
3. And my awen particular reputation being so wel knowen and allayed hier.

Your Lordships may lykwayes be plesed to moue the Estaets of Parlement to concur with his Majestie for my subsisting in the faid

port and order, *ne officium mihi damnosum fit*. Or ecclipsed and discontinued I incur (and in me thoes who hes influens upon the said place) the reproche in the parabil of him, who at the begining of his bulden did not cast up his countes aright.

The mor that in reguard now of his Majesties Residents els whair abroad hes such a painfull and expensive a charge.

Especially hier in opposition to that new hatched Republique, quho maketh frendes of thair mammon and spoyles of our lait dear Sovereign, and consequently so powerfull with the prevalent partie of this Estaete.

The laet Sir William Boswel¹ had from the King—

1. For his equippage at his entry.
2. His ordinarye fye.
3. For correspondence, intelligence, and port of letters.
4. Hows mael, }
5. Frie excys, } From the Estaetes now taken off.

That your Lordships may be pleased dewly to consider of thir premisses, and that I may be honoured with your Lordships' answair, is the humbil desyr of him, who is and ever sal remain your Lordships' most humbil and faithful fervant,

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWEL,
of Niew-land.

HUNSELAER DYK, the 30 of May 1650,
stylo veteri.

My Lordes, the agenting of this biffines and what elles concernes me, may be recommendet to Mr. James Darumpil, to quhom I fall sent a special power for that effect, haven now no tym nor paper.

My Lordes, in respect many incivilities hes bene comitted, and that be perfons of quality passing through Oldenburg, maken ther application and adres to the Count and Prince their, in his Majesties

¹ Sir William Boswell is mentioned by Baillie, in 1638, as "King's agent" in Holland (*Letters and Journals*, vol. i.), and also by Lord Clarendon in 1648.

name, and becawes the said Prince affecteth much the King and his royal familie, for his near interest of bloud and consanguintie by Dennemarck descendet of his howes, as also for his power with the General Koninkesmark,—that powerful man, his Majestie may be pleased subscribe this, or the lyk, for my adres to the Prince forsaide, which may prove verey serviabial.

For the Lords Commiſſioners,
a Noate of Sir William Makdowel, Resident at the Haig.

GEORGE WYNNAME OF LIBBERTON¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
May 31.

MY NOBLE LORD, Being unexpectedly in this place, and hearing that your Lordship was to be this night at Lyden, I have sent the bearer to give your Lordship notice that the Prince, not being able to keep his appointment on Saturday at Breda, on Sunday the King sent for the Commissioners, and told them his Majesty had a purpose to goe on Monday to Huntfladyke, ther to meet with the Prince, and desired them to waite upon him; which they did, and after a close committe and some debate, tyme, place, and way are condiscended to, which will be imparted to your Lordship at meeting. The King being resolved to returne tomorrow to Breda, your Lordship would haſt thither, for I fear . . . will yet make some obstruction. There be many buſſines of importance which requyre your Lordship's preſence. Collonel Kilpatrick is to be this night heir. If your Lordship would ſpeak to him for the money, Monsieur Elphinstoun thinks

¹ George Wynname of Libberton was admitted an Ordinary Lord of Session, June 22, 1649. He occupied a prominent position among the Covenanters, and at this period was, for the third time, sent as a Commissioner to treat with Charles II. in Holland. He was Colonel of one of the regiments for the county of Edinburgh, in the army which was raised in 1649, and was present at the battle of Dunbar, 3d September 1650, where he was so severely wounded that he died within a few days. (*Senators of the College of Justice*, pp. 341, 342.)

it faible, but anything that comes not betuixt and Saterdag nixt, will come too late. We haue refolued to leaue all our bagage at the Hage till we hear frome the Prince. Your Lordship is long looked for by all, and none more then your Lordship's most humble feruand,

HAGE, May $\frac{21}{22}$ 1650.

G. WYNNAME.

Mr. Murray hes once maid fail, and my Lord Callender wil be heir on Sundayes night. My Lord Caffills and I ar returning this night to Huntfladyke to waite upon the King tomorrow.

For my much honored Lord,
the Earle of Lothian, Lord Secretary.

1650
June 6.

WILLIAM, MARQUESS OF NEWCASTLE,¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORDE, I am hugly unfortunate thatt your Lordship was nott heer, miffinge so reall and noble a freinde. My Lorde, this is to begg the continuance of your fauors to mee, and to reprefente mee in the beſte manner to my Lord of Argile, nott onlye as a ſeruante to your Nation, butt a perticuler ſeruante to his Lordſhip. I feare I haue ſume enemies, though withoute anye grounde or cauſe in the worlde, and all my hopes is in your Lordſhip, wherin I am confidente I am ſafe, and will preferue mee from the malife off anye. I haue writtene a letter to my Lorde off Argile, which my Lord Liberton ſayde hee

¹ William Cavendiſh was the eldeſt ſon of Sir Charles Cavendiſh, brother of the firſt Earl of Devonſhire. He ſucceeded his mother as Baron Ogle, and was created Earl of Newcaſtle in 1627, Marquels in 1643, and Earl of Ogle and Duke of Newcaſtle in 1664. He raiſed an army for King Charles in the north of England, at his own expenſe, and was appointed General of all the forces levied north of Trent, etc. After the battle of Marſton Moor he retired to the Continent, where he remained till the Reſtoration, occupying his time, like his more celebrated wife, the Duchefs, in literary compoſition. He died in 1676, in the 84th year of his age, and was interred in Weſtminſter Abbey.

would doe mee the fauour to prefente to hime. In this your Lordship will oblige your Lordship's moſte faythfull and humble ſeruante,

BREDA, the 6th of June 1650.

W. NEWCASTLE.

BANNATYNE¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
June 17.

RIGHT HONORABLE, As you haue euer honored me with many teſtimonies of your affection, ſo I neuer did conceaue that one, ſo really generous and truly noble as you are, could be ſubject to change, and as all my lettres were only to expreſſe my thankfulnes, and the deſyre I haue to liue and dye in your ſeruice, ſo they requyred no other anſwere than the knowledge of the receate of them. My Lord, as the greates hopes wee haue of a happie agreement betwixt our King and our cuntrie (which the treatie hath produced) doeth furniſh matter of much joye to all honeſt men, ſo wee are all infinitely obliged to thoſe who haue contributed there indevoores in ſo glorious a work, wherin as your Lordſhip hath been moſt actiue in advanceing of it, ſo I am perſuadet you wilbe in the execution of the reſolutions wilbe takine in reference to it, which in my opinion wil tende, if not to an offenſiue yett to a deſenſiue warre; and if either fall out, if I can be uſeful you knowe my zeale to my cuntrie; and if your Lordſhip ſhal haue the charge of the army, I wil rather embrace the condition of the meanest ſouldier, then by my abſence be depriued of the honour to obey your commandes. My Lord, when our King paſſed at Beaumaris, I had the honour to kiſſe his handes, and he was pleaſed to take notice of me, and ſpoak verie

¹ M. F. Michel, in his well-known work *Les Ecoſſais en France*, &c., vol. ii. p. 281, refers to a "Jacobus Bannatyne, tribunus militum in Gallia," in 1618. He was evidently the ſame perſon as Lieutenant-Colonel James Bannatyne of Blackwood, to whom his couſin George Weir, or Laurie, was ſerved *heir of tailzie* of lands in the county of Lanark, February 28, 1650. (*Retours*, No. 241. See alſo No. 270, Oct. 6, 1657, where he is called Major.) The writer of the letters addreſſed to the Earl of Lothian may have been of the ſame family.

much to my advantage ; and therefore, if your Lordship thinkes it fite, you would oblige me muche in informeing his Majestie that I haue the honour to be knowne to you, whose approbation wil put more value on me than I exspect by any other recommendation.

And now, my Lord, to giue you accompt of the affaires of this Kingdome, I wil relate them as they are. The last yeeres diuisions and the imprisouning of the Princes hath put this cuntry in so poore and ode a posture, that by aperance nothing wilbe undertakine against the enemyes ; so that all the troupes are put into the frontere garifones, which if they were als wel provydet with other necessaies as with men, the Spaniards and the Marechal de Thurene would tak none of them ; and I believe there intention is not to beseige, but indevoore to be maister of the feilds, and if so, wil haue too faire occasion to advance too farr into France, if the buisines of Guien requyre the King's presence at Bourdeaux, wher the young Princeesse of Condé is receaued, and her sone the Duke d'Enguien, under the protection of that Parliament ; also the Dukes of Boullion and Rochefaucault are joyned with many perones of quality, and besyd tuelf hundreth gentlmen, they haue four thousand foote and two thousand horse. The family of La Force hath not declared for them, but haue put therr owne garifones in the places belongs to them, to oppose any wil trouble them. The Marechal de Grammont doeth not apeir of there partie ; but his two brothers, who are the Prince of Condé his favorites, doe, and haue more power then therr brother. Those who see most clerlie in affaires doe not believe that the King wil adventure to go into Guien and expose France to forrain and intestine enemyes, but goeth to Orleans where the Duk d'Espèrnon wilbe apoynted to com, and there it is thought, he haueing giuen the pretext of the warres of that cuntry, shal desyr the King to permit him to retiere, seing that Bourdeaux and all the people are incensed against him, and wil not suffer him to continew there gouverneur ; and it is reported this day that the Duk of Orleans wil take it. The greatest advantage the Frenche haue against the Spaniards is the

number of good officers, who by there conduct neuer meetes them but beates them; and this is all I can say for the present of this Kingdome, where there is abundance of pouertie, and our cuntriemen hath the best share of it. And so I take my leaue, and intreates your Lordship to esteame me as I am and euer shalbe, right honorable, your Lordship's most humble, obedient, and faithful seruant,

PARIS, the 17 of June 1650.

BANNATYNE.

Mrs. Maitland, my wyfe, and all our childring, humbly kisses your handes, and more particularly your goddaughter, who is the handfomest of our 7 alive of 12. Your Lordship's of the first of June cam to my handes the 11, and efter the wryteing of this, we hard that the King and yow all were shiped for Scotland.

My Lord, Seing of your goodnes in your last you commandet me to troubl you, I haue therfore takin the libertie humbly to intreate your Lordship to ade one favoure to your former, and that is that if yow think that I can not be useful to my cuntrie at home, that your Lordship wil procure me to be Resident heere; there shal none serue with more fidelitie nor be more thankful and careful. The ceremonies that the Englishe use heere is verrie displeasing to those of the religion.

ALEXANDER, EARL OF BALCARRES, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
June 28.

EDINBURGH, 28 June 1650.

MY LORD, This shall lett your Lordship knoue that this afternoone the Duke of Buccinghame with all the English save Massie and Graves, and other 2 or 3, also these of our oune countrey men who wer containd in the Instruccion and Act of Parliament, which your Lordship received by Scotscrage,¹ ar voted to be remooved out

¹ Arthur Erskine of Scotscraig was "dispatched to the northe, with instructions to attend the King's landing," 20th May 1650. On the 19th, an Act had been passed

of this Kingdome within 8 dayes after the publication of the vote at the Mercat Croffes of Aberdeene and Dundie. It was urged earnestly by my Lord Argyll that the busines, at least in so farr as it might concerne some persons, might be but delayed till your Lordships, who ar Commiffioners, might make knoune your opinion, and hou farr yee have engadged your selves in any assurances to any of them. But nothing could prevaile; Buckingham and Lauderdaill wer most infisted on. But after a long debate, they ar both included in the vote with the rest,—Buckingham, because this Kingdome has justt cause of exception against him, not only because he is called Buckingham, the only crime some lays to his chairge, but because of his joyning with my Lord Holland against the cause, I should rayther say against the sectaries; and Lauderdaill, because he is thoght to be ane active and a wittye man, and was accessorie to the Engadgment. My Lord Argyll is exceedingly unsatisfyed, and I may saye he has a great deale of reason; and if your Lordship, or some of your number, heast not hither to be assisting to honest men, who wold indevor to save religion, the King, and the Kingdome, I am affrayed, and with too much reason, all shall be betrayed. Argyll wold wreat to you, but is in no good humor of wreating, and therfor commands me to tell your Lordship that yee undoe yourselves and the businefs in that neyther your Lordship nor any other of your number comes to this place to informe us. Lauderdaill, I am sure your Lordship will think, is feverly delt with, and nou I see no remedye but he must ayther be exposed to the hazard of beeing caught by the English shippes on his returne to Holland, and brought to this place a close prisoner, and be in hazard to be delivered if he shall be demanded; if your Lordship and the rest of the Commiffioners doe not interpose with the Parliament for him, ayther by your selves, if your Lordships, or

“excluding diuers persons from entring within the kingdome, from beyond seas, with his Majestie, untill they giue satisfaction to the Church and Stait.” The King arrived “at Germouth in Spey,” (now Garmouth) on Sunday, 23d June 1650. (*Balfour’s Annals*, vol. iv. pp. 14, 18, 61.)

any of you come hier shortly, or by a letter if yee doe not. The laft will doe welle, houfoever, if it can be hier before you, and I hope may yet obtaine that favour for him, which your Lordship will fee by the inclofed was all was defired, and yet refused by 8 or 10 votes.¹ If your Lordship fhall refolve to fay any thing in his favour by a letter to the Parliament, I befeech your Lordship heaft by the bearer to your Lordship's moft humble fervant,

BALCARRES.

ARCHIBALD, MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1650]
July 1.

MY NOBLE LORD AND DEAR NEPHEW, I receaved your letter, and hes feen your Lordship's and my Lord Caffillis's to your colleagwes. I know not what may be donne in what your Lordship wrets ; for except wee mend our way, I beleeeve few will be fatisfied with it. I will not irritat your Lordship, leift I fhair, if it wer but in the relating ; howfoever I refolve, God willing, to fit out fum few days in Parliament ; and I houpe your Lordship will excoofe my not waiting on his Majestie, fince I conceive I am doing him better fervice. I leave particulars to Brodie and Liberton, and prefents my fervice to my Lord Caffillis ; fo I am, your Lordship's affectionate Uncle and fervant,

A. M. ARGYLL.

EDINBURGH, 1 July [1650].

My Lord, I intend to waite upon yow this week, and if you please to let the King know fo much (at which time I fhall giue ane accompt of his commands), you will obleidge your humble fervant,

For the Erle of Lothian.

DUNFERMELINE.

¹ An effort had already been made by the Commiffioners in behalf of the Earl of Lauderdale, as, on the day after the above letter was written, a letter from them, dated June 25, was read in the Houfe, enclosing a petition from the Earl. This was refused, but upon the representation of the Commiffioners, leave was granted him on 4th July to remain a fhort time to fettle his private affairs. On the 5th of December, however, the Act of banifhment was recalled. (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. pp. 64-66, 76, 200.)

[1650]
July 2.

JOHN, EARL OF CRAWFORD AND LINDSAY, to the
EARL OF LoTHIAN.

STRUTHER, the 2d July [1650].

MY NOBLE LORD, These I went northeward to sie I missed on ther way hither, and did returne and find them heir this morning. Al I fal fay in relation to them is, your Lordship knows ther cariage, and your ounne ingagment and interest therin, so I fal speak nothing to your Lordship els in the capacitie of a Comissioner, as to a Peir and a honest loyal harted Scotsman. I fal fay thir wayes of rigiditie is nether the way to promot religion nor to restor his Majestie to his crown and just rights; greter union and les rigor wer fitter, and let sum of the greatest louk to it that in this way they may not suffer themselves, efter this is done, to thos they neidlesly think and mak ther enemies. I fal conclud with showing your Lordship the exceiding joy I haue in the continuance of your fauor, and that it falbe my studie on al occations to witnes my probitie, and to mak it apeir that ye haue none moir faithful to you then he who fal leue and dye, my Lord, your Lordship's most fatheful and most humble seruant,

CRAUFURD & LINDESAY.

What may relait to your seruant, my sonne Rothes,¹ I fal refer yow . . . who wil sie yow, and Cassil's letter. Since I am hindered to attend your Lordship, I hope to be so happie as to sie yow when ye com to thir parts.

For the right honorable
the Earle of Lothian—these.

¹ John, sixth Earl of Rothes, married Lady Anne Lindsay, eldest daughter of the Earl of Crawford and Lindsay.

BANNATYNE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
July 6.

PARIS, July 6, 1650.

RIGHT HONORABLE, By my two last, I did informe your Lordship of the estate of the affaires of this cuntrie then, when the Spanish army, commandet by the Mareshal de Thurene (in absence of the Archduk Leopold, who was sick), had takin Catelet and befeiged Guise, where they haue been forced to lift the seige for want of proui-fioun; for it seemes, they haue beene much mistaken in that enterpryse, and belied to take the place in a few dayes, and so provydet accordingly; but they found three thousand men in the toune and all sortes of munition, which the Spanishe wanted; and the French troupes being at La Serre marched and camped betwixt Guise and Landeroy, belonging to the enemyes, from whence there army was to be furnished be relays, and the French army haueing hindered them made them leaue Guise. What they wil doe next, I shal let you know herefter. That buffines of Guise hath put France in a verie good posture in regard of what it was before; for if the Spanishe had takine that passage haueing 13 thousand horse, they had beene maister of the feilds, and so might haue spoyled the whole cornes in this seafone, and so ruin'd all, efter so greate a dearthe, and lykuayes much fauered the Duk of Boullien's designs about Bourdeaux, and kept the King about Paris; from whence he began his jorney the 4 of this moneth, and goes by Orleans towards Touris and Poictou, and from thence to Guien and Bourdeaux to manteen the Duk d'Esperton and chastise the Parlement: what resistance wilbe made is uncertan. If the Spaniards haue sent men and money there, as is reported, the Duk of Boullien and his pairtie may subsist for a tyme, but at last may repent of the mariage he hath made, which is lyk to ruene his soull and body; his wyfe and sister are stil in the Bastill.

My Lord, I am affrayed that my letters at last be troublesome to your Lordship, becaus in them all, I doe stil importune you with

something or another; but your commands to doe so, makes me stil continew. My freinds there doe shew me that I am lyk to loose the most pairte of my smal meanes I haue there, whiche is to be giuen for the augmentation of the minister's stipend. There is no man more willing then I to contribut to so good a work, but it wilbe hard to me, who am miserable alreddie, to becom worfe by loosing all I haue, and therefore I humblie intreat your Lordship to assist me in that buffines, and if my teithes be takin from me, that I may haue something in the place of them. Robert Murray hath the benefite of a thousand markes by yeere of me, til he be payed up sumes of money that I was bound for my Lord Iruin, by whom I haue lost (as I am a Christian) aboue ten thousand pounds, besyd the anuel rent of fix thousand lib. I paid to Robert Murray for many yeeres, and stil he hath these tythes til he be payed three thousand pounds, and all for my Lord Iruin, for Robert Murry knowes in conscience I owe him nothing for my self. My brother wil tak the boldnes to informe your Lordship what is to be done concerning that I demand, and wil assure your Lordship that I shal euer be, right honorable, your Lordship's most humble, obedient, and faithful seruant,

BANNATYNE.

Mrs. Maitland, and my wyfe, and le Abbé de Chambrey humbly kiffes your Lordship's handes.

1650
July 24.

JOHN, EARL OF LOUDOUN, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, Understanding that the forces and the gentlemen appoynted to come forth out of Roxburgh and Selkirk are now to be here, and must be ordored and joyned together in troops or regiments, so as they may be most effectuell for the seruice, wee haue thought it necessarie (in regard of your Lordship's interest in these persons) to desire your Lordship to repaire to this place, that by your advise the command of these gentlemen with the forces come out of

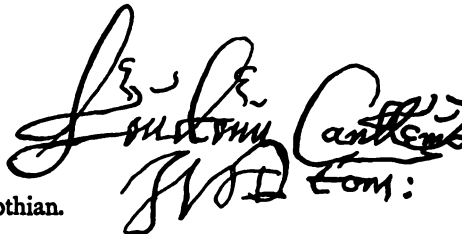
1650.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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that thyre may be right ordored and made ufe of, for the good of the publict. Wee trust that your Lordship doeth so farr regard your owne honour and the comon safetie of the Kingdome at this tyme that you will not withdraw yourselues from fuch an necessarie publict deutie : nor needing new advertifement from your affectionat freends,

EDINBURGH, 24 Julie 1650.



For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian.

JAMES, EARL OF DERBY, to KING CHARLES II.

1650
July 26.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE, I haue receiued your commandes in the buisness of Mr. Chamer, who had a barke and goods taken from him by Captain Bamer and Captain Bradshaw, and as your Majestie is informed, no adjudication therin; also, you haue bin pleased to mention the intent of your Majestie's comission to my Lord of Ormond, in fauour of your subjects of Scotland, wherin the same Mr. Chamer is included, all which I haue told to Bradshaw and Bamer, according to my instructions in your Majestie's letter. Yet so it is, May it please your Majestie, that they haue earnestly desired and undertaken, that hauing a reasonable time allowed them, they will bring in such prooffes in their oune behalves concerning this buisness that they doubt not, as they saie, to giue your Majestie therby a fuller information and satisfaction; for which reason, as also for that it is conceiued the likest way too for Mr. Chamer to get satisfaction from these gentlemen, who hauing nothing heer as yet but their persons, I haue thought good to grant unto one of them the space of two monethes to bring in what prooffes he can, while the other is secured hier, to the end that both or one of them, for himself and the other, may then abide your Majestie's determinate award; in order unto

which, I shall do all which is in compass of my power, in obedience to your Majestie's good will and pleasure. All which is agreeable to Mr. Chamer's ounie desire, who hath acknowledged, and I doubt not but will himself be ready to declare. So, with my earnest prayers to God for your Majestie's prosperity and good success, I rest, your Majestie's most obedient, faithfull, humble servant and subject,

July 26, 1650.

DERBY.

For the King.

1650
August 2.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL
and the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY MOST HONORED AND NOBLE LORDS, The Armie came to this ground yesterday, and drew up in veue of the enemy, who lyes between Braid Craigs and Pentland Hills, whair he cannot be affalted. So soon as our armie wer drawn up heir, three peice of canon was shott, to giue notice to the enemy that this Armie was waiting for him, if he pleased to draw furth and feight. Skarcetie of provisions will force us to perfew, and there is in the sojorn a great forwardnes. The enemy hath sure intelligence amongst us of all our resolutions, and knowes our difficulties. The Lieutenant Generall, and some others, ar gone presently to veue the ground on all hands as neir as they can towards the enemies leaguer; and if grownd can be taken which may force them to fight, or that wee can interpose our armie to intercept ther provisions, it will be done with all diligence. The letter of the 20th of August from your Lordship was communicated to the Committee; but howe to gett provisions to keep the armie togidther, and what is to be acted against the enemy, giues not leafer to think upon any other busines seriously. When the Committee meitts this night at 6 a clock in the afternoon, I shall move that they writ to your Lordship, and giue ane accompt to the King of proceedings heir. Some motions have bein made for diversion, by goeing or sending

forces into England ; but that wantts not difficultie, becaus charitie begins at home, and many thinkis our Armie should not move any wher and leaue fuch ane enemie in our bosome, and the meaner of our acting and with whom wee may joyne and affociat should be resolued and agreed, before wee move out of this Kingdome ; and that it be confiddred what is the present temper of the people of England, and how they ar affected err wee goe amongst them, and in what condition this Kingdome is to be leaft in, before our Armie goe from it. Bot this is a matter of fuch importance as it ought to be resolued with deliberation, and the greateft haift at present is to look to the motions of the enemie and Cromwell's plotts. One gude hour againft him wald resolue and determine many doubts, and when wee look to all hands, the conclufion of all is to be doing our dewties, to haue our eyes toward God, and committ events to him. I reft, your Lordships' moft humble fervant,

LOUDOUN,

CARSTORPHIN, the 2 of Aguft 1650.

For the right honorable
the Marquis of Argyle and the Earle of Lothiane.

CHARLOTTE, COUNTESS OF DERBY, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
August 5,

Le 5 d'Aouft 1650.

MONSIEUR, Ce m'eust esté un bonheur incomparable fy dans ma demeure en ce lieu, j'eusse eu celuy de vous voir pour plusieurs raisons, mais je fçay qu'il y en a tant qui me doiue enpêcher de le deffirer que je le fouhaite fans l'offer espérer l'enuoye encore ce porteur pour demander un passeport, estent (trop) certaine des procédures de ce malheureux, mais l'on m'assure que ce qu'il a fait, estent contre les loys de Holande ma présence (avec la benediction de Dieu) peut rompre ce coup, qui estent de telle considération pour le bonheur de ma famille, m'a fait passer par dessus toutes considérations et dangers pour entreprendre ce voyage, ne pouuant auoir de repos en mon esprit

jusques à ce que je fasie mon possible pour détruyre fait affaire. J'atendre la responce en l'Isle de Man ou j'ay laissé M. mon Mary en bonne santé. Ce n'a pas esté sans peine qu'il m'a laissé entreprendre ce voyage, et sy l'on me donne mon passeport "par mer et par terre," il y a icy 2 vaïseaux Flamans qui me peuuent porter par la voye d'Engleterre fort aysement, sy Dieu plait, l'un estent de 200 tonneaux et l'autre de 90, dont je puis auoir le choix. Les assurances que vous me donnez que le Roy auoit euffé de son autorité pour rompre fait infortunée action, me fait reconnaistre la bonté de sa Majesté et l'indignité de ce deffespéré, sa folie ne ce pouuant comparer et ne peut presque crayre que l'on n'est une de chosses extraordinaires pour le porter à une telle extravagance, et que 3 mois de temps ayt produit un tel changement en une personne qui n'est pas tout-à-fait hors de soy mesme, et de qui j'auais receu de très bons temoignages. Dieu me détache de ce monde, et me fait cognaitre, qu'il n'y a que misère, et malheur; tant qu'il l'y plaira de m'y laisser, vous aurés en moy une personne qui n'oublira jamais les obligations que je vous ay, pour vous estre tout le reste de mes jours, Monsieur, vostre très humble et très affectionnée seruante,

C. DERBY.

[1650]
August 10.

WILLIAM, DUKE OF HAMILTON, to the EARL OF LoTHIAN.

ARRAN, 10 August [1650].

MY NOBLE LORD, Trewly it was not my fault that your Lordship had not the Signett¹ foonner sent you, for I haue bein these 12 days lockt up in this ugly place² by violent stormes. I haue presumed to wreat unto his Majestie this inclosed letter, which I shall defyre your

¹ The Earl of Lothian and the Earl of Cassillis were appointed by the Committee of Estates "conjuncte Secretaries," in March 1649, in room of the Earl of Lanerick, who, on the 9th of the same month, succeeded his brother as Duke of Hamilton. The Earl of Lothian was afterwards appointed sole Secretary.

² The Duke was compelled to retire to the Isle of Arran, when he came to Scotland with Charles II., in June 1650.

Lordship wold be pleased to present to him, and to suffer Coll to deliver to him from me, the Signett, that it may be giuen by himselfe to your Lordship, who I wish may enjoy it manie more happie days then your servant did that to his Father, who shall ever be, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

HAMILTON.

COPY of the PATENT of the OFFICE OF SECRETARY to the
EARL OF LOTHIAN. [1650.]

OUR SOVERANE LORD understanding perfytlie the fidelitie of his Majestie's right trustie Cofin and Councillor WILLIAME, ERLE OF LOTHIANE, Lord Ker of Newbatill, etc., his qualification and abilitie to use and exerce the place and office of Secretary within his Majestie's Kingdome of Scotland, now vacand in his Majestie's handis and at his gift and donatioun, be the dimission of Williame, Erle of Lanark, Lord Polmowd and Machanschyre, etc., thairfor his Majestie ordanes ane letter to be maid in dew forme under his Greit Seill of his Kingdome of Scotland, making, constituting, and ordaning the said Williame, Erle of Lothiane, during his lyf tyme, haill, principall, and cheif Secretarie of Estaitt within the said Kingdome, with full and absolute power to him to use, enjoy, and possesse the said haill place and office, with all liberties, prerogatives, priviledges and dignities theirroff, profits and casualties of the same, and speciallie to receive, intromett with, and keepe the haill Signettis of the said Kingdome, and to use and dispone upon the haill fies, dewties, and casualties theirroff, to receive and admitt deputtis and inferiour keeperis of the said Signettis and all Clerkis and Wrytteris to the Signett, during their lyvtymes on all occasiounes and als frielie in all respectis as the said Erle of Lanark, or the umquhile Erles of Sterling and Hadingtoun, or ony uther their prediceffouris Secretaries usitt and observed, with speciall power and libertie lykwayes to the said WILLIAME, ERLE OF LOTHIANE, as haill, principall, and Cheif Secretarie of State, of wryt-

ting, fubfcriving, docquetting and prefenting off fignaturis of all kyndis, donatiounes, warranttis, and letteris, and of receaving and intronetting with all fies, dewties, and cafualties, and of entring and admitting all Schireff-clerkis and Clerkis of Peace within the faid Kingdome, for their lyftymes, als oft as the fame fall vaik be deceis, dimiffioun, deprivation, or otherwayes, with all liberties and benefittis belongin theirto ; and generallie to ufe and poffefs the haill office and place of Secretarie, with all the priviledges, liberties, fies, cafualties, and benefittis belonging theirto, ficklyk and als frelie in all refpectis as the faid Erle of Lanark, or ony uther his prediceffouris ufitt and poffeft the faid office and place : Ordaining thir prefenttis to be a fufficient warrant to the directour of his Majeftie's Chancellarie to wrytt a gift their, of the Greatt Seill to the faid Erle of Lothiane, and to the Lord Chancellour for appending or caufing append the Greatt Seill theirvnto, without paffing any uther feill or register, and that the faid letter be extenditt in the beft forme, with all claufis neceffar. Quhilk his Majeftie promeifs *in verbo Principis* to caufe be ratifeid and approvin in Parliamentt in dew maner. Gevin at [&c.]

1650
August 14.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN, to the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, etc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, When wee confider how much it is regrated and universallie compleaned upon that their is great confluence and repairing of malignants and difafected perfons about Court, and that dyuers alfoe who haue enacted themfelues to departe this Kingdome and not returne without libertie and permiffion, haue prefumed to returne, and haue free access to his Majeftie, we could not but represent it to your Lordships as a matter of moft dangerous confequence, and that which will provock God to withdraw His bliffing from the King's Majefty, and from the army alfoe, in profecution of this fervice for defence of the caufe and Couenant ; which being alfo frequentlie made knowne to us by the Commiffion of the Church, hes made us

with much earnestnes, desire your Lordship not onlie to deall effectuallie with his Majestie, for removeing from about him all malignant and disaffected persons, and such as haue giuen counsell or borne armes against this cause; but alsoe that yow wold cause intimate unto and requyre all persons prohibited by Act of Parliament, to come within the verge of Court, forthwith to remove themselues; and in case of there refuseall, to command the officers of his Majesty's lyseguards of foot to seaz upon them. And in particular, wee desire your Lordship to cause seaz and apprehend the persons of Collonell Ockaen, Sir James Montgomerie, and Sir John Henderfon, and committ them to sure custodie untill they bee further disposed upon. And because their hes beene dyvers complaints of manie grofs abusses and insolencies committed by his Majesty's lyseguard of horse men, to the great scandall of the cause and discredit of the Army, wee haue therefore thought it ane necessarie duetie to desire your Lordship cause them repaire hither that they may be tryed, and the culpable purged according to the Act of Parliament. And seeing, amongst manie other particulars, it is heartilie charged upon us in our adversaries papers that his Majesty still keeps correspondence with malignants, and heath, even since his Majesty's subscribing the Covenant, granted commissiions to dyvers malignant persons, and men who haue had cheef hand in shedding the blood of his subjects, as is affirmed in the letter from Lieutenant Generall Cromwell, whereof wee thought good to send to your Lordship a coppie; and albeit wee giue litle trust to the aspersions of the author, yett the thing it self being verie prejudiciall and hurtfull both to the cause and to the King, wee do earnestlie recommend to yow to deall with his Majesty, not to keep anie forreigne correspondence with the knowne enemies to the cause, nor with the malignants in Scotland, England, or Ireland. Wee haue heerwith alsoe sent your Lordship the Jugement of the Committee anent the purgeing of the King's Majesty's familie, a duetie so necessarie and

Represent
this.¹

Write concern-
ing this to the
Committee.

And this.

This, the King
denyes.

¹ The notes on the margin, are in the handwriting of the Earl of Lothian.

so frequentlie pressed upon us, and earnestlie recommend to your Lordship to sie it carefullie gone about. Wee do lykewise desire your Lordship to concurr with those that are sent from the Commission of the Church for moveing his Majesty to subscribe the Declaration formerlie presented to him, and send yow heer enclosed the Jugement and Resolutions of the Commissioners of the Generall Assemblie, approven by the Committee of Estates, concerning his Majestie delaying the subscribing thereof.

The Parliament is this day prorogued unto the 29 instant. We have no farther to say unto your Lordship at this tyme; but that theemie having moved to the West, neare Panttland Hills, where they stayed two days, have this morneing losed and mooved Eastward as far as Muffilburrough againe. So wee remaine, your Lordships affectionat freends,

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*,
I.P.D. Com.

DRUMSHEUGH, the 14 August, 1650.

For the right honorabill the Marquis Argyle,
the Earl Lothian, the Lord Lorne, the
Lord Machlin, Sir Daniell Carmichaell,
or any others of the Committee of
Estates for the present with his Majesty.

1650
August 14.

RESOLUTIONS by the COMMITTEE OF ESTATES as to the PERSONS
who should be in attendance upon his MAJESTY.

14th August 1650.

The Committee of Estates haueing considered the underwritten Articles of the report of the sub-committee appoynted to consider upon persons that are thought fitt to be removed from, and such as are fitt to be about his Majesty: First, That these men who shall be about the King's Majesty shall not onlie be without scandall, but lyke-wise men fearing God and of knowne integritie and affection to the cause. Secondlie, That non be permitted to haue anie place in the King's Majesty's familie who haue borne armes and given counsell

againſt the Cauſe and Couenant. Thirdlie, That non are to be kept in places, or non to be placed about the King's Maieſtie, who haue not before this tyme ſubſcribed the Solemne League and Covenant. Fourthlie, That non be admitted to any place about the King's Maieſtie upon pretence of any gift or patent to the lyke place about the perſon of his Maieſtie's late Father, unleſ ſworne and admitted by the King's Maieſtie himſelf and qualified as is before mentioned; and the aforeſaid ſub-committee further conceaves it fitt, that their be two Engliſhmen and two Scottſmen appoynted Groomes of his Maieſtie's bedchamber. And that the Committee of Eſtates ſhould recommend to his Maieſtie, and giue their humble aduice to make choice of Collonel Gilbert Ker¹ and Archibal Campbell, the Scottſmen; and Collonell Graves and Captaine Titus,² the Engliſhmen, to be in theſe places. The Committee aforeſaid doeth approve the report abovewritten, in the wholl articles thereof, and recomends to the Marquis of Argyle, Earle of Lothian, the Lord Lorne, the Lord Machline, Sir Daniell Carmichaell, and ſuch others of their number as are or ſhall happen to be with the King's Maieſtie, to repreſent the humble advice and judgment of the Committee therein, that it may be done accordinglie.

Extr. T. HENDERSON.

¹ Colonel Gilbert Kerr (of Lochtour?) was one of the commanders in the army which finally defeated Montroſe at Corbiesdale, in Roſs, in April 1650. He afterwards joined in the Remonſtrance againſt the King, ſent by the weſt-country army to the Eſtates, and was wounded in an engagement at Hamilton with ſome Engliſh troops, under General Lambert, December 1ſt, 1650. In 1655, he was appointed one of the Commiſſioners for viſiting the univerſities, colleges, and ſchools of learning in Scotland. At the Reſtoration he was ſummoned to appear before the Committee of Eſtates, but had previously left the country. He was allowed, however, to return in 1671, "upon giving bond to behave himſelf peaceably and loyally, under the penalty of five hundred pounds ſterling." He died in 1677.

² Captain (afterwards Colonel) Silas Titus was the author, under the aſſumed name of William Allen, of the celebrated tract, published in 1657, "Killing no Murder, briefly diſcourſt in three Queſtions," the deſign of which was to juſtify the aſſaſſination of the Proteſtor. It is ſaid to have ſtruck ſuch a terror into the mind of Cromwell, as to render the concluding part of his life miſerable.

1650
August 15.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, etc.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, Having receaved a Remonstrance and Supplication presented to us in the name of the Army, wee thought good to communicat the same to your Lordship, and shew yow the sence wee haue thereof; being exceedingly rejoiced that there is so much unanimity and harmony amongst the officers, and such unity of judgement and resolutions with the Church and State, which wee take as an evidence of God's good purpose to blisse the worke in their hands. We doe desyre your Lordship to make knowne these papers to the King's Majesty, that he may understand the mind of the Army as of Church and State, and pray God that his Majesty may hartily concurr with his faithfull and loyall subjects, who have nothing before their eyes but the glory of God, the honour and happines of the King, and the good of the Kingdome. So wee rest, your Lordship's affectionat freends,

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*,
I.P.D. Com.

EDINBURGH, 15th August 1650,
10 a clock at night.

For the right honourable the Marquis of Argyle,
the Earl of Lothian, the Lord Lorne, the
Lord Machlin, or any others of the Committee of Estates, with his Majesty.

1650
August 15.

REMONSTRANCE and SUPPLICATION of the OFFICERS OF THE ARMY
to the COMMITTEE OF ESTATES.

To the right honourable the Lords and uthers of the Committee of Estates—

The humble Remonstrance and Supplication of the Officers of the Armie.

Beeing sensible of the imputation layed upon the Kingdome and Armie, as if they espoused the malignant quarrell and interest; and

considering that at this tyme wee are more speciallie concerned in it then uthers, being in the Lord's strength to take our lyfes in our hand and hazard all that is deare unto us by engaging against this presentemie, who in ane hostile way hath invaded this Kingdome, contrarie all bonds of Covenant and Treaties; wee conceive it our duetie to make it manifest to your honors and to all the world, that wee do not owne anie malignant quarrell or interest of anie persone or persones whatsoever, but that, by the assistance of the Lord, wee do resolve to fight meerlie upon the former grounds and principles in defence of the Cause, Covenant, and Kingdome, as hath beene done these yeires past (as the Commission of the Church and your Lordships have declared in the late Act of the 13th of August). Quherefore, that it may appeare to all whose eyes are upon your Honors, that your performances are futable to your resolutions, wee in all humilitie defyre (it beeing notor that scandalous and malignant persones not onlie abound in the Kingdome, bot, to our great greife of spirit, in and about the Court, yea even in the King's owne familie and guard), that your honors will be pleased to take some speedie and effectual course to putt the lawes of the Kingdome to full execution against them, without respect of persones, that all of them may find the dint of justice according to their severall offences and miscarriages, so that this Kingdome do not become the place and receptacle of all prophane and malignant persones who hath beene and are enemies to God and His cause, and that God bee no more provoked by countenancing or sparing of them, least the Lord should desert us and cause us partake with them in their judgment.

And what there remaines in the Armie undone in relation to purging, wee shall defyre your Honors wald command your further pleasure therein, which shall have our heartie concurrence and assistance. All which beeing speedilie and effectualle done, wee hope will prove a meanes to cause the Lord's face shine upon us, and countenance and bleffe us in our undertakings; and will verie much refresh and strengthen the hands of your Lordships most faithfull and humble servants.

15th August 1650.

The Committee of Estates haveing taken into consideration the Remonstrance of the officers of the Armie, presented unto them by the Lord Burghlie, the Generall of Artillerie, Generall Major Holburne, Sir John Broune, and Colonell Ker, in name of the Armie, do bleffe the Lord for their unanimous sence and resolution therein expresse, against the enemies of the cause of God, both malignants and sectaries, for which as they do returne them the heartie thankes of this Kingdome, so they earnestlie exhort them stedfastlie to persist therein. And for answere to the desires contained in the said Remonstrance, they do promise and declare that they will speedilie take an effectuall course for putting the lawes of the Kingdome to full execution against all malignant and scandalous perones in Court, Armie, or Kingdome, without respect of perones; and that they will carefullie studie so to make use of the power, which God hath putt in their hands, for the advancement of pietie and suppression of malignancie and prophanneffe, as may give unto the armie reall ground of encouragment cheerfullie to proceed in all their undertakings against the armie of sectaries who have invaded this Kingdome, and all other enemies to the Covenant and work of reformation.

T. HENDERSON.

Endorsed—Remonstrance be the Officers of the
Armie, with the Committee of Estates their
Answere theirow, 15 August 1650.

[1650
August.]

SIR ARCHIBALD JOHNSTONE OF WARISTOUN,¹ to ARCHIBALD,
MARQUESS OF ARGYLL.

RIGHT HONORABLE, This is to send you the Propositions which
wer presented to the King's Majesty at the Ile of Wight. The nar-

¹ Archibald Johnstone of Waristoun, son of a merchant in Edinburgh, was educated for the law, and passed Advocate, November 6, 1633. He was elected Clerk and Procurator to the General Assembly in November 1638, and took a prominent part in the transactions of his time. He was knighted by Charles I., November 15, 1641.

rative of the first proposition (which the King then wholly graunted, and therby displeased sundry of his party for the sam pretence that ~~now~~ is objected) imports als much as the Declaration sayes ; for if their warre was iust, lawful, defensive, and necessar, it was on the King's part iniust, unlawful, and offensive, and so the cause of the blood. My Lord, I must requeast you to keepe thes Propositions, that they be not to seek when wee heave adoe with them ; they differed litle from thes at Newcastle as I remember. Wee cannot get the King's prented anfuere to them now in this confusion of papers, but wee al know the first was simply graunted, and the narrative of the Covenant in effect sayeth as much. Ye can hardly beleive the miscontentment heir at the delay of the Declaration, albeit wee haive desyred all to suspend their thoughts til Mononday morning, that the King's Majesty fend his aunsfuar be my Lord Chancellor at furthest. My Lord, they ar the mor impatient that the ennemy is returned : his body of foote was com to Hadington, his horse to Preston, and, as a trumpeter that is com of them declares, Cromwell was to haive his headquarters this night at Tranent. Our horse lyes at the Medlinbridge, and Thibet. There is this day befor my returne a letter com from my correspondent in Berwik, who wrytes ay sure and intelligent intelligence, that Cromwell had written from Dunbar to the Gouvernor of Berwik to fend him up the 400 or 500 runnawayes and som troupes of horse, for he was going to returne neir to there trinshes and would force them to fight. My Lord, deale earnestly with the King's Majesty to fend us bak to-morrow at night my Lord Chancellor with his Declaration, that the Army may be clear in their apeal to God and joyning battel upon it, utherwyse wee will be necessitat, befor battell

and appointed an Ordinary Lord of Session. In 1646 he was appointed King's Advocate, and in 1649 Clerk-Register, in place of Gibson of Durie. He was prevailed upon by Cromwell to desert the Royal cause, and re-enter his office of Clerk-Register under the Protector. On the Restoration, he escaped to Hamburg ; but having been taken captive, he was executed at the Crofs of Edinburgh, 22d July 1663. (*Senators of the College of Justice*, pp. 306-310.)

to emitt sumthing that may cleir us befor God and man that we mingle nothing in our quarrell which may withdraw God's countenance and prefence from us. Your Lordship may remember the debayte anent the state of the question betwixt you and Craufurd. Lett nott the King putt the armyes to such a debayte, it may draw on many inconveniences. In that Declaration, Scotland is seeking nothing to itself, nor to any member theirow, but only craving the reparation of God's honor (which He will redresse in justice, if mercy upon confession and repentance prevent it not), the restitution of the King to God's favor, and that they may haive quyet consciences and courageous hearts to lay down their lyves in a cleir quarrel wherin God hes no controverfie and ground of defertion of them. The Councel of Officers hes desyred a Fast to be keped to morrow. Oh, that the King's heart wer also syncerly humble befor God for thes sinnes of his house mentioned in the Declaration! Non can tell but they may too morrow interrupt our Fast; haysten my Lord Chancelor, but your Lordship be pleased to comunicat this to my Lord Chancelor, my Lord Lauthian, and Mr. Ja. Durham. So rests, praying God to move the King's heart towards himself, your Lordship's humble fervand,

A. JHONSTON.

Saturday at night 8 houres.

I requeast you cause fend order upon order to the forces that are com and coming to Perth to march continually hither, and withal to hasten the provisions. I heare the enemy hes sent a party to storm the house at Hermeston.

To the right honorable my Lord Marquis of Argyle,
or in his absence to Mr. James Durham, minister to the King's Majesty, hayste—Dunfermline.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, etc.

1650
August 16.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, Wee receaued a letter from his Majesty sheweing his desires and resolutions to haue the forces coming from the North, to stay in a body at Stirling; and after we had fully considered and communicated the same to the Generall Officers and other Officers of the army, and debated upon what might be most for the good of the service, and how these forces might be most usefull, wee concluded according to the former ordors which wee had alsoe sent for that effect (with advyce of the generall officers) that all these forces on both sides of Forth, should be ordored to hasten hither, and haue wretten our opinion therein to his Majesty, that accordingly they may repair to this place. Wee doe heerby therefor desyre your Lordship to appoint Sir James Lumfden to conduct these forces hither, and to hasten himself to the army, and that your Lordship wold use your utmost endeavours for causeing them bring with them all the provisions they can haue for five dayes, seing both they and wee will stand in so great need thereof. And this being all wee haue to say for present, haveing wretten to your Lordship yesterday, wee remaine, your Lordship's affectionat freends,

HALLYRUDHOUS, 16 August 1650.

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*,
I.P.D. Com.

For the right honourable
the Marquis Argyle and the Earl Lothian, or aither of them.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to KING CHARLES II.

1650
August 16.

MOST GRATIOUS SOVERAIGNE, Haveing taken your Majesty's letter concerning the dispo fall of the forces comeing from the North, into serious consideration, and communicated the same to the whole Generall Officiars and other Officers of the armie, wee in all humilitie returne this anfwere. That before your Majestie's letter came to our hands, the Lord Generall and Leivtenant Generall had issued their ordors to the regiments, troopes, and companies on this and other

fyde of Forth, marching to the armie, to hasten their advance hither, which ordors were likewise by their advyce accompanied with the commands of the Committee. And efterwards, upon the recept of your Majesty's letter, and further debate and confideration of what might conduce most to the good of your Majesty's service, it was concluded more necessarie and effectuall thereunto, that these forces should, with all speed, repaire unto the armie, where (in our humble opinion for manie reafons) better use might bee made of them, then if they should stay in a bodie at Stirling. Which wee humblie desyre your Majesty to confider, and to command it may bee done accordingly. We did by our last acquaint your Majesty with the necessitie of adjourning the Parliament to the 29th instant, where the tyme and solemnizing of your Majesty's coronation shall, God willing, bee resolved on.

As to the motions and behaviour of the enemie, wee have recommended to the Lord Secretary, and in his absence to the Lord Machlin, to give your Majesty a particular accompt thereof, and shall not be wanting to give your Majesty frequent advertisements, that your Majesty may from tyme to tyme know everie thing relating thereunto. We remaine, your Majesty's most faithfull, most loyall, and most obedient subjects,

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius,*

I.P.D. Com.

HALYROOD-HOUSE, the 16th of August 1650.

1650
August 19.

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWELL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, I was ouerjoyet to hier of the King's and your Lordship's faue arrayvall at hoom, efter so many hazards of winds, stormes, sea, and rebels. My prayers and spirit went alongs with yow all. I think I hier the joyfull acclamations and applaus of all his Majestie's loyal and louing subjects, which I hop schall produce happy and confiderabill effects, and mak the Kingdom glorieus in the eyes of there enemies. I haue resigned my charge, and now comed

to the Haig, in the veue of the publique to attend his Majestie's and the country's seruices. Thairfor I humbly entreate yowr Lordship that there be prouision made for ane honorabill subsistence fittabil to the place, for the King's honor, the glorie of his ancient Kingdom, and my particular respect, being a person uniuerfally so wel knownen to this Estaet; for as in all thinges a decorum schould be kiepet, so often external schowes graces the substance and addeth to the mean chance. My predeceffor, Sir William Boswel, had at the first for his equippage a considerabil sown of money. I haue left a calling which was constant and competent, a commodieus hows, a country dwelling both pleasant and plenteus; hier I am at a hudge hows-meal in a incertaine expectation, in a continual competencie with a powerfull partye who maketh friends of ther mammon, the spoyl and bloud of a glorieus Kinge, and engaget in ther seruice a man of power and creditt in this Estaet for a pension of 2000 lib. sterling a yeire, who pennes al ther petitions to the Estaetes, as a person of honor hes tould me. Befydes that this pleace is the fource and centur of all his Majestie's affaires abroad, and so I lyf in a continual action and dayly extraordinarie charges and expenses. I made bould at partin from Hunselardyke to present your Lordship a noate to be carryed a long of sum material thinges his Majestie most graciously be pleased [to have] sent to me from Scotland, as was promised then. 1. My commission onder the brood seal. 2. Ane establichment. 3. A letter to the Prince of Oldenburg, his Majestie's cusin, in the sence I projected, or togither with a warrand to mak my adrefs to the marchand venterers for keipen them in devotion and loyaltie to his said Majestie. Your Lordship may be pleased remember thir promiffes, and recomend them to his Majestie, that with all diligence they be effectually and really sent to me. As also, if the King's treasor, or the present condition of the Kingdom, can not mis a considerabill sounge of money for my present and necessarye forniture of coach horses thinges, and for seruandes as is fittabill for the place, that ane order be sent to the Confervitour, Sir Thomas Kinegam [Cunningham] at Campheir, to lift

and leve som upon the publique faith. I fal join with him and interpon my awin particular credit, leaft that the pipil hier and my awen friendes hier becom fenfibil of the fcharies of our contrye. So, humbly creaving your Lordship's leaue for this hoomly adrefs and fpecial application unto yow, I fal mak appear at all occafions that this proceedis from him who is, my Lord, your Lordship's moft humbil and and faithful fervant,

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWEL,
off Niew-land.

My Lord, I haue wreaten to his Majesty in general, and that I haue recommendet the particulares to your Lordship, be verteu of your place, humbly from me to be represented to his faid Majestie.

My Lord, Efter the wreiting of my former letter, I am informed that Major Boffwel hes gotten from his ant, Sir William Boffwel's widow, two bandes or contracts which concerneth the King : on of 50 thowfand lib. fterling adebted to his Majestie be the Eaft Indians Compagnie of Amfterdam anent the buffines off Amboina ; ane uther of 30,000 gl. [gulden] upon the town of Rotterdam, for keipen the merchant [Ad]venterers there. I know he hes putt thir peaces in Mr. Wobfter's hands at Amfterdam. Pleas your Lordship, his Majestie may be pleased gif me a warrant to recover the faid peaces for his ufe, as lykwayes that his faid Majestie may be pleased gif no particular men order to medel with that belongeth to my cherge hier, whair in my predeceffor Sir William Boffwel was much crossed.

We long much to hier from thens. It feames that that Kingdom is as it war blocket up by thees difperaet rebelles. But I hop and pray that God will confound them or it be long.

Hier hes bene a great furr concerning the Militie, which was brewen when the King and [your] Lordship was hier, but now burft forth by reafon of the Hollanders diffafenting from the uther 6 Provinces ; fo that the Prince of Orange, with ane incredibil celeritie, did ataque the town of Amfterdam on the 28 of July laft, and forced

them to a conformite upon the conditions, hier adjoint in Dutche, as also a treuce betwixt the said Amsterdam and the rebels. It is supposed to be forged hier; yet certainly, as on of the Estaetes towld me, ther is much of it trew.

HAIG, ²⁹/₉ Agust 1650.

For the right honorabill, my ever honored and singular gud Lord
the Earle of Lothian, Secretaer of Estaet at Edinbrugh.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, etc.

1650
August 26.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, Having seen your Lordship's letter to the Lord Register, wee haue thought fitt to acquaint your Lordship with our opinion concerning the particulars therein contained, that wee conceaue it necessary your Lordship should deall earnestly with the King's Majesty to make choofe of and admitt these who wer recommended to be Groomes of his bedchamber; and that Archibald Campbell be presently placed, in reguard Colonell Ker is employed in the publick service with the army, wherein wee desyre your Lordship may not be the more tender and abstemious becaus of your interest in him as your servant. And becaus Colonel Graves and Captain Titus haue giuen so good proof of their affection to the cause and the King's Majesty, wee can not lykwys but insist that they may be admitted into that trust, the rather that it may therby appear wee deall more faithfully and freendly with these of the English Nation, then wee haue been delt with in the late proclamation commanding all Scottismen to depart that Kingdome. As to the prifoners mentioned in your letter, wee can say nothing concerning them untill wee receaue a list of their names and more particular information, at which tyme some further course shall be taken with them. Wee haue sent particular ordors to the Earl Eglinton for causing the lyfeguard to repair hither. And as to the King's Majesty's Declaration, we haue

already published it, and by the nixt opportunity your Lordship shall know more particularly what is further thought necessary to be done for taking away the prejudice of his former refuseall or delay, which occasioned that Declaration from the Commissioners of the Generall Assembly. The enemy keeps still in his leager betwixt Brads-Craigs and Pentland Hills. All possible means are and will be essayed to draw him out of that hold. And as it shall pleas God to direct and dispose of our proceedings, and the actings of the army against him, your Lordship shall haue intelligence from your Lordship's affectionat freends,

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*,
I.P.D. Com.

CORSTORPHIN, 26th August 1650.

For the right honourable
the Marquis of Argyle and the Earle of Lothian.

1650
August 29.

ROBERT LONG¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

RIGHT HONORABLE, I made bold to recommend my case to your Lordship, when I left the Court, and I should not now renew my suite, but acquiesce in that your Lordship was then pleased to promise me, if I were able to continew longer in the chargeable way I now liue. That money I brought with me is almost spent, and I haue noe means to recouer more heere. I besiech your Lordship, who doe in part know my cariage in the late Treaty, to be pleased to afford me your fauourable assistance for my returne to Court. I was one of the first that submitted to the order and withdrew from Court,

¹ Mr. Robert Long, "a creature of the Queen's, and dependent upon the Lord Jermyn" (*Clarendon's Hist. Oxford*, 1826, vol. vii. p. 69), was Secretary to Charles II., and accompanied the King to Scotland. He was one of those who were ordered by the Committee of Estates to remove from the Court. He appears to have again presented himself, probably after sending the above and following letter, as on the 27th September 1650 he was again ordered "to depairt the Courte within 24 houres, and to remove out of the Kingdome within 20 dayes after intimatione. (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. pp. 109, 110.)

1650.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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and I thinke I am the only man that haue obseru'd it exactly, by not returning thither agayne. I shall certainly foe carry myself that none shall haue occasion to repent the good offices they doe me, and I shall neuer fayle to acknowledg the fauours I receyue, by all the returnes of obseruance and gratitude in my power, and to remayne, your Lordship's most affectionate and most humble seruant,

ST. ANDREWES, the 29th of Aug. 1650.

ROB. LONG.

To the right honorable
the Erle of Lothian, at Court, present these.

ROBERT LONG to the [EARL OF LOUDOUN.]

1650
August 29.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, As I did with all redines submitt to the order of being remooued from the King, and was one of the first that departed from the Court; foe I thinke I am the only man that haue kept it exactly, all the rest hauing beene alwayes or frequently at Court euer since. My condition, likewise, hath in another respect beene worfe then those that haue absented themselves, for all or most of them haue found fauor to be in places where they liue with little or noe expence, whereas I haue liu'd euer since in an Inne at St. Andrewes, at foe great a charge that I am not longer able to susteyne it. This enforceth me to haue recourse to your Lordship's goodnes and fauor, humbly beseeching you to be a meanes to redeeme me from this uncomfortable condition, and to restore me to my attendance upon the King. I am not ignorant that I (as all other men that liue in publique employments) haue enimies of my owne Nation, and some of this alfoe, that may endeauor to represent me amifs unto your Lordship, but I haue too much confidence in your knowen piety, iustice, and wisdome, to feare that I shall suffer, eyther in your Lordship's good opinion or in my owne concernements by their practises, untill yow haue beene pleased to heare me and examine the trueth.

I am not conscious to myselfe to haue deserued ill of this Nation, or to have oppos'd the worke of reformation. I was neuer in armes at all in any condition whatfoeuer; I was neuer a Councillour to the late King, nor to this, untill some tyme after the death of his Father; and being made of his Councill, I tooke the first opportunity that offered itselfe (which was the first comming of the Commissioners to the Hagh) to declare myself for the agreement and to aduise it, whereof the Prince of Orange will be my witnes. Since that, at Jersey, Breda, and a shipboord, I did all that was incumbent upon mee to beginne, promote, and perfect the agreement between his Majesty and this Nation; and of this, some of the Commissioners can be my witnes. Though what I did, was done in discharge of my duety to God in the first place, and in the next to the King, my maister, and without any ende to ingratiate myselfe, and though the happy issue of the late Treaty (next after the blessing of the Almighty God) be only to be ascrib'd to his Majesty's owne judgment and inclination, yet I thinke I may say without offence, that as a minister I did expresse in it noe ill affection, eyther to the cause, or to this Nation, or to your Lordship's particular. For I did euer look upon your Lordship as one that had beene eminently instrumentall in this State to bring on this second Treaty, after the first at the Hagh had miscarried. And if your Lordship will be pleased to assist me in bringing me to my attendance upon the King agayne, I shall foe carry myselfe that neyther the publique nor your Lordship shall receyue any prejudice by my neerenes to the King, for I shall engage myselfe not to meddle with any thing of publique busines, further then I am entrusted or directed by your Lordship, or such as the State shall appoint to be about his Majesty; and I should, as soone as it shall be thought seasonable, propose to consideration diuerse things that concerne the King, and may be for the aduantage of this State, that some resolution may be taken in them. I did formerly act about the King such things only as were aduised by the Councill (whereof indeed I was one), but did dispatch noething that was not first con-

fulted and agreed there. The like course may be taken heere, if any use may be made of me, or of those things I shall propose, concerning forraigne negotiations and his Majesty's interests and concernments abroad. The King's correspondence in Sweden would be preferred, and the nature of it be well considered; the negotiations in Germany may likewise be of use; the fleet under Prince Rupert must be thought of, for I have lately received letters from thence, whereby I understand the state thereof to be hazardous, but yet such as with care may be helped. The King must likewise think of preferring Virginia, Bermudas, the Charibe Islands (where my Lord Willoughby now is), Jersey, and the Castle of Guernsey (which will be lost if not presently relieved), Silley, and such other places as are now in his obedience. Jersey hath about 40,000 souls in it, who subsist by trade, fishing and commerce; the Sectaries' ships continually take their ships and goods at sea, and unless reprisal, according to the law of nations, be allowed to them, that place will be quickly lost; and the like of Silley, which lyes within 7 leagues of the coast of England, and can much lesse subsist without that help. I begg your Lordship's pardon for this trouble, remaining, with all dew respect, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and most obedient servant,

ROB. LONG.

ST. ANDREWES, the 29th of Aug. 1650.

GENERAL DAVID LESLIE¹ to the MARQUESS OF ARGYLL.

1650
September 5.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, This morning, coming to Stirling, I received your Lordship's letter desiring me to send his Majesty my advice (which is but of small value), onely being commanded be

¹ General David Leslie, fifth son of Patrick, Lord Lindores, was bred a foldier, and attained the rank of Colonel of Horse, under Gustavus Adolphus. On his return to Scotland in 1639, he was appointed Major General of the Covenanters' forces. Being sent in pursuit of Montrose, he attacked and completely defeated him at Philiphaugh in September 1645. He commanded the army at the battle of Dunbar, when

your Lordship, my opinion is that he stay at St. Johnston, and that your Lordship, with my Lord Lothian, wer by our Committee of Estats to giue your best advyce for the better mannageing of effairs. Concerning the misfortun of our Army I shall say nothing; but it wes the visible hand of God, with our owen lacines, and not of man, that defeat them, notwithstanding of orders giuen to stand to their armes that night. I know I get my owen share of the falt by many for drawing them so neer the enemie, and must suffer in this as many tymes formerly, though I tak God to witness wee might haue as easly beaten them, as wee did James Graham at Philipshauch, if the officers had stayed by their troops and regiments; which is all, but that I long to see your Lordship heer (without whom there will be litle done), and remains, your Lordship's most humble and faithful seruant,

STIRLING, the 5^o September
1650.



Your Lordship will be pleased, in regaird of a fore hand I haue had these ten days, to excuse me for making use of an uther.

My Lord, if you can find any souldiers run away from us, fend them bak.

For the right honourabl the Marquis of Argyll.

1560
September 6.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to KING CHARLES II.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, Albeit the report of what hes befallen our Army at Broxmouth be come to your Majesty's ears before this tyme, yet wee could not haue a fitt opportunity to

defeated by Cromwell on the 3d September 1650, to which the above letter refers. After the battle of Worcester he was taken prisoner and confined in the Tower, where he remained till the Restoration. He was created Lord Newark, August 31, 1661, and received a pension of £500. He died in 1682.



DAVID IRVING, LORD NEWHAM

(After the capture of the Soviet Union, at the end of the war.)

and therefore my opinion is that he stay at St. Johnston, and that
your Lordship, and my Lord Loudoun, see by our Committee of
Council what part best serves for the better managing of affairs.
Concerning the situation of our Army I shall say nothing: but it was
the will of God, with our own beines, and not of man, that
demonstrates, notwithstanding of orders given to stand to their arms
that night. I know I get my own share of the fault by many
leaving their Arms the morning, and must suffer in this as every
other Soldier, though I ask God so much we might have no more
trouble than we had James Graham at Philipshauch, if our
Lordship had been as diligent in our army and regiments: which is all, but that I
am to be your Obedient Son (without whom there will be little
done), and remaine your Lordship's most humble and faithful
servant.

Edinburgh, the 7th September
1650.



Your Lordship will be pleased, in regard of a fore hand I have
had that the Army is a weak one for making use of an uther.

My heart if you can find any souldiers run away from us, send
them back.

Your Lordship's most humble and faithful
servant, Robert Leslie.

1650.
September 6.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO KING CHARLES II.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, Albeit the report of what has
befallen our Army at Broxmouth be come to your Majesty's ears
before this tyme, yet wee could not have a fitt opportunity to

defeated by Cromwell on the 3d September 1650, to which the above letter refers.
After the battle of Worcester he was taken prisoner and confined in the Tower,
where he remained till the Restoration. He was created Lord Newark, August 21,
1660, and received a pension of £500. He died in 1682.



DAVID LESLIE, LORD NEWARK

From the original by Jamieson, at Newbattle Abbey.



giue your Majesty notice thereof untill now ; and because particulars may be more fully and clearly related by one who hes been an ey-witnes then by writt, wee heau therefore directed this gentleman to attend your Majesty, from whom you may receaue a true and perfit information of all that past in that sad conflict, the yssue and event whereof was the dissipating and breaking of the army. Which sad strock calls to your Majesty and to us, first to feare the Causes of the Lord's feirce anger, which is manifest against your Majesty and your people, that it may be removed, and His countenance again turned toward us, without which all our endeavours will be little effectual for the releef of this afflicted land. Wee are goeing about this duety, and are upon the tryall of the instrumentall causes and occasions of this disastrous surprize, wherewith your Majesty will be acquainted when matters are brought to further maturity. In the mean tyme wee are confident, and wee humbly desire that your Majesty would apply yourself, by the advice of the Committee of Estate, to use all iust and lawfull meanes for making up and repairing this breach which the Lord hath made upon this Kingdome. Wee are using our utmost endeavours with all diligence to draw together the remanent of the scattered forces, and to strenthen the army with the addition of some new leavyes of horse, foot, and dragons. The progres wee haue made heerin will appear by the duplicate which wee haue sent to the severall shyres of the Kingdome, for accelerating and promoting whereof wee humbly desyr your Majesty to interpose your Royall authority, by your letters to the shyres, for giuing ready and exact obedience to publick orders.

• Wee shall from tyme to tyme giue your Majesty notice of our proceedings, and of what wee learne of the motion of the enemy. In the mean tyme your Majesty's commands shall be with all willingness receaved by your Majesty's most humble, most loyall, and most obedient subjects and servants,

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*,
I.P.Dom. Com.

STIRLING, 6th September 1650.

For the King's most excellent Majesty.

1650
September 9.

ALEXANDER, EARL OF BALCARRES, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, Our Fife ministers wer not at Couper the other daye, as I expected, neyther wer they frequently mett at Falcland, which made them appoynt a neue meeting tomorrow at Couper, whare I intend to deliver the King's letter, wharof I hope to give him some accompt again tomorrow at night.¹ What advice they will resolve to give when they meete all together I knoue not; bot when they speake singly, I finde that most of them all incline in this exigent to a conjunction with many who have beene excluded. If your Lordship and my Lord Marquis will be pleased to make this your worke, I am confident it may be effectual. It is your intereft, I am perswaded, not only to agree to it, bot to be the doers of it; for without it I am affrayed the consequences shall be very fadd, both as to the cause, the King, and the Kingdome, and to honest men in particular. But I shall say no more of this now, only intreat your Lordship lett me knoue by the bearer if the King is to be at Saint Johnston tomorrow, and your Lordship with him; for if yee bee there, your Lordship shall at night, God willing, be waited on by your Lordship's most humble fervant,

A. BALCARRES.

At BALCARRES, 9 September 1650.

For the Earle of Lothian.

¹ After the defeat of the Scottish army at Dunbar, the Committee of Estates met at Stirling to consider what should be done for the safety of the Kingdom. "Many were of the opinion that now those noblemen and others that were not permitted to rise in arms or to be in judicatories, because of their accession to the Engagement, should in this present exigent be permitted to join with the rest. Anent this, there was a query sent from a meeting of the ministry of Fife at Falkland, and thereafter from the Synod met at Cupar, September 10, to the Commission of the Kirk, at Stirling. The King, who all this time bypast remained at Perth, was most desirous of a conjunction, and anent it he wrote to the Committee of Estates." (*Life of Robert Blair*, Wodrow Soc., p. 239.)



1650.]

Earls of Argyll and Lothian.

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ARCHIBALD, MARQUESS OF ARGYLL, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1650]
September 10.

STIRLING, 19 September [1650].

MY NOBLE LORD, As I found a good providence in my coming hither, so I find a necessity in staying a few days till the forces be disposed of and provided for, and men's spirits quieted a little. We are this day to speak of the Parliament's meeting and the King's Coronation; when it is resolved, I shall acquaint your Lordship immediately. I hope your Lordship will excuse me to his Majesty, both in my stay and not writing, since your Lordship has been advertised daily. The Lieutenant General comes on again, and I am going instantly to the rendezvous with him betwix and Falkirk, whither the disposal of the forces is to be resolved; and what be appointed for securing this place, I shall send, God willing, new advertisement once to-morrow. So I rest, your Lordship's affectionate Uncle and servant,

A. M. ARGYLL.

Let this present my service to the Duke of Buckingham.

For the Earl of Lothian.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to KING CHARLES II.

1650
September 13.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERAIGN, It is no small matter of contentment to us in this dispensation wherewith God has visited the land, to perceive by your Majesty's letter that your Majesty is so sensible of the present distressed condition of the Kingdom, and so zealous and careful to exhort us to go about duties, wherein by God's assistance we shall not be wanting to improve our utmost endeavours in the active doing and prosecution of every thing that the public necessities, the safety of the cause, and good of your Majesty's service, do call for at our hands. In order whereunto we had, before the receipt of your Majesty's letters, dispatched our second peremptory orders to the several shires of the Kingdom, for hastening out their proportions of

the levies, and likewise appointed everie Colonell to repaire or fend his officers to such places out of which the levies were to be raised, for receiving the same more speedilie, and shall omitt nothing which may tend to the makeing up of the breach, and ordering all things aright, as God shall enable and assist us therein.

And because there have beene diverse odious complaints made unto us of your Majesty's lifeguard of horse, which cannot bee without some prejudice or reflexion upon your Majesty, wee have therefore thought it necessarie to call for them that their carriage may bee tryed, and none permitted to have trust about your Royall persone but such as are blamelesse and will not wrong or oppresse your subjects, and that your Majesty wald be pleased to discharge all such officers and souldiers [to] whom there is just exception, and who are unfitt to bee in that charge. And our purpose is that your Majesty's guard of horse should continue under the command of the Earle of Eglintoune, and that it should consist of none but such as are able, and choyce persones futable to that trust.

As to your Majesty's lyfeguard of foot, wee have appointed the present two companies thereof to bee recruited each of them to one hundreth; and when the regular levies of the shires come up to the armie, shall add so many more companies as are fitt, for the regiment of your Majesty's Guards.

Wee shall further humblie shew your Majestie that the present distracting of the Kingdome hath moved us to prorogue the meeting of the Parliament unto the first of the next moneth, and are confident your Majesty will consider that in such a constitution of affaires it was impossible to performe the solemnities of your Majesty's coronation, which shall, God willing, bee done with all the speed and conveniencie that can bee.

Wee are endeavouring to fortifie this place, and resolve how soone the workes shall bee perfyted, that your Majesty may be pleased to repaire hither, or that wee may waite upon your Majestie, quherelife you shall appoint.

There is so much exception taken at the stay of those whom the Parliament advysed to bee removed, that it is necessarie your Majestie should dispatch them without further delay, which will be verie satisfactorie to your good people. There is one thousand pund sterling to be raised in the shierreffdomes of Aberdene and Banff, ordained to bee distributed amongst them by the Marquis of Argyle and the Earle of Lothian as your Majestie shall appoint, the payment whereof will be facilitated by your Majestie's recommendation.

The Lord Marques of Argyle will communicat to your Majestie the condition of affaires more fullie then wee can bee writt, and what hereeafter falles out, the same shall bee faithfullie and tymly imparted to your Majestie by your Majesty's most humble, most loyall, and most obedient subjects,

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius,*
I.P.Dom. Com.

STERLING, 13th September 1650.

For the King's most excellent Majesty.

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWELL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
September 13.

RIGHT HONORABILL AND MY VERRY GUD LORD, I haue wreaten to your Lordship at feuerall tymes befor this, off what had passed in thir partes sens his Majestie's and your Lordship's partenent from hens; to which I will add nothing, only that the uther sex Prouinces hes returned to his Hyenes the Prince of Orange hertie thanks for brengen thoes of Amsterodam, and in them all Holland, to a conformitye. I wreat lykwayes that my publique audience and reception (prepared by the adrefs and direction of his said Hyenes) was verry honerabill, and that the Estaetes Generael did schow there hye respectes to his Majestie, and affections to my persoun particularlye; whairfor I entreate your Lordship be pleased moue his Majestie to returne hertye thanks to the said Prince, as I made bowled [bold] to petitionat him my self.

We haue hard nothing in two monthes tym and mor from the publique there ; only incertain brutes which maketh us belieue that King and Kingdom ar in a sad condition, being blocket up both at sea and land by those braggen rebels : yet we hop that that valereis nation fal mak way with there swordes, if the spirit of diuision do not diuert ther curage ; whairoff some Ingleis passagers coming in a ship from Dundey hes very lergly reported, and with all brout over a Declaration from the Generall Assembly at the West Kirck of Edenbrugh on the 13 of August last, bearen no lefs of disawenen [disavowing] the King, if he wil not gif way to som demandes of the Parlement of disclamen his Father's wayes, the sinnes¹ of his Royal familie, and I woat not what all.

Trewly, I supposd there had bene a period putt to all demandes, all thinges being largely formerly granted be his Majestie, as the Act of Parlement at Edenbrugh 4 July beareth at large. Thir proceedings maketh that that Kingdom suffers extreamly in their gud naem and faem amongst all fort off strangers. As also that they are in purgin ther armye whill Hanniball is *ante portas*, or dissenting if not fechten amongst themselves, as thoes of Jerufalem did when Vespasian pressed the town. I hop better thinges of that honorabill and glorieus Nation befor this. It is not now a tym to speek and demand, bot rather to dow, act ther valeures, and edge ther swordes in the bellies and bowels of thees infultent traitors. So, entreating your Lordschip most earnestly that his said Hyenes and my self in

¹ "About this time the Committee of Estates did present unto the King, at Dunfermline, a Declaration, which at first he refused to subscribe, because it did reflect upon his Father, laying upon him the guilt of all the blood shed in the Kingdoms, &c. Upon the King's refusal to subscribe this Declaration, the Committee of Estates and Commission of the Kirk did emit a short Declaration concerning the King, August 13. There was much debate about it in the Commission of the Kirk . . . it being put to the vote, the votes were equal." (*Life of Robert Blair*, pp. 235-236.) After some of the expressions in the Declaration were "smoothed and mollified," the King subscribed it, at Dunfermline, on the 16th of August.

this station I am into, may have diewly and frequently information from the publike of your estaet and condition there, and particularly that the said Prince may be requyred that a competent convoye may be established for merchands schippes from and to that Kingdome, who ar now deprayved of all tredden, and secluded from the rest of the wareld by that perfidieus partye, as I have requyred the General Estaetes my self, who stand in aw of their power. As also that your Lordship, in whom I fuly confyd, may be pleased to cawes provyd for my subsistence hier, according to the properties and condition of my place; and from my hert recommending yow and al your wayes, I rest, my Lord, your Lordship's most humbil and most faithfull servant,

WILL. MAKDOWEL.

HAIG, $\frac{2}{3}$ September 1650.

My Lord, even now I haue receaued a most kynd letter from Dort, from your Lordship's Father, my Lord the Earle of Ancrum, who hes previned me in this kynd, whom I entend, God willing, to see personally there.

There is som papers concerning the Amboina biffines, wherin his Majestie hes a great interest, formerly in the custodye of the laet Sir William Boswel, now seafed on and deteaned be Major Boswel. If they war in my hands, and a warrand from his said Majestie to mak use of for his present necessities, I could possibly do som thing. Therfor your Lordship wil be pleased to aqwent his Majestie with this particular, that a precept may be passed to the said Boswel for delyverie of the famen.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
September 16.

MY VERIE HONORABLE GOOD LORD, I shall not giue your Lordship the trouble of a relation of the condition of affairs heir, knowing the Marquis of Argyle will doe it more fully then I can writ. I fear the

divisions and factions amongst the officers of our armie, and the humours of some who add oyle and fewel to the flame rather than quench it, may prove verie prejudiciall; but God can bring order out of confusion. Cromwell came yesternight with his armie to Linlithgow, and it is lyke he will attempt to take in this town and pass¹, which is not yet fortified as it should be, and none to defend but green new levied sojourns. All our noblemen and most of the Committee are gone from hence, but I stay to encourage and assist the fortifying and keeping it, conceiving it to be a place of verie great importance, and if the enemy get it, the King cannot stay long with safety at St. Johnston, and I love not to have our next rendezvous in the hills and mountains. Care would be had to haist forces and victuals hither from Fife and Perth; and I shall say no more at present, but assure your Lordship that I shall ever remain your Lordship's most humble servant,

LOUDOUN.

STERLING, 16th September 1650.

For the right honourable the Earle of Lothian.

1650
October 5.

INSTRUCTIONS by the COMMITTEE OF ESTATES to the EARL OF
LOTHIAN and OTHERS, SENT TO TREAT WITH THE KING.

PERTH, 5th October 1650.

INSTRUCTIONS to the Earle of Lothian, Sir Charles Erskyn, and
James Sword.

Yow shall goe to the King, and deliver our letter to his Majesty.

Yow shall shew how much wee are grieved and amazed with his Majesty's sudden and unexpected behaviour.²

¹ "Pas," or pass across the river Forth, near Stirling.

² This refers to the incident known in Scottish history as *The Start*. The King was induced, by representations made to him by some of the Nobility and others, who were not permitted by the ruling party to join the army, to leave Perth, and join them in raising a force in the north; but finding very few to attend him, he returned, according to the desire of the Committee, on the following day.

Yow shall shew his Majesty how dangerous it is for him and his Kingdome (after so many promises and engagements) to relinquish the counfells and advyce of the Church and Parliament, and their Committees, to follow the advyce of any others.

Yow are to deall earnestly that his Majesty may presently returne, and to assure him of the constant loyalty, faithfulness, and affection of the Committee and Army to his Majesty, and that any thing which hath escaped upon this mistaken and sinister information, may easily be remedied if his Majesty returne speedily.

Yow are to shew his Majesty that upon his returne, the Committee will meett at the rendezvous of the army, at Stirling, 10th instant, where, with his Majesty's advyce, they will (by God's assistance) resolve and prosecute such wayes as may be most effectual against his Majesty's enemyes, who have invaded this Kingdome, and as may best restore his Majesty to the ryght of his other Kingdomes.

Yow are to hasten back unto us with all speed, and giue your advyce to the Earle of Dunfermline to stay with the King or returne as yow shall think most for the gude of the King and Kingdome, if his Majesty shall not presently returne.

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*,
I.P.D. Com.

JAMES, EARL OF CALENDAR, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
October 5.

MY LORD, Excuses me for my frequent lyens; being now returned again to thir paerts upon the report of our misforttun at home, whair I hoiped to hawe found a relaies of my exfiell,¹ so ais I nicht hawe,

¹ The Earl of Calendar, having joined the "Engagement," was included with those who were debarred "from entering within the Kingdome, from beyond seas, with his Majestie, untill they giue satisfactiōe to the Church and Stait." (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 14.) He returned the following year, and at the meeting of the "Commission of the Kirk," held at Perth in May 1651, he "offered satisfaction . . . and was thereafter admitted to make declaration of his repentance for his accession to the Engagement, anno 1648." (*Life of Robert Blair*, p. 270.)

with the rest, bein radye thair to hawe hafardit my luyf; bot fyending no futchs thing, lest it be thocht a contemp of the publyk Actt agains my coming, I am now onis moir to intreit your Lordship to procur his Magestyes pais [pafs] for my going to futchs plaifis, ais to end my dayes in foun moir remoit then this, sieing I can not be of use to our King nor cuntray.

This my defyer I hawe impartit to Dunfermling; bot no ansuir from anne, thocht ships comis offin. I shall bayg to recev if your Lordship ais he who is, my Lord, your Lordship's most constant servant,

CALANDER.

I am to refied at Amsterdā until I may imbark for Scotland or futhuard, being afhemed to be sien hier in tyem of futchs action thair.

ROTTERDAM, 5 October, new styll, 1650.

For the right honnorable the Earl of Lothian—theis.

1650
October 11.

MR. ROBERT BLAIR¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY NOBLE LORD, Formerly I did recommend to your Lordship L[ieut.] Adam Montgomerie, my brother-in-law. He did also then produce to the Committie an ample testimoniell from the Presbitrie in Irland, witneffing both of his old and lait suffering; which testimoniell, together with what he now had, is now lost by the plundering in Edinburgh. I hard that he was reputed by your Lordship worthie of a better place then was at that tym vacant for him. The Captan of that companie being now dead, I intreat your Lordship to setle him in that vacant place, sieing he hes a familie to entertaine, whose suffer-

¹ Mr. Robert Blair, minister of St. Andrews, was associated with Lord Lothian as one of the Commissioners to London, prior to the death of Charles I. His *Life and Autobiography* (frequently referred to in the notes to this volume) was published by the Wodrow Society, 1848, 8vo.

1650.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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ing, began befor the rebellioun, he and his, suffering by the Prelats thrittein year agoe. Your Lordship's favour towards him therin I shall taik as a new obligationne put upon me to be your Lordship's servant in all Christian service,

ST. ANDREWS, 11 OCT. 1650.

Robert Blair

For the right noble Lord, the Earle of Lothiane—these.

JAMES, EARL OF DERBY, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
October 11.

October 11, 1650.

MY LORD, The bearer heerof, Collonel Whitby, is so worthily my friend, that I could do no less then by himself to let your Lordship know it, and assuring me of your greater regard of him for my sake, I haue aduised him to present his seruice to your Lordship; and in case your Lordship and that Nation haue no employment for him, then I beseech your Lordship's favour to procure him his Majesty's permission that he may leavy a regiment in England and transporte the same into France, he hauing receiued a commission from the King of France for that purpose. If his Majesty do not like heerof, then that he may haue leave to transport his familie into Virginia. I trust that God's blessing will be with your Lordship, and other noblemen of your Nation, to quell the present power of a base sort of people that endeauour to driue your Lordship, and me, and all persons of qualitie, from our countries.

My Lord, I fear to holde you too long from your great affaires, so I will committ your Lordship to the Almighty's protection, and rest, your Lordship's most assured and faithfull seruant,

For the Earle of Lothian.

Derby

1650
October 12.

Mr. ROBERT LONG to KING CHARLES II.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTY, I neuer had any cypher immediately with the Queene, but haue alwayes written to my Lord Jermyn, and made uce of this cypher I now send your Majesty, which is the originall, being long since copyed out of an old one that I burn'd. If your Majesty haue noe cypher with the Queene, methinkes it is strange and unusuall that the letter itselfe doth not mention in what cypher it is written. I besiech your Majesty to keepe this, I now send, in your owne custody.

The state of your Majesty's negotiations abroad is briefly thus. In France you neuer had any thing transacted by writing, nor haue now, for as much as I know, any expectation of assistance from thence. Your Ambassadors sent to seeke assistance from Spayne are still there, and I fear haue obteyned little or noe thing for your Majesty. I make noe doubt but they will speedily giue your Majesty an accompt of their proceedings, whereof I know noething for the present. Germany, Sweden, and Denmarke, are the only places from whence any helpe is to be expected, to which purpose your Majesty hath formerly sent to the Emperour and most of the Electours and great Princes of the Empire, and I send your Majesty herewith as many of their answeres as haue come to my hands. The Emperour, upon the receipt of your Majesty's letters crauing assistance of men, money, and armes, sent to all the Electours and Princes to receyue their aduices in a matter of foe great importance. They all returned anfwere that in an Imperiall Diett they would joyne with his Imperiall Majesty in an assistance of money to be giuen your Majesty by common consent, but said, that singly and apart they could doe noe thing, hauing beene exhausted by the warres and present payments they were to make for the euacuation of the armies and settling the peace of the Empire. The Elector of Ments is particularly well affected to your Majesty, and being Chancellor of the Empire, able to doe very much for your seruice. His aduice was (as your Majesty

will perceyue by part of a letter to me which I now send), that your Majesty should imploy the Landsgraue Ernest of Hesse (a Protestant and a Caluinist, and one very well affected to your Majesty's agreement with the Kingdome), as your Ambassador to the Emperour, the Princes, and the Diete; but it will be necessary that some nobleman of this Kingdome be joyned with him in the Ambassage. These negotiations and all commerce in Germany hauing beene intermitted for some tyme past, it will be necessary that some persone be speedily sent from your Majesty as an enuoye only to the Electour of Ments and to Landsgraue Ernest, desiring their aduice for your Majesty's present proceeding, and pressing an assistance of money, armes, and ammunition from the Empire; upon the returne whereof, dispatches must be made accordingly, generally in Latine, but to Landsgraue Ernest your Majesty may write in French, which he understands, and writes well. The two grounds for which your Majesty hath in all your letters pressed this assistance, are, the bringing the murtherers of your Father to justice, and recouering your just rights in all your dominions. If these grounds be not now approoued, some other must be thought of; but they must be such as will not unsatisfy Papist or Protestant; for in this negotiation your Majesty must haue to doe with both, and if any heere make scruple to deale with the Electour of Ments and other Electours, because Papists and Bishops, or to treat them with those titles and ceremonies they expect, they must giue ouer all thought of this negotiation, and must deale apart and seuerally with the Protestant Electours and Princes, but by that way I fear little will be obteyned; by this, I am confident much may.

For Sweden, that Queene¹ hath beene euer forward to assist your Majesty, though some of her Ministers and Councillours are not of her minde. She hath alredy giuen your Majesty a considerable pro-

¹ Christina, daughter of Gustavus Adolphus, was born December 9, 1626, assumed the Royal authority in 1644; abdicated in 1654, and abjured the Protestant faith. She spent the rest of her life either in France or at Rome, where she died, and was interred in St. Peter's, April 19, 1689.

portion of armes, part wherof are now at Gotenbergh, and may yet be well sent for, for your Majesty's seruice in this Kingdome, but the season of the yeare will not last long. I send your Majesty heerewith the accompt of those armes which I receyued from the Erle of Bramceford at his comming from thence. Your Majesty knowes who rifeled the greatest part of them, and engaged the rest for money. This Queene will undoubtedly be perswaded to joyne with the rest of the Empire in a proportionable assistance for the dominions she holds in Germany, and will besides doe something apart for Sweden. She will likewise, by her Ambassadors and Ministers, sollicite France, and I think Holland, to joyne in this worke; for this your Majesty knowes she once intimated in a letter to your Majesty, which I saw but neuer had.

For Denmarke I can say little of the kindnes of that King; though your Majesty's near kinsman he hath euer beene cold in all applications your Majesty hath made to him. I haue heard that he was obliged by the cariage of Montrose, and much unsatisfied with his undertakings and proceedings; now your Majesty is upon better counsell and wayes, he may perchance be more forward to assist you then before. The Prince of Orange hath interest in him, and can dispose him to more kindnes towards your Majesty then he hath yet shewne.

Sir John Cocheran¹ was employed to Hamburgh, Dantzick, and Poland, but hath giuen noe accompt of his employment, much lesse of money, which certainly he hath receyued. He made an agreement with the Duke of Courland to lend your Majesty six shippes, man'd and victualled at the Duke's charge, for six moneths. I am confident some of those shippes may be yet had for the seruice of this Kingdome, to transport armes, ammunition, corne, and the like. I neuer could gett this agreement from Cocheran; but if any discrete person were

¹ Col. Sir John Cochrane, elder brother of Sir William Cochrane, who became Earl of Dundonald. See Baillie's *Letters and Journals*, vol. ii. p. 320, etc.

priuatly sent to the Duke without any publique quality (for foe he hath desired), he would doe something for your Majesty's assistance. There were noe thing of foe greate importance as the Queene of Sweden's declaring herself for the cause of your Majesty and this Kingdome (if that could be obteyned), for that would render the Hollanders and King of Denmarke fauorable to it, and I know she is not totally auerfe from it, though I cannot hope she should be presently foe farre engaged.

Your Majesty was once in a possibility of getting an assistance of 500,000 guilders from the United States. Most of the Prouinces voted for it, and your Majesty knowes, it was only hindred by the disaffent of the Prouince of Holland, but noe thing of this kind is to be there attempted without being first consulted and ordered by the Prince of Orange.

These are all the things that I can call to mind in the distraction and trouble of thought I am in : as soone as I can come at the rest of my papers I shall not fayle to aduertise your Majesty of all other things that I can thinke of for your seruice, and to send all things that shall be necessary; and when I am abroad, if it be needfull, and if it be required of me, I will make all the dispatches in forme, and send them ouer; for it is impossible to instruct a new man presently therein; it being that which I haue gayned with great difficulty, hauing neuer beene able to recouer any presidents or formes out of England. For whatfoeuer unkindnes or hard measure I haue or shall receyue in this Kingdome, I shall neuer fayle to doe my duety to your Majesty, nor to serue them with all respect as long as they continew the kindnes they haue hitherto exprest to your Majesty, which, for my part, I could neuer yet see cause to suspect but they will constantly doe. And foe, ever praying the God of Heauen to blefs and preferue your Majesty, and to direct you in such wayes as that be most for His glory and your owne good, I remayne, with all submission, Sir, your Majesty's most humble, most obedient, and most faithfull seruant,

ROB. LONG.

October 12, 1650.

1650
October 17.

SIR T. CUNINGHAM¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, I have 4 moneths ago sent home your Lordship's pictures, and Mr. Wouters' account of his disbursements, and am fory they come to the wrong hands. In the meanwhile, Mr. Wouters hath written severall letters to mee, desiring to know if your Lordship hath sent any moneys for him. Your Lordship may be pleased to send him ane answer and resolution. Those dishes and other vessells of whyte lyme, which your Lordship desyred mee to buy, I had bespoken, but the great difficulty to get them safely transported made mee desist, and discharge them againe. They can aye be gotten whensoever your Lordship please to call for them. The 20,000 guldens, furnished by our knowne friend at the Hague, were drawn upon your Lordship, my Lord Cassillis and remnant Commissioners, payable to the Burgowmaster of Rotterdam, Willem van Couwenhoven, and Admirall Tromp, conform to my assignments and letter of advyce of the 8th of September last. They were resolved to send one expres to Scotland for those moneys, but upon my diswaion, they have sent their orders to Samuel Wallace, younger; for I shew them it was unnecessary to putt the Kingdome to such charges, seeing it could as well be done by the said Samuel. The factors have with much difficulty gotten other 3 moneths prolongation of the 50,000 guldens which they took up in Middelburgh and furnished to the Commissioners in May last, payable the first of August, and so falls due the first of November. I wish the expected provision for the payment thereof may come in tyme, else I feare they wilbe putt to it; for

¹ Thomas Cuninghame, "Conservator of the Priviledges of the Scots Nation in the Low Countries," had his appointment ratified by Charles II. at Breda, Jan. 4, 1650. From the MS. volume formerly referred to (*note*, p. 202), it appears that shortly afterwards, the King, being satisfied of the injustice of some reports raised against him, and being informed by the Earl of Lothian that his predecessors "had been honoured with the title of knighthood," sent for Cuninghame, and "was pleased to lay the knightly sword upon me, declaring," etc. (*Original MS.*, pp. 125, 126.)

the strict discharging of trade and correspondence with those of our Nation hath stopped our credit very much, seeing wee can draw no moneys upon London, which was our ordinary refuge when wee were straited; and for my self I find the smart of it, having a considerable summe there in privat men's hands, which I dare not crave payment off, neither write to my correspondent to demand it, leaft I bring him to trouble and hazard the losse of all, whereby I am putt to such ane extremity as ever I was in my lyfe,¹ not knowing what way to subsist with honesty, farre lesse to pleasure a friend, as to my heart's grief I have bene forced of late to refuse.

The defeat of our army neare Dumbar hath put us in great perplexity, and our forrow is dayly augmented, becaus it seemeth wee can gett no information of the state and condition of affaires in Scotland, but by our enemies writtings and reports. I pray your Lordship to see this neglect repared (as I have at more length written to my Lord Chancellour), and desire the Committee of Estates to take some speedy course for giving us constant intelligence, if they will not have many of our honest countrey men and well affected friends in these parts beleve things to be abhored.

Messrs. Lampfins desired mee to remember their respects to your Lordship. Truly they are extremely grieved for the desolation of our countrey, yett very discret, and as full of hopes as any of our Nation. They told mee they would write to the Committee of Estates touching their affaires; butt I feare their letter shall come too late; for this bearer is presently going aboard and the wind fair. The Lord bring them in safety, and send us the returne of our prayers, even a blinke of His mercyfull Countenance upon poore despyfed Scotland, which is the hopefull wish of your Lordship's ever obliged and humble servant,

T. CUNINGHAM.

CAMPVERE, 1650, ²⁷/₂₇th October.

¹ See note to p. 201.

1650
October 18.

DIRECTIONS by the COMMITTEE OF ESTATES as to the KEEPING OF
THE SIGNET, and the Residence of the CLERK OF BILLS.

PERTH, 18th October 1650.

THE Committee of Estats considering that through the present troubles of the tyme, and posture of effairs, the Signet can not be conveniently kept nor the Clerk of Session to the Bills resyde in the ordinary place, at Edinburgh, wherethrow the leidges doe suffer much prejudice; therefore the Committee for remedieing the same doth heerby authorize and command the Signet to be kept, and the Clerk of the Bills to reside for dispatching of the leidges, at such places where the Committee of Estats shall happen to be for the tyme; and in the meanwhile, untill the ordinary Signet can be had, giues warrand to the Earl Lothian, Lord Secretary, to make use of his Majesty's cashett, which he keeps in this place, for his Majesty's dispatches; and declares the same to be as valid as the other ordinary Signet: and ordans these presents to be publiht at the Mercat Croce of Perth and Stirling, quhich the Committee declares sufficient.

T. HENDERSON, *Cls. Dom.*

1650
October 21.

A PASS from OLIVER CROMWELL in favour of the
COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

THESE are to require you not to offer any injury or violence to the Right Honourable the Lady Lothian, her family, or servants, nor to take away, spoyle, or destroy any of her household stuffe, cattle, corne, or other goods whatsoever, nor to quarter any officers or souldiers within her Ladyship's house att Newbottle, nor to kill or destroy any of the deere in the parke there. Given under my hand and seale the 21st of October 1650.

O. CROMWELL.

To all Officers and Souldiers under my Commaund.

The EARL OF LOUDOUN to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
October 22.

MY VERIE HONORABLE GUDE LORD, I did communicat your Lordship's letter to the Committee of Estates heir, and indeed it is lamentable when their is a forrain enemie destroying the Kingdome, and our forces refolued to oppose and doe their utmoſt againſt him, that ther is any foe wicked and unnaturall as to diſturbe and imbroyle the Kingdome into ane inteſtine warr, and hinder all acting againſt the comone enemie, notwithstanding all the King and the Committee haue done to move them to be quiet; bot ſince noe thing bot force can reclame them, the Lieutenant Generall is to perſew them with all the forces one the north ſyde of Forth,¹ except ſuch as ar to be leaft for defence of this place, and the coaſt of Fyfe, as will appear by the copie of the encloſed Act. He intends to marche tomorrow the length of St. Johnſtoun, ſoe that I hope when our forces ſhall be in perſute of theſe who ar ryſin in armes, the King may ſtay with ſafetie at Perth. It is the deſire of the Committee that his Maſteſtie joyne his royall authoritie, and approue what the Committee hath done, in giueing full power to the Lieutenant Generall to perſewe theſe who ar in armes; which is fitt his Maſteſtie ſhould willingly doe to evidence his deteſtation of their way. I ſhall, God willing, ryde from hence to-morrow afternoon, and ſhall come to Perth as ſoon as I can, which is all I can writ at preſent, bot that I ame your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius.*

STIRLING, the 22 of October 1650.

*By Command of the Committee
of Eſtates.*

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian, Secretarie.

¹ A party known as "the malignant army" roſe in the north, under the command of Sir John Middleton, "quha pretendit for the King, and rais for his defence." (*Nicoll's Diary*, p. 39.) On the 4th November 1650 they laid down their arms, and "accepted of the Acte of Indemnitie, by a trettey with L. Generall David Leſley at Strathbogie." (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 160.)

1650
October 22.

ORDER by the COMMITTEE OF ESTATES as to those in arms
against the KING.

STIRLING, 22 October 1650.

THE Committee off Estaittis, taking to thair consideratioun that thair
ar certane personis laitlie ryfin in armes aganes his Majestie and the
Kingdome, to the disturbance of the peace thairroff, for remedie and
suppreffing quheroff they haue appoynted and ordained, and be thir
prefentis appoyntis and ordanis Liveteinent Generall David Leslie to
pafs aganes the forfadis persones, or any who ar now or shall be in
armes as said is, or any who shall be aiding or assisting to thame any
maner of way, with fyre and sword till they be totallie suppressed.
And the said Committee of Estaittis approves whatever the said Live-
teinent Generall shall happen to do in profecuting of the said service.

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*,
I.P.Dom. Com.

1650
October 24.

JAMES, EARL OF CALENDAR, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, Sending one to bring me the pleschur of the Parliament
in theis fad dayes, gevif I may not hawe the saime libertty uthers
haith, agains whome thair Actt wais intendit, in persieuains whairof
my precipetateng his Majeftyes going randeret it particullair agains
me. Now halding it my diewty to profer my selfef in this tyem of
emenet danger, that accordengly what your Lordship will returin ais
thair plefhur (witchs I houmbly baig of your Lordship ais from me to
knaue) I may therafter so disspois of my selfef, ais the Lord shall
derec, my Lord, your Lordship's most houmbly fervant,

CALANDER.

Your noble Fatheir and I am together, in whois compannye I
think my felvif happie.

AMSTERDAM, $\frac{24}{14}$ October 1650.

For the right honnorable the Earl of Lothiane—theis.

OLIVER CROMWELL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
October 30.

MY LORD, I am importuned by this poore English woman to offer to your Lordshippe an exchange for her husband. I shall leave it to your Lordshippe's elecon which of these two persons, either Lieutenant-Colonell Andrew Leslie, or Lieutenant-Colonel Henry Melvill. This inequallity I am willing to, to answer her distresse, rather then for any worth I know in the person, or that I am att all concern'd in him. This is all from your Lordshippe's humble servant,

EDINBURGH, 30th October 1650.

Major Bickerton, or other officer of such quality.

And addressed on the back—

For the right honourable the Lord Lothian Kerr,
Secretarie to his Majesty.



COLONEL GILBERT KERR to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
November 22.

MY LORD, I may say it is with some regrate that I should be commanded from Sterling to relieue the Castle of Borthwick (a place that your Lordship hath so much interest into), and I be forced by inevitable necessity to declare I cannot. I must confes it with very great freedome that I thinke I should not haue needed much provocation to haue gone about that duety, if I had seene any possibility with the force that for the present I haue here. I would not haue doubted through the Lordis strength to haue stepped over the tentation of any compliance that wee here are faid to haue with the enemy, if wee could haue seene any faire providence for the advantage of the Lord's worke. I will not say that your Lordship's interest in that place would totally haue laid bands upon me for that duety. But I must also declare that it was an obligation upon mee that I was most willing to accept of. I am stept up a large step beyond my ambition,

and what I speake in the mater of my excuse, it is not to excuse my ignorance and weakenes, to which I dare impute very much of the cause of the prejudice that the worke sustaines in these parts; yet when I get liberty to consider the disappointments that for the most part meetes with all our actings, it is to be feared many of us share in the cause. My Lord, as for the honour you did mee in that undeserved honorable call that yow gave mee in your Lordship's letter for a place neare the King's person,¹ I may truely say that there could hardly haue beene pickt out a person more unworthy and unfuteable; and if my owne word may not be taken for this, there is a thousand will sweare it; yet I dare not say that that number and I will agree in all things, for I defyre to loue the King and ferve him, and ferve him faithfully. But from no lesser principle willingly then this, that the King himfelfe be a fervant to the King of Kings; and that his Majesty may be so, and all your Lordships so, and all the Judicatories of the land so, it is the humble prayer of your Lordship's affectionat fervant,

GILBERT KER.

GLASGOW, the 22th of November 1650.

For the right honourable the Earle of Lowthian—these.

1650
December 26.

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWELL to KING CHARLES II.

SIR, In my two last letters almost of on teneur, I humbly represented to your Majestie the caes of biffines hier in order to your service. Sens that tym, the generael Dayet off all the Estaetes deseigned to be on the $\frac{25}{5}$ of December hes not yet ben the gither *en corps*, the great hall whair the Speenefch colloures hinges not yet prepared, which is in preparing according to the Parlement Hows at Westminster. What wil be the resultes hierof is oncertane; great probability that they will nominat no General during the yong Prince his

¹ See note, page 283.

minoritye, and that in the interim they will take (as thoes of Holland hes alreddy takin) al power in there awen hands. I haue made my adrefs to all the Prouinces hier present (for thoes of Friesland and Groning ar not yet compeered be reason of this froft) to stopp the reception of an envoy from the Engles rebelles in the quality of a frie Republique, and represented to them the great and irreparabil prejudice that wil reflect upon your Majestie, and disreputation to them felfs, in complying with thoes monfters who, in the most execrabil way, hes usurped your Majesties croun and kingdom, and acknowledged *Majestatem in majestate, statum in statu*, so uncompatibil as licht and darckenes, consequently importing a contradiction.

The tutelage of the yong Prince of Orange is now in agitation betwixt the two Princeffes, Royall and Douarier, which certainly wil redoune to both ther disadvantages, especially at this nick off tym, when they schowld haue lay'd afyd domestique disputes and joyned in the mean [time] for the sattelen the laet Prince off Orange his dignities, in the person of his yong fonn. My judgement (which I humbly submitt unto your Majestie) schould haue bene, if I had ben requyred in the quality and character I carray heir, schould haue bene that the Princes Royall, being as her Hyenes is the fool and only tutrix, for so the law speaketh, *matri et auiae secundum ordinem ante agnates tutelam permittimus*, micht haue bene pleased for keiping a gud harmonye in that illustreus familie to requyre the advys and graue counsell of the Princes Douarier, without enforcing her royal respect or right of tutelage. And in the same quality and mutual concurs, nominated the subordinaet tutors to her Hyenes the Princes Royall's selue, men of most power in this Estaet and affecten that princely family, together with on Count of the hows of Nassaw, not forgetting your Majestie's publick minister on this place, which certainly would haue made yow Sir, the more confiderabil in thir partes; the mor, fens a project of the laet Prince of Orange his last will did import so much, and manefested his hye respect unto your Majestie; bot now, al wil be intrusted to thoes that ar estrenged from yow.

Formerly I humbly petitionated your Majestie be pleased to thank the Estaetes Generael for my honorabill reception as your publique minister hier, bot as yet haue neuer had any direction nor command from yow, nether to them nor any uther forrenar Prince or Estaet, whairin your Majesties seruice suffereth prejudice, correspondence being the lyff off affaires; which I impute to the injurie off tym and uther difficulties whair with yow ar to werfell with all; in the mean tym, most humbly beseeching your Majestie be pleased haue a caire of my subsistence in this place in a proportionabill way. The Earle of Lothiane and uthers I know, at your Majesties direction, will be pleased to contribut the best assistances in this particular. As also that your Majestie may be pleased to take in your Royall consideration the commissiions of repressales, which trewly proffiteth nothing to your use, nor yet indomages your rebelles, bot only some innocent merchands; whairof hier is greate complaentes to the Estaetes of Holland, almost from every citty. And in all appearance they will suppress and destroy all such schippes; therfor, to prevent al inconvenience, I entreate your Majestie cawes recall all such commissiions; for at this instant Capitane Griffith is arrysted by thees of Rotterdam, and I am at a greate deal of paenes to gett him releaued.

The defaet geuen by the Cardinael Mafarini to the Count of Turrene, and the anti-royalysts in France, together with the daeth of your Majestie's cousin, Prince Philipp,¹ killed in battell, I do superfyd to relaet at lenth, as lykwayes of Prince Rupert's importing 4 of the rebells' schipps comming from Malaga and Livorno and sincken two; becawes your Majestie will have information of all at lenth befor this can com to your handes. I remaine, your Majesties most humble subiect and fervant,

WILL. MAKDOWELL.

HAIGE, the ⁵ January } 1650.
26 December }

¹ Philip, Count-Palatine of the Rhine and Duke of Bavaria, seventh son of Frederick, King of Bohemia, was killed in the battle near St. Stephens, Dec. 15, 1650.—*Sandford's Genealogical History, Lond., 1707, p. 574.*

Sir, In my last I humbly represented to your Majestie the Comt of Oldenburgh his offer in enterteanen 1000 musquetters per annum, and thocht that uther Princes in Germanie would go on in proportion. I beseech you thank him [soon] on the buffines

WILLIAM, DUKE OF HAMILTON, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1650
December 26.

ARRAN, December 26, 1650.

MY NOBLE LORD, I fynd it much harder for me to fynd a way sufficientlie to acknowledge your favours, then it seames your Lordship doeth to putt them on me, for euerie day I fynd a newe debt to pay you, and haue nothing wherewithall to doe it. I beseech your Lordship (of charitie) helpe me once more by showeing me what I shall say or doe to expresse my gratitude, for, trust me, my Lord, I haue a heart full of it.

Seeing the Parliament hath bein pleased to remoue the greatest restraints that were upon me,¹ and that the Church and State allowes a generall concurrence almost of all, for defence of the Kingdome against our common ennemies, I know not howe with conscience and honor I can forbear to contribute my endeoures, eauen in the capacitie of a trouper, in this common cause; yett seeing probablie my endeoures in anie publick dewtie wold by some (who are of greater power, and may be now usefull) be misunderstood, feeling the verie shooing of my twa coach mares, and three poore starued jades, which is my wholl escurie, giues occasion of jelousies, I conceaue I shall doe most good by doing nothing at all; and therfor I resolute not to remoue from hence, God willing (unlesse I be forced to it), untill it shall please God so to unit all hearts and affections in this service, and so remoue all envie and emulations as all of us may joy in one

¹ On the 14th of December 1650, the Duke of Hamilton was "released from banishment, and his contrawentione for his returne to the countrey discharged." (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 205.)

another's happinefs equallie with our owne. Yett, feeing this refolution may lykewyfe meitt with its mifconstructers (as throweing me open to a censure of want of courage or affection to be ydle at fuch a tyme, when foe much of the blood of Scotland is daylie fpilling), I fhall earnestly defyre your Lordship to let me knowe your oppinion howe to difpofe upon my felfe, and to giue it with the fame freedome that it is askit, for I can use no more cerimonie to one I owe fo much to.—Your Lordship's most humble and obliged fervant,

HAMILTON.

My Lord, If men of honor and abilities, though unhappie Engagers, be admitted in our newe entended armie to employment, I fhall beg leaue to recommend to your Lordship my coufin Collonell John Hamilton. I beleiue his deferueinge is not altogether unknown to your Lordship, and I befeich you suffer not his interest in me (which is his greateft cryme) to make him be laide afyde at this tyme.

1650
December 26.

SIR ARCHIBALD CAMPBELL to the EARL OF LoTHIAN.

RIGHT HONORABLE, I have beene verie much weghtit and greived that I cannot find myfelfe inabled for giveing of that obedience that I both ought and defyre to the commands laid upon me by your Lordship's letter.¹ The very command itfelfe doth honor and oblidge me more nor I am any way worthie of, not having thofe qualifications that fo honorabill a place requyreth. And that which maketh me more unable to act, are the infirmities whereunto many old men are fubject, fuch as gutt and gravell, wherewith it hath pleasit God of late to vifit me. A litle eftir the firft taking of it I receavit your Lordship's letter, and have made bold to continue the returning of any anfuer in all this tyme paff, to fie if I could find myfelfe any

¹ Referring to his appointment as Groom of the Bedchamber to King Charles II. when in Scotland. See note, page 283.

further inabled ; bot, by the contrarie, I have been these thrie weiks past verie much troubled. And it wer but ingratitude and presumption in me to undertak such a chaarge in his Majestie's service, that I wer not able to dischaarge or attend as I ought. I am loath to trouble your Lordship at this tyme with many uther exspressions which I might use ; bot onlie as your Lordship hath beine pleasit formerlie to honour and oblige your servant with many undeserved favours, I doe now humblie begg (if there be any further mention of me) that your Lordship wil be pleasit to plead my just excuse. And I shall pray for his Majestie's happie and prosperous reigne over all his dominions, for the glorie of God, the good of religion, and all his Majestie's faithfull subjects, according to the obligation of, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

S^r AL. CAMPBELL.

INVERAREY, 26 December 1650.

For the right honorable lord, the Earle of Lothian.

SIR JAMES HOPE OF HOPETOUN¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1651
January 3.

MY LORD, Seeing in serveing the present light of my mynde (which everie honest man ought to doe), I cannot goe alongs with the courses that the Kingdome and judicatories therof are now upon ; and that my withdrawing therefrom heath alreddie given some, and may hereafter yet give more offence, when men shall more be putt to

¹ Sir James Hope of Hopetoun, sixth son of Sir Thomas Hope of Craighall, and founder of the Hopetoun family, was, in 1641, appointed Governor of the Mint, and admitted an ordinary Lord of Session in 1649. On the 25th November 1650, he was accused by Argyll as "a maine enemy to King and Kingdom," and "plotter and contriuer, assister and abaitter, of all the mischiefs that hes befallen the kingdoms," in consequence of which he applied in the above letter for a pafs to leave the country, but this application having been submitted to the House on the 7th instant, it was refused.—See *Brunton and Haig's Senators*, p. 321.

actione; I haue therefor resolved, rather then it should be so, to retire my selfe for a tyme out of the Kingdome, so soone as possiblie I can ordre my affairs for that effect, untill it shall please the Lord to offer a tyme wherein returning, I may either with more cleerenesse joyne with, or with lesse either offence to uthers or disadvantage to my selfe, be different from the common course of the Kingdome; and however purposeing in my wakenesse to be earnest with the Lord, that as his Majestie countenancing trew holinesse and pietie, and endeouering the peace of his people, may long and prosperously reigne over them; so that who so is faithfull about him may give him right counsell tending to those ends. In order to that my resolution I formerlie desyred my brother Sir Alexander to bespeake, and now by these I doe entreat your Lordship's favour in procureing me a passe: and yee shall therby varie much obleige your Lordship's humble servitour,

S^r J. HOPE.

CRAIGHALL, 3 Januarie 1651.

For the right honorable my Lord the Earle of Lothian,
his Majestie's Secretarie.

1651
January 6.

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWELL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, Since the receate of your Lordship's last letter of the 4 of Novembre from Mr. Odar, I writ to yow of all affairs in thir pairs. The greates dyet of all the provinces apoynted the 5th Decembre, and to sit in the greates hall where the Spanishe cullors hing, is not till the 9 of this instant solemnly to convene, in respect those of Freeland and Groning are not yet comed. The death of the late Prince of Orange hes made a great change in this Estate, and those of Holland mightie insolent, who hes taken to them selves all offices the Prince had. What shall be the result of affairs heire, I shall acquaint your Lordship. They profes the maintainance of the

reformed religion according to the tenets of Dort; the union and militia, but without a Generall in tyme of peace.

I have written to the King of thir subſequent heads,¹ wherein I beſeech your Lordſhip's aſſiſtance and concurrence, that his Maſteſtie be pleaſed to give his Royal anſwere :—

1. That his Maſteſtie may be pleaſed to thanke the Eſtats Generall for their heartie and high reſpect ſhown to him in my publick reception on 23 Auguſt, ſince which tyme I have never heard any thing from his Maſteſtie (correſpondence being the lyfe of affairs).

2. As alſo the Count of Oldenburgh his kinfman, to whom I repaired by the advice and addreſſe of the late Prince of Orange, who heſ promiſed to entertaine for his Maſteſtie's ſervice (per annum) a thouſand muſquetteirs, not doubting but that the uther Princes of Germanie would doe the lyke in a proportionable way, being re- qwyred, advyſing me to go on as I had begun. But having no farther order nor addreſſe by the loſſe of that deare Prince (in whom I have loſed ſo much in my particular), I could goe no further.

3. If his Maſteſtie think it good to give me a commiſſion to the other Princes of Germanie (in generall or in particular), I doubt not of a good ſucceſſe with little dinn (for I am particularly aqwent with many of them), with a ſutable proviſion for the journie.

4. There is at this preſent in agitation betwixt the two Princeſſes Royall and Douarier the tutelage of the young Prince, which might have beene caried in a more calme way. My judgment ſhould have beene, if I had been re- qwyred (according to the qwality and character I carie heire) that the Princeſſe Royall being the ſooll and only tutrix, might have been pleaſed to re- qwyre the advyce of the Princeſſe Douarier, and ſo gone on in a good harmonie to the nomination of ſubordinat tutors, which ſhould have been ſome of the moſt eminent and powerfull perſons in this Eſtate, together with one of the Counts of Naſſaw, not forgetting the King's publick

¹ See page 320.

minister; for in a project of his Highnes testament his Majestie's minister was nominat to that effect, which would have made the King the more considerable. But I am neglected in the biffines. The late Prince never refused my advyce.

5. There are divers complaints heire against thofe that hes commiffion from his Majestie at Gerfee, Silly, and other pairts, who have (as this Estate fay) taken 28 of there ships: the King gets nothing be the meanes, his rebells not harmed, only innocent marchants damaged. Therfor I wifh the King might take in his Royall confideration the recalling of the famen, because they gaine his Majestie maney unfreinds abroad, efpecially amongft this marchand people, I will not fay mechanick.

In end, my Lord, I befeech your Lordfhip be pleased to fpeak with the King and his Parliament about my eftablifhment, urtherwayes treuly I will wearie of this chargable charge (where I am clogged with affairs, and my diftreffed countriemen); and again entreating your Lordfhip according to your wonted affection to my perfon (with all poffible dilligence), advertis me what I have to expect in this particular, that I may either have ane honorable maintinance or ane honorable retreate in tyme. Howfoever, I may fay without oftentation, that it were much to the advantage of that Kingdome, that one of them felves war with reputation and a proportionable port entertained hier, I being the firft in this kynd of ftation fince King James left Scotland. And fo, kifffing your Lordfhip's hands, I ref, my Lord, your Lordfhip's moft humble fervant,

WILL. MAKDOWELL.

HAIGE, 6 Januar 1651.

My Lord Culpepper is now hier returned from Mufcovia. A man of honor hes towld me, that he hes receaued ther fix fcoir thowfand lib. fterling: if fo be your Lordfhip may be pleased move his Majestie that I may get a precept to receave 7 or 8 hundreth

lib. therof. Bot I thinck it will get aneuch to doe. My Lord Germyn is com't hier to have a fcheare of it.

Spaine, France, Portugall, and this Eſtate, are in all apearance (as there publick miniſters profefes to me) to treat with the rebells of England in a marchand way, and in all apearance will acknowledge ther pretended qwalitie as a frie Republick.

In poſt haifte.

MY LORD, This coppye, for lake of a bearar, hes layn beſyds me ſens the dait thair of. I am ſo much eccliſped from influens from thens, by the diſtance and injuries of tym, now thir Eſtaetes meatt in a ſolemne way, *en corps*, as a hors wanten his breydel, hes voted the aknowledgment of his Majeſtie's rebells in England for a Republicque according to the evel precedent of Spaine; notwithstanding my endeavours by memorials putt in to them, who twys (being aſchamed of themſelfs) deneyed me conference as was deſyred, and this at the importunity of on powerful province. I have hadde my adreffes with the reſpective provinces, who trewly univerſally ar wel affected to his Majeſtie, only the merchant may pretend a neceſſity of tred with Ingland. I feare ther libertye turne in licencye. *Libertas libertate peribit*. Spain's complaying now ſo with the ſaid rebells as with them, is *arcanum imperii et dominationes*, to foment the Engliſche to inſult upon this Eſtaet, and to endamage France; ſo that it war neceſſary that now France, Sweden and Denmarck war requyred by the King to conſidder this common cawes, and enter in a mor ſtriſt alliance to prevyn the tempeſt and to ayd his Majeſtie. I wreat formarly that I had bene with the Count of Oldenburgh, the King's couſin, who promiſed to enterteane per annum a thouſand muſquetters; whairfor I wiſch he was thanket, and advyſed me go on as I had begun with uther Princes of Germanie, thinking that ſuch proceedings wald prove mor ſerviceable to his Majeſtie then ſumptuous

ambassadeurs *sine strepitu*. If the King and Parlement think gud to employ me, I schal contribut my best endeavors, receaving a futtabel provision for the jurnay. The mor fens the comming off one splendid ambassadge from Ingland I wilbe ecclipsed at the first, so that it wilbe better to declyne, than force, the tempest. I am perswaded on gud day wil mak thir temporising merchands sing ane uther tune.

The Earle of Ancrum, your Lordship's father, hes a necessity of your Lordship's present assistance. I schall do what I can, but I protest I have aneuch ado to subsist my-self, and am clogged with my necessiteus cuntrymen. I hop your Lordship, as your letter of the 4 of November bears, wil have a special cair that in Parlement order be taken for ane honorabil meaintenance for me. I hop to mak my nation considerable in my perfon, if I be supported and encouraged.

My reasouns (which have verry wel pleased eminent men hier) against the voting for the Englishe Republique schall be sent hoom in prent with the nixt occasion.

HAIGHE, 8 Februar, *Stylo Novo*.

The Earle of Lothian.

1651
January 9.

MEMORANDUM BY THE EARL OF LOTHIAN OF LETTERS TO BE WRITTEN
TO THE SHIRES REGARDING THE RAISING OF THEIR RESPECTIVE
REGIMENTS, ETC.

The 9 January 1651.

A LETTER to be written by his Majestie to the Earles of Craford, Rothes, Dunfermeline, Kelly, Wemys, and the Lord Balcarres, desiring them to be active for the putting out there regiments according as is apoynted, and that they apoynt days of rendezvous, and give, att least once in three days, account of their proceedings and dilligence to his Majestie and the Comittie.

The lyke to Perthshyre, and that the Lord Chancellour apoynt the meattings of the Comitties of warre, and concur with the Collo-

nells and be assisting to them att their rendezvous and for putting out their men.

And for Angus, that the Lords Ogilvy, Carnegy, Spyny, Courpar, and the Maister of Gray, be dilligent for putting out their regiments, and apoynt rendezvous wherof they are to give his Majestie and the Committee ane account, once in three or four days, of what they are doing.

For Mernis, that the Lairds of Thornton and Jhonston, Barclay, be assisting to the Collonells for putting out the men their, and that they give, once in six days, ane account to his Majestie and the Committee.

For Aberdeenshire, that the Earles of Arroll, Marishall, and Master of Forbes, doe the lyke for that shire, and once in four days they give account to his Majestie and the Committee.

The Master of Bamf, for that shire, doe the lyke.

For Murray, the Earle of Murray, Innes, Grant, Duffus, and Brodie, doe the lyke, and to give ane account to his Majestie and the Committee once in six days.

The lyke to Sutherland.

To thinke concerning the general Comissarie.

Intelligence.

For the Kyng's house—

That none presume to goe unto the withdrawing rooms but Gentlemen of the Bedchamber and Groomes therof, and there pages and Noblemen.

The privie chamber—

That none come into it but Noblemen, Barrons of qualitie, Counsellors, Committee men, and the prime officers of the Armie. That in the prefence chamber, when the Kyng is att prayers or att meate, that the perones that are allowed in the bedchamber, withdrawing roome, and privie chamber, stand onely att the upper end of the roome, neere the Kyng's person and table, and that howsoever presumes to doe contrarie to these orders shalbe, by the Vice Cham-

berlaine's orders to the Gentlemen Ushers, not households and waiters in the presence, be putt in mynde of these commands and his duties by some publicke censure and affront.

That the Kyng have constantly a proportion of his gardes to waitt upon him to and garde att the church, as also when he goeth to the fields to walke or goff.

1651
January 9.

MEMORANDUM BY THE EARL OF LOTHIAN REGARDING FOREIGN
AFFAIRS.

The 9 January 1651.

THE Committee for forraine affairs ;—Chancellor, Argyll, Caffilis, Dunfermline, Lothian, Balcarres.

GERMANY—

That it wilbe fitt, the Diett of the Empire, which is to be att Frankfort or Ratisbone, be kept, and, that the negotiation may be effectually, that one were sent to advise with the Elector of Mentz and Lantgrave Ernest of Hesse howe to proceede att that diett for the good of affairs to be treated upon.—Coll : Lighton.

SWEDEN, DENMARKE—

That the dispatch for Sweden may be expedited.—Sir William Kar.

And that the person that goeth thither may take some adresse to Denmarke to try in what condition the affection of that court stands in relation to his Majestie, and to make up any mistake may have arisen by the mistakes of some of the ministers of that crowne with some had formerly beane employed by his Majestie.

FRANCE—

That a dispatch be made to France whome is to keepe Sir Robert Murray's correspondence with Geneve and Switzerland.

HOLLAND—

The ordinary Resident, that the King would give him order for

the Amboyna buffines, directions concerning the Princefs, the Archduke, Hambrugh, and Loraine.

POLAND—

That one be sent to deal with the marchants there and in the Dutchy of Courland, tounes of Dantzic and Connigberke, for armes, amunition, fhipps, corne, and other contributions, he would be a perfon to make a better account then did Cochran. That Mr. Crofts be called for and the Lord Culpeper to knowe the effects of their negotiation, and that Cochran be inquired after.

GERMANY—

Affiftance in men, money, armies, amunition.

Motives—A Prince murdered by a faction of rebellious fectaries, lyke the rebellion of the Anabaptifts at Munfter, which their predecessors foe vigouroufly opposed and repressed, it is the interest of all Princes, and the German nation have always maintained the honor of their impire and defended the greatnes and honor of the Electorall and other princely families there; and wilbe worthy of their honor and pietie.

SWEDEN—

The fervices donne by this nation to her grandfather and father, and the greate inclination this nation hath to maintain ftrict friendship with that croune; the greate refpect they beare to the glorious memorie of the late invincible Kyng; the greate vertues of her prefent Majeftie, whoe, as her royall Father, was the affertor of the libertie of Germany, and confequently of Europe upon the continent, her Majeftie may perfite it, in delivering from opreffion this iland; and to acknowledge her Majeftie's mediation which was foe fuccefffull att Breda; and for her affiftance alreadie, largely by the prefent of armes and amunition made to his Majeftie; and that her Majeftie would give order to her Embaffadors to be affifting att the Diets in Germany, for what is to be negotiatted for his Majeftie there.

FRANCE—

The ancient allyance and the neare relation of his Majeftie, a

nephew of France, and that they see a daughter of France Queene Dowager, banish'd from England and her joynture and interest there, after the murther of her Lord and Husband, a Kyng; which all Kyngs ought jelously looke upon.

HOLLAND—

Letters to the generall and particular Estates of the provinces, the ancient friendship betwixt the Earles of Holland, Dukes of Gelder, the Dukes of Burgandy; and to the Estates in the infancy and beginning, the Scotts being the first nation that gave them assistance. The blood the Scotts have lost in their service att Glemblours, Newport, Thurnhout, and upon many occasions they knowe soe well themselves better that wee should putt them in particular mynde of them.

POLAND—

The greate interest Scotland hath these many ages in Poland, that kyngdome and Scotland being as it were one people, futch greate numbers of this nation inhabitting and naturalized in Poland.*

1651
January 10.

JAMES BUNCE¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MOST NOBLE LORD, Besides my ordinary letters from our couenanting brethren of England, I have by this weeke's post receaved two extraordinary letters, by extraordinary wayes, from persons of worth that I know in England, who have beene alwayes faithfull unto the cause of God and Couenant, whose names are disguised, but there handes and tokens are well knowne unto me, who present the condition of England to be most miserable, and your faithfulest friends in the most miserablest condition, and now those that take not the

¹ Alderman Bunce appears to have acted as an agent for the Committee of Estates on the Continent in procuring and forwarding munitions of war. He is mentioned by Nicoll among "the strangeris that followit and dependit on the king at this tyme" (April 1651).—*Nicoll's Diary*, p. 53.

Engagement must either be banished, imprisoned, confiscation of goods, or losse of life. Many noble persons and others, of the best affection towards this cause of God, our King, and kingdomes, haue been barbarously used, and I am humbly desired to present this humble representation from them, that they admire att the little affection of their Couenancing brethren of Scotland unto them, and especially unto the cause of God, which they haue soe much professed; and now, when all satisfaction hath beene given from his Majestie that could be desired, and when obliuion may be made soe firme against all animosities that is past, there should now be reconciliation amongst your selues and your brethren of England. All vales are now taken away, and the enemies' wickednesse most transparent: those that comply not with others which will be faithfull in this cause nor receaue them are conceaued to be more conscious of some particular interest, if not worse. They say in England, to delay is to deny, to obstruct is to doe Cromwell's businesse, for now they say Scotland must be either for God or the Diuell, for the cause they professe or for Cromwell; for now they desire me to present that the treason is discovered, and to be soe obdurate unto their brethren that will hartily joyne against Cromwell, is rather to faviour Straghan's treachery,¹ then what they doe professe, for it is nott a declaration against Straghan's declaration will please the people unlesse they joyne all hartily together in action against the bloody and hypocriticall enemy as they professe in words. Pardon me, most noble Lord, for presenting there commands. His Majestie's businesse doth much suffer that noe Lords are

¹ Colonel Archibald Strachan, a native of Musselburgh, joined the army of Cromwell against the "Engagers" in 1648; but, on the persuasion of Mr. Blair and the other Scottish Commissioners at London, he altered his views, and obtained a command in the Scottish army raised in behalf of Charles II. He, along with Colonel Gilbert Kerr, took a leading part in getting up the "Remonstrance" sent by the West Country army to the Estates; and, in December 1650, he again joined Cromwell, for which, "by the appointment of the Commission of the Kirke, he was excommunicate at St. Johnstone." (*Lamont's Diary*, Edinburgh, 1810, pp. 32, 33.)

deputed into forraigne parts from his Majestie, which wold much improve his Majestie's interest and the reputation of Scotland, and may make the States of Holland declare for the King, which otherwise they may agree with the rebelles. Pardon this haste: the wind after a long contrary beginneth to turne.—I am, most noble Lord, your Lordshippe and the Kingdome of Scotland most faithfull frend and humble Servant,

JA. BUNCE.

ROTTERDAM, 10th January 1651.

Postscript.—MOST NOBLE LORD, There is one Gardener, a gunsmith in the Minories, London, with crooked leggs and little hayre on his face, hath £500 sterling promised him to act some villany in Scotland; he is gone thither.

Most noble Lord, I am commanded likewise to present that, will Scotland enter England with an army in anno 1638, 1639, and 1643, when the cause was not halfe foe deare, and oppression a thousandfold lesse, and now when King and people are agreed together upon full satisfactione, and there brethren of England more desiring of itt, and yett noe consideration. Cromwell's worke is to divide and then rule. Our blessed Saviour faith, a kingdome divided cannot stand: division is the forrunner of ruine. Pardon this haste, good Lord.—My Lord, your Lordship's most humble and faithful Servant,

JA. BUNCE.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian,
principall Secretary to his Majestie of Greate Brittain
in his Kingdome of Scotland, most humbly present.

1651
January 13.

JAMES, EARL OF DERBY, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, I have receaved a most kind letter from you by my servant Brogden, and by him again present your Lordship this, with my humble service.

My Lord, wee are at a great gaze to know what will be the issue of the affaires in Scotland. I shall be much obliged to your Lordship to giue me some knowledge therof, and I do not thinke that for that purpose I can either adrefs my self to one more affectionated to me or more able to informe me. I pray God blefs your Lordship in your good designs for the seruice of your distressed King and kingdom, as it will doubtlesly become your honor and aduantage, so shall it be the gladness of, my Lord, your Lordship's most affectionat and truly humble seruant,

DERBY.

January 13, 1651.

My wife remembers her most humble service to your Lordship.

For the Earle of Lothian.

JOHN, EARL OF SUTHERLAND TO KING CHARLES II.

1651
January 25.

MOST GRATIOUS SOVERAIGNE, I mak bold amidst your Majestie's greater affaires (in the assurance of gracious acceptance) humblie to shew that my absence from your Majestie's royall and happie Coronation¹ hath not bein so much occasioned by distance of place and goeing about the advanceing of your Majestie's service in thir fields, as that I was not acquainted by any with the dyet, nor had I any certaine knowledge theroff till about the midft of this instant. Though I cannot bot be verie much grieued not to haue the honour and happines to signifie my dutiefull and humble respectis unto your Majestie by my prefence, yit I am supportit by the comfortable tydings of your Majestie's joyfull conjunctione with your people, to which none breathing shall wish greater happines or indevor to his meane power the long and prosperous continuance of the sweit effectis of that happie day then I. And I fall not be wanting to make it appeir how much I am disposit

¹ Charles II. was crowned at Scone January 1, 1651. The Earl of Lothian's eldest son, Lord Newbattle, with other three Earls' eldest sons, carried his train.

to advance your Majestie's service and concernment in the Lord, and to contribut my best indevours for putting your Majestie's ordors in executione in thir fields. In assurance of your Majestie's tendernes towards me, I shall, by God's strenth, indevoure to approue my selff, most gracious Sovereaigne, your Majestie's most loyall and obedient subiect and humble servant,

J. SOUTHERLAND.

DUNROBIN, 25 Jan. 1651.

1651
January 29.

VISCOUNT FRENDRAUGHT¹ to KING CHARLES II.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE, Conforme to your commands to me, I have endeavored to give fatisfaction to Church and State, and especieallie to the Church, which I perfwade my selfe hes taken good effect or this come to your Majestie's hands; yet I doe admire why the Earle of Sutherland, my uncle, should not be discharged by the Estats of his assurance for me, and my enlargement from my restraint not granted. Into which I am singular from anie of your Majestie's subjects, and wherby I am randered altogidder incapable, to my great greiffe, at this tyme, to doe you such services as might ly in my weake power, as on of your Majestie's most willing and faithfull subjects. I trust the Earle of Sutherland hath insinuate somthing of this nature to your Majestie by letter in my behalfe; and as it hath beine still my greatest ambition to merite a favorable construction of your Majestie in regard of my former willingnes to serve you, so it fall be my greatest happines on earth, that by your Majestie's meanes I may be randered capable in all tymes coming to evidence my selfe Sir, your Majestie's most obedient subject and humblest servant,

FRENDRAUGHT.

DUNROBIN, 29 Januarie 1651.

For the King's Majestie.

¹ James Crichton, Viscount Frendraught, was engaged with the Marquess of Montrose in his last expedition, and was taken prisoner at Invercharron in 1650.

JOHN, EARL OF SUTHERLAND, to KING CHARLES II.

1651
January 30.

MOST GRACIOUSE SOVERAIGNE, Being confident it is not unknowin unto your Majestie that the Viscount of Frendraught is still confyned heir with me since the defeate at Carbisdail and I am countable to make him furthcoming upon demand, I shall humblie defyre to know your Majestie's pleasure anent him, ther being none else of his condition in the kingdome, which shall abundantlie satisfie, most graciouse Sovereigne, your Majestie's most loyall and obedient subject and servant,

J. SOUTHERLAND.

DUNROBIN, 30 Januarii 1651.

For his most graciouse Sovereigne,
The Kingis most excellent Majestie,
these humblie present.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN to KING CHARLES II.

1651
February 9.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERAIGNE, The enemy marched yesterday with his whole armie east from Lithgow. Orders wer yesterday sent to the regiments that ar in Fyfe to watche and gaird these coasts. Your Majestie's coming to Stirling to putt it and this garifone and the fords and passes of Forthe in a condition that may oppose all attempts of the enemy is most necessarie, and the regiments wold haue able officers placed upon them, and be putt in a posture fitt for service; all which may be better done when your Majestie haue the Committee and generall officers present to giue their advyce then when they ar absent, which I thought my dewtie, in all humilitie, to schew your Majestie, and schall ever remain your Majestie's most loyall subject and humblest servant,

LOUDOUN.

STIRLING, the 9th of February 1651.

To the King's most excellent Majestie.

1651
February 14.

SIR ALEXANDER SEATOUNE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, Be pleased schow his Majestie that we hier arre doeing our best for his Majestie's seruice (according to our bund duetie), and fall endeuoare (be God's helpe) to render his Majestie such account of this place,¹ as becomes loyall and true subjects. Our conditione for the present is gud: (as can be that of men now 8 dayes seiged) and laks for nothing: for quhat we ar be all gud fellows and of on meind, purpoffing to stand to it to the last. Alwayes I hope this will not hinderre our releiwe; being confident of your Lordship's caire of that (as allwayes it is in quhat concerns King and cuntrie) quhich fall be ane obligatione neuer to be forgotte be him who is your Lordship's most obedient and humble seruitor,

S^r AL. SEATOUNE.

THEMPTALLOUNE, 14 Februarie 1651.

I leiue the rest to the bearer.

For the right honorable my verie noble Lord
my Lord the Earle of Lothian.

1651
February 24.

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWELL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, I receaued from Captain Armer your Lordship's most acceptabil letter of the 24 December last from Perth the $\frac{x}{8}$ February

¹ Tantallon Castle in East Lothian was at this time besieged by Cromwell. It was surrendered on the evening of 21st of February, "after he had battred at the for wall 12 dayes continually with grate canon. Capitaine Alexander Setton defendit the fame gallantly; bot after that the enimeyes canon had oppind a werey large breache, and filled the dray ditche with the wall, he entred it by storme." The Captain and his men thereupon betook themselves to the tower, and only surrendered upon quarter being granted them. (*Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 249.) Sir Alexander Seton was the second son of George Earl of Winton. He was created (on the 14th of February 1651) Viscount of Kingston and Lord Craigiehall, by patent dated January 4, 1651.

1651. I am glad all jealousies now are taken away, and as I hope a reunion amongst all parties, which in my letter I presumed to write to the Committie of Estates did zealously and humbly both represent and desire, to stop the mouths of forerunners and take away all obloquies whatsoever. Having heard of the King's Coronation by those that did see it, I thought it my duty to intimate the same, as I have done to the Estates General and to the public ministers of other Kings and sovereign Princes on this place, who truly have expressed their hearty congratulations and high respects unto his Majesty. This I have done, my Lord, of my self, nothing being intimated unto me, neither of that or any other thing, hence my coming to this place, where I am rowing against winds, streams, and tide; and yet I would not weary, *tantus amor patriæ*, if I had influence from thence, if correspondence and maintenance suitable to the place, and not misconstructed, as I have been in my sincere intentions to have done good offices to the Prince Royall in the condition her Highness is, as this paper will really testify, which I earnestly beseech your Lordship to cause be perused by the King. The late Prince of Orange never refused any motion I made unto him, in whose death I am much eclipsed, and fall in the time when Joseph is not known. If my opinion had been sought and received, as all the world here did think should for the quality and character I carry heir, truly their unnecessary and prejudicial debates to all parties should have been buried in their birth; and whatsoever I have been neglected by the means I suppose of him, who, for their own particular ends, studied to obstruct ingenuity, neither been invited to the baptism of the young Prince, and in all appearance not to the burial, which is to be on the 7 March, *stilo nouo*, I shall neglect no duty to her Highness (and, as I say to the Hollanders) so in times will do my obstructers good against their will; and am glad that my conceptions have been very acceptable to persons of the greatest worth and wisdom and the English nation here. I beseech your Lordship to consult in this particular with the Earle of Cassels and my Lord Chancellor,

to whom I haue presumed to wreyt, for trewly I may fay that my project being followed, the Princes Royal's power schould haue bene augmented, harmony and peace kepet in the princely family, and his Majesties by it made mor confiderabill.

And so, earnestly begging your Lordship's assistance in this particular, that the King may be right informed, as also that better and mor frequent correspondence, which is the lyff of affaires, may be had from thens, and prouision as your Lordship's letter implayett for my places and honorabill subsistence, I rest, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

WILL. MAKDOWELL.

Hage, ²⁴/₁₄ February 1651.

Becawes I go hoom to my awen hows for my particular affaires, I schall pray your Lordship's father, the Earle of Ancram, go alonge with me to stay till your Lordship sent prouision for his necessitie, and fuple his Lordship all the service I can.

This Estaet hes voted the rebels for a Republique, and ther ambassadour to gif them the titil expressed in this credential. I entreat you fshow to his Majestie, notwithstanding all my endevoures to the contrary, putting memorials (which if I can gett prented schal sent them hom), defyring of conference, bot not admitted (such is there feares of England), and adresses made to the respectiue Provinces, who pretended a present necessity, following the best marcket efter the merchand way, by whom only is confiderabil power and proffyt to alure them. The most powerfull Province studieth to regulat all there resolutions to the merchand interest, withowt relation to ather generael or gouverneur what foeuer; I fear in end *libertas libertate peribit*.

Monfieur Bellivere, the extraordinarie ambassadeur from France to this Estaet, being on his journey, is recalled by reafown of the

change of the Cardinaels Mazarin his power now deperted, and is to have newe instructions. I wisch our King nicht doe the lyk; hoefoever, it would possibly proue to lital effect by this pipyl, who ar now so prepossed with the Ingles traed and benefyt of ther sea ports.

It schould be expedient adresses myght be made from thens to the Kings of France, Poel, Denemarck, and Sweden, togither with the Princes of Germanie, sitting now in a joincto at Frankfordt, that both notice might be taken of the ominous complaying of Spane with this the pretended Republique of Inglande, and tymeus assistance requyred from them for his Majestie.

The Spanisch ambassadour, Monsieur de Brum, who gave me a visit the last day, professes his Majestie's complaying with Ingland to be only *pour raison d'estat marchandeux*, which was calcalited to prevyn (as he said) France and Portugael, who hes the lyk intention; as also that his Majestie of blissed memorie had aknowledged his master's rebell for a king, to which I repleyed and deduced the great difference.

I sent your Lordship my reasouns I proposed to the fix provinces at ther meating *en corps*, and to the most townes of Holland; in particular, ye can sie rigt of this Englesch pamphlet how they war receaued. I beseech your Lordship lat the King sie my reasons, which wil not be suffered to be prented heir,—lat them sie the licht ther.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN TO KING CHARLES II.

1651
February 26.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR MAJESTY, Having receaved the enclosed from the Lieut.-Generall, wee thought it our duety to communicat the fame to your Majesty. After perusall whereof, your Majesty, in your royall wyfdome, may consider, by the motion of the enemy and condition of affairs how necessary it is that the northerne forces be hastned up, and that your Majesty returne with all the speed that can be. Which

being all wee have to say at present, wee remain your Majestie's most humble, most faithfull, and most loyall subjects and servants,

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*.

PERTH, 26th February 1651.

For the King's most excellent Majestie.

1651
February 27.

THE EARL OF LOUDOUN to KING CHARLES II.

MOST GRACIOUS SOVERAIGNE, The intelligence wee haue of the motions of the enemie from the Lieut.-Generall is sent to your Majestie, and albeit the designs of the enemie be incertain, yet soe long as your Majestie wants a strong armie, the present troupes are forced to marche upon everie alarme to defend the fords of Forth and Sterline. And now (after your Majestie hath gone the length of Aberdein, and shoven soe much respect to the hastening up of the northerne levies) your royall prefens heir will more promote your service then your longer stay in the north. And your Majestie may lay your commands upon Lt. Generall Midletoun to bring up the northerne forces with all possible speed; and my Lord Humble may take care to caus haist maill and other provisions from these pairts. And for occurrentes heir, when ther shall be any worthie your Majestie's knowledge ther shall be a trewe [account] thereof given from your Majestie's most loyall subject and humblest servant,

LOUDOUN.

PERTH, 27th of February 1651.

To the King's most excellent Majestie.

1651
February 28.

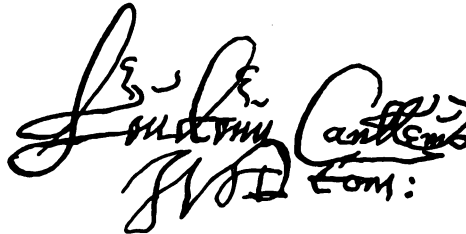
THE EARL OF LOUDOUN to KING CHARLES II.

MAY IT PLEAS YOUR MAJESTY, Upon the former intelligence of the enemyes advanceing from the east and west towards Stirling, wee did

immediatly thereafter, according to the Lieut.-Generall's defyre, yffue forth ordors to the whole regiments on this fide of Aberdeen to march to Stirling with all poffible haift. Wee haue this day receaued other intelligence that the enemy hes not advanced, either with foott or cannon the lenth of Lithgow, and that they are upon fome deffeign of importance, having kept a faft upon Monday, and having geuen to their fogers ten dayes provision and one week's pay. It is thought they intend to befeige the houfe of Blacknes, and thereafter the houfe of Calander,—in the mean tyme, to affault the coast of Fyfe, having fifty fhips in Leith Harbor and a confiderable number of flatt-bottomed boats at Muffilburgh. Whereof wee haue aduertized the Comittee of warr of Fyfe, requyring them to put that whole fhyre in a pofture of defence, and to caufe all within fixty and fixteen be in readines to repair to thofe places where the greateft danger may be, in cafe of inuafion.

Your Majefty, in your royall wyfdome, may confider by the intentions of the enemy and condition of affairs how neceffary it is that the northern forces be haftened up, and what to refolve concerning your speedy returne; which is all wee haue to fay at prefent, and remain, your Majeftie's moft humble, moft faithfull, and moft obedient fubjects and fervants,

PERTH, 28th February 1651.
For the King's moft excellent Majeftie.



INSTRUCTIONIS from the KINGIS MAJESTIE and the PARLIAMENT to the
ERLES of EGLINTOUNE and LOUTHIANE, SIR JAMES MURRAY, and
JAMES SWORD.

[1651
March.]

Yow ar to repaire to Weltries upon Wedensday nixt, upon the xi of this infant, where the Lyfe Guard of Hors, Scottiscraige, Sir

John Broun, and Sir James Halkheid's regimentis are apoynted to keipe randevouze, and take ane exact musture of the said regimentis.

Yow are to tak ane particular oath of euerie trouper, if they be of that regiment or troupe quherin they ar mustered, and how lang they haue beene in those troupes and regimentis, and if they be of the old leavie or recruitis.

Yow fall tak notice quhat officeris ar upone everie regiment and troupe, and if they be present at the forfaid day of randevouze; and also tak the names and furnames of everie officer and souldier, with ane accompt of their juft number.

Yow ar to confidder how the officeris and souldiouris of everie regiment and troupe are mounted and armed, and returne an accompt of your diligence heirin with all speed to the Parliament.

LOUDOUN, *Cancellarius*,
I.P.D.

1651
March 27.

WILLIAM, MARQUESS OF NEWCASTLE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORDE, Though my former letters misfaride to your Lordship, yett I am hapye, bye yours thatt Mr. Ransforde deliuerde me, to see thatt I liue in your Lordship's fauor, and trewlye, my Lord, the obligations I haue to your fameleye, and espetialy to your selfe, shall alwayes make mee a verye faythfull obseruer of your commandes. My Lorde off Argile and your Lordship hath notablie besturde your felues in our greate Master's seruice, or else itt had nott been so well as itt is, and your Lordship will haue both the honor and contentmente off itt, for a brauer Kinge fertenlye wee haue nott had since the Conqueste, besides his moſte exfelente naturall partes, beinge bred in the scoole off calamyte will make him perfecte, both for a wife and gallante Kinge: ande the greate God blefs him and preferue him. Trewlye, my Lorde, I thinke itt nott imposible for you to beate Cromwell, and then the game is woon, though I coulde wishe you coulde pafs by him;

1651.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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and iff your bufinefs bee well layde in Englande itt is a fhure game.
God prosper you, I befech God ; and belieue this full truth thatt I am
perfectlye your Lordship's moſte faythfull obligde ſeruante,

W. NEWCASTLE.

ANTWERPE, the 27th March 1651.

JOHN, EARL OF SUTHERLAND, to KING CHARLES II.

1651
April 4.

MOST GRACIOUSE SOVERAIGNE, The comfortable receipt of your Ma-
jeſtie's letter about the verie dyet of the merch of our people, who tooke
journey the 29 of March, did occaſion the full extent of quhat power
I hade to accelerat thair precedencie unto all the forces on this fyde
of Spey, as I am confident Lieut.-Generall Middleton will repreſent
unto your Majeſtie at greater length. The indefatigable trouble I haue
hade at all occaſions, night and day, to haſten the people, hath caſtin
me into a little diſtemper of bodie, which, with the ſetling of my
affaires, doeth neceſſitat my humble begging your Majeſtie's pardone
for ſome few dayis, being of full reſolution to lay aſyde all worldlie
concernments, for waiting upon your Majeſtie, and contributing all
my meane power and endeavouris quhat ſumme for your Majeſtie's
ſervice and intereſt; quhill I eſtiem it my chiefeſt happineſſe on
earth to ſie the Lord to exalt yow upon your throne. And myſelf,
according to my particular intereſt, ſo instrumentall as becometh, moſt
graciouſe Sovereigne, your Majeſtie's moſt humble and loyallie de-
voted ſubject and ſervant,

J. SOUTHERLAND.

DUNROBIN, 4 Apryle 1651.

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWELL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1651
April 4.

MY LORD, I haue receaued this day two of your Lordship's
letters, on of the 21 Januarie, from Dundie, the uther daeted the 10
of March from Monros. The firſt continowen a command from the

King to assist his Majestie's sister, the Princes Royall, and hir Hyenes yong Prince, for the atteaneng his Father's dignities and offices hier; withall intimaten to me his said Majestie's dislyk that I schould haue counsell'd hir said Hyenes to quyt the power and right the laet Prince of Orange, hir husband, had impowered withall. I hope this mistak is sufficiently cleared in my pacquett of the 21 of February, which I made bowld to direct unto your Lordship [haven had som information of the said subject from a nobilman], at your conuencie humbly to be represented to the King. I offered indied, according to my bond diewty, my humble and best seruices to the said Princes efter the death of hir husband as on possibly who knew the lawe and custumes in thir paerts better nor som of hir domestiques. But trewly was neuer ons called nor made use of, as is thocht, by the power of on and his confort who privative rewleth all, whairof syndrie staetfmen of divers nations did wonder at. The Princes Douagiere did fent for me at the beginning, and that, as hir Hyenes professed and protested for the hye respect sche caryed to his Majestie, my mester, for the meanteaning the glorie of ther illustreus famelie, and keeping in syncere harmonie and correspondence with the Princes Royal, desyred my mediation without any diminution of the said Princes hir right, which I was oblided to do both as a Cristian and according to the place I carye, even althocht such a hye personage had putt no command upon me. And in my message neuer spoke nor thocht urtherwayes then is sett down in my paper; a paert which hes had hier the applaus and praes aboue all consultations in that subject, from all sort of staetfmen, even of the wyfest and grauest of the Inglefch nation, who hertely affecteth the weel of that princely familie, and in it his Majestie's great interest. My intention and herty desyr was, *saluo jure*, and withowt diminution yea to haue strenthened hir Hyenes richt, to haue keipet and conferued a harmonye and solid friendship betwixt the two hich parties, which I may faye would haue made there princly pupil mor considerabil at this great Dayet, both in respect of the general act and the respective

governements, which, by reafoun of thir inteftyn and domeftique difputts, hes not bene fo played as was requyfit; and fens that tym, both partyes hes gon on in extreamities, with exclusion of eache on ane uther, and the biffines caryed on in ane animofitye; the Prince Elector of Brandeburgh by three of his counfellers heir, concuring with his mother-in-law, *pro intereffe*, whairin I do not meddel, becawes not requyred. At the firft I was abil to have procured in faer and friendly way mor authority in this fubject for the faid Princes Royal, then ever will be atteaned to in a legall waye; fo that I hop your Lordfhip may be pleafed to vindicat his fervant from this miftak of the Princes Royal, and mifconftitution, if any uther perfon hes geven his Majeftie information againft my gud intentions. I am, and uthers with me, forye to fie this princely familie, againft all formar precedents, fubject to a particular province and to its court of juftice [*en bourgeoife*], who as the leveller's *fceptra ligonibus aequant*, and engenders jeloufies with the reft of the provinces, fuftaining, as the veritye is, that the yong Prince is a pupill of the whol Eftaet and not of a particular province; a great prejudice for the faid yong Prince, and lykwayes prejudiciall to the project of his father's teftament, whoes wil and intention is that the Princes Royal fould be joynt tutors of the Eftaets Generael, to be nominated by himfelf if death had not prevented, not forgetting his Majeftie's publyc minifter on the place whair of, in my awen particular, I am indifferent, if it did not reflect upon his Majeftie's fervice. Sens and reafoun telles me that it had bene a great deel mor honorabill and of mor advantage that the faid Princes Royal had nominated and choifin the tutors hir felf, with aduys of the Princes Douagiere, who knoweth beft the fecret of ther familie, perfons of qualitye and moft affecting the famen, acording to the faid project, rather then to receaue indifferently *quislibet ex populo*, as the court wil impofe, being expreffly commanded be ther mefters to make choife of no perfon in ftatet to that effect; for in poinct of law *datui tutores non admittuntur nifi deficientibus*, 1° *teftamentariis*, 2° *legittimis*. And this, my Lord, is ane addition to the rencontres and

vanities whair with in this station I worfell with all; and yet fchall not discourage me to go on as I haue begon if I be wel louked on; notwithstanding the perfon nearest unto the laet Prince [who gratefully enterteaned all the motions did shew from me] hes as yet geuin me so litil encouragement, which possibly by his Majestie's letter may be redressed. Your Lordship's uther letter of the 10 of March recommends to me those two parties whom I so much honor and respect: be pleased to reade my answear in this joynet paper.

At the arryvall of the rebells ambassadeurs to the Haig the 7th of March, *stylo veteri*, the Duck of Iorck [York] remoued to Breda, and I for my awin particular affaeres at this paesch seafon to my dwellene in Friesland, at the advys of friendes who judged for me onfitt to appeare with the said rebelles in on stage, who in schow and number exceedeth all formar ambassadeurs. So in fwyt had publyc audience the 20 thereafter with 36 caroffes. And becawes they war not welcomed bot enterteaned on the streites with acclamations of King murtherers, they ar guarded in ane odd way, and a proclamation be ther patrons emitted in ther favours and defence. Ane angel from heaven can not hinder the conjunction with this Estaet, whoes honor and felicity they place in commerce, and in all probability they wil joyn for purging both the Mediterranean Sea, so much infested be French, and the nerrewe seas, from all they call pirrats. Ther is nothing better then to declyn the storme which can not be forced; on gud day ther wil contributt much to redrefs all, especially with this pipil who follow the present forton, and with whom nothing prevaeleth bot ather power to force and fear or proffyt to leur. And so, humbly kissing your Lordship's handes, I rest, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

SR. WILL. MAKDOWELL.

NIEWELANDT in Friesland, the 4th of Apryl 1651.

I hop your Lordship hes receaued my memorial about the not acknowledgen the Republique Inglant, to be presented to the King.



1651.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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JAMES BUNCE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1651
April 5.

MOST NOBLE LORD, Your Lordshipp's letter of the 10th of March last was noe lesse cordiall then fauour, especially being presented by two such sweete noble hands and hopefull plants, which, I blesse God, are safe arriued, and gone for Leyden,¹ where I beseech God blesse them and your Lordshipp's most faithfull undertakings in Scotland, for which I doubt nott but your Lordshipp will have abundance of comfort here and everlastingly hereafter, not doubting, but I am confident, our distressed bretheren in England will abundantly acknowledge there faithfull obligations unto the Kingdome of Scotland, being the principall means under God for the redeeming them out of the flauery of those wicked apostates and murtherers that haue deceaued and oppressed both them and there faithfull bretheren and Kingdome of Scotland; of which I am confident, God assisting, your Lordshipp and our other noble lords and frends will find the fruites, and amongst whome your Lordshipp will not haue the last share, your Lordshipp's integrity being not lessened but aduanced from them unto whome they will giue credit. My Lord, I shall send, by the helpe of a frend, and my engagement unto him, and some frends under him, a cargo of those materialls, and some most necessary things for his Majestie's army, which the Marqueffe of Argyle, and your Lordshipp, and some other lords, commanded to be prouided out of England; but by reason from thence it could not be timed soone enough, and in respect

¹ Robert, Lord Kerr, and Sir William Kerr, the two eldest sons of the Earl of Lothian, were at this time sent to the Continent for their education, under the charge of Mr. Michael Young (afterwards Doctor of Medicine). Among the Lothian papers there is an interesting series of letters from Mr. Young, describing their proceedings and course of education when abroad. The first letter is dated from Leyden, June 30, 1651, from whence they removed to Saumur on the 13th November 1653; their journey to this place being described as "safer than betwixt Newbattel and Edinburgh." From Saumur they proceeded, about the end of 1654, to Angers, "to learn to ryde the great horses." They continued abroad till about April 1657.

of the danger of seafing and destruction of our frends in England (if taken), I perfwaded this frend here to performe itt, uppon my engagement that this shall be paid in Scotland, with the freight of the shipp, which, if performed, I shall be able almost to fend any thing thether that your Lordship doth want, and the bills of exchange for transporting his Majestie's horfes, which the Lord Marqueffe of Argyle will see performed. My Lord, my faithfull prayers are for your Lordship's happinefs and for a blessing uppon your pious undertaking, that God may haue the glory, his pious and sacred Majestie enjoy all the just rights dewly belonging unto foe high a calling, and earthly diadem, and all loyall and faithfull subjects, and the Kingdomes enjoy their rights and priviledges, and all consciencious harts to God and man enjoy the comfort of a good conscience here, and everlastingly in the world to come, which is the constant and incesant prayer of, most noble Lord, your Lordship's most humble and faithfull servant,

JAS. BUNCE.

ROCHEL, 5 Aprill 1651.

My noble Lord, If I had your Lordship's eare but halfe an houere, I could as clearely demonstrate unto your Lordship as the sunn when it shineth, that the Papifts and Jesuitts haue laid their plots under theise rebells and sectaries to destroy the Protestant cause and religion, and especially our pious King, being foe deeply engaged in itt, his Majestie and dominions being the chiefe patron of itt.

For the right honorable
the Earle of Lothian, most humbly present.

1651
April 7.

SIR T. CUNINGHAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, Your Lordship's two last missives of the 20th January and 10th of March come to my hands upon the 22th ditto,

wherein your Lordship still complains of my not writing to you, but I hope your Lordship hath received my last of the 22th February (being come safe to Dundie, as I am informed), to the which I shall only add this briefe answer to your Lordship's aforesaid missives (the bearer being in haste). Mr. Wouter's intention to goe to Scotland is altered, wherefore your Lordship may be pleased to send over his payment by my sonne, either in money or exchange, as your Lordship thinks most fitte: exchange, if it can be had, were furest. In the meantyme, I shall give him all reasonable assurance and contentment.

I have (with the help of Sir William Makdowell and Alderman Bunce) taken up 8500 guldens for the dispatching of the busines so earnestly recommended to me, which amounts to 17,000 merks by exchange, drawne upon my Lord Marquis of Argyll, hoping that there shall be no defect in the present payment thereof. The skipper must have 500 guldens more then he gott heir for the remainder of his freight, for the which Alderman Bunce stands lykewife bound, besydes what he hath layde out for another busines. For all which, I intreat your Lordship to see a present course taken, else wee shall not only be discouraged, but forced to esteeme (as others doe) our faithfullnes folly.

Messrs. Lampfins (to whom I shewed your Lordship's last letter, so farre as concerned them) have their hearty respects remembred to your Lordship. If they be fairly dealt with, before they beginne to take any disgust, it may doe us good. Butt if my sonne (who is to returne with the very first occasion) come home without their expected satisfaction, I know not how to make any more shifts to quyet them.

I spake Admirall Tromp touching the backcompt of the three captains, who still affirms the same. It may be the Commissioners would not allow for all the passengers; howsoever he had given his note to the captains for all, without which they would not goe to sea. I wish some course be taken to pay those 2000^{li} sterling also, the neglect wheroff did meete mee in the teeth when I was dealing about this last busines at the Hague.

Your Lordship's two Sonnes were 4 dayes here in toune, and went to Holland on Thursday, 23th March. I shall not fayle to testifie unto them (upon all occasions) that I am your Lordship's debtor.

The shortnes of tyme will not permitt mee to enlarge these presents. I must therefore recommend my sonne's dispach, and the rest of the particulars mentioned in my last tedious letter of the 22th February, to your Lordship's benevolent care; and humbly taking my leave, I remaine ever your Lordship's very much obliged and humble servant,

T. CUNINGHAM.

CAMPVERE, 1651, the 7th Aprill, *filio novo*.

To the Right Honourable the Earle of Lothian,
His Majestie's Secretary of Estate in Scotland.

1651
April 15.

SIR WILLIAM MAKDOWELL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, As your Lordship hes bene pleased to recommend to me in a letter of the 10 March, from Monros, your Father, the Earle of Ancram, and your two Sonnes, I schall peremptorye obey your Lordship's order to the extent of my power, as I haue alreddy geuen bond to Thomas Morton, merchant at Amsterodam, for two thowfand gilders or 200 lib. sterling for his Lordship, which, I beseech yow, cawes promptly be payed to him, as also to continow your Lordship's favour towards me in procuring a fittabil and proportionabill prouision, as yow have begun. And that his Majestie may be rightly informed of my proceedings, so in the publike, as also of my gud intention to have served his Sister, the Princes Royall. I have learned heir by experience, in the station I am into, many mysteries in publike, and seen particular men market in ther dowings. Bot I am certaine in ende ingenowes integritye, whair at I schal alwayes ayme, wil bear the sway. The rebells hes offerred to this Estaet to cleare the seas and to joyn with them, offensive et defensive. I wish that my Lord the Earl of Ancram and your Lordship's Sonnes could mak

choyfe to dwell for a fpace at Groninge, and that your faid Sonnes war in the education of Doctor Mareſius, a moſt learned and honeſt Frenchman, Profeſſor of Divinity there, a perſon of my intimat acquaintance; the ayre is gud, and all occaſiownes of vertewes there is, whair they might learne the Frenche tonge, and all at a reaſſonabill reate. And ſo, expecting at all occaſiowns to heir from your Lordſhip, I reſt, my Lord, your Lordſhip's moſt humble ſervant,

WILL. MAKDOWELL.

NIEWELANDT, the 5th Apryl 1651.

For your Lordſhip's ſelf.

JAMES BUNCE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1651
April 15.

MOST NOBLE LORD, I am bould moſt humbly to preſent your Lordſhipp with a copy of the prouiſioun ſent in a veſſell called the Hawk, and 4 peices of braſſe ordinance ſent now in Coll. Blaggo's veſſell, with my condition to the marchant. I pray God bleſſe them and ſend them ſafe to Scotland, and bleſſe his Maſteſtie's, your Lordſhipp's, and the Kingdome of Scotland's proceedings, which, if this be performed, and the bills of exchange for transportation of his Maſteſtie's horſes, I ſhall be able almoſt to doe your Lordſhipp and his Maſteſtie's Kingdome of Scotland any ſervice, otherwiſe I am ruined in my credit.

My noble Lord, your Lordſhipp's letter unto me of the 10th of March laſt, by thoſe 2 noble hands, who to morrow, God willing, I will either goe my ſelfe or ſend my Sonne to Leyden to waight uppon and giue your Lordſhipp an accompt by my next. The probable report of Cromwell's death doth much amuſe the Independents, and hath put Sir John at the Hage, as I was informed laſt night, into a ſickneſs. Many of his favourers haue left him. It much greiveth the people in England, the corſing upon the Lancaſheire gentlemen. God proteſt them! England is ripe for deliuerance, if an army were in the Kingdome to receiue them. Ther is ſome engeneers coming to

attend the service. All is shipped now in the former vessell but the 4
brasse peices of ordinance. I am, most noble Lord, your Lordship's
most humble and most faithfull and affectionate frend and servant,

J^A. BUNCE.

Pardon, good Lord, the haft of the post to Amsterdam.

ROTTERDAM, 15 Aprill 1651.

For the Right Honorable the Earle of Lothian
most humbly present.

1651
May 9.

JOHN, EARL OF SUTHERLAND, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY NOBLE LORD, I receiued your Lordship's with his Majestie's
incloised therin, and I cannot bot humblie thank your Lordship for being
contryver of such a gracious letter and purchassing so favorable
respect unto me as is specified therin; for I confesse your Lordship's
goodnes rather then any thing in me hath moued you therunto, and
as I resolute to rest your Lordship's faithfull debtour, so doe I perswad
myself of your Lordship's continuance; and now being necessitate to
stay for some tyme untill I recouer some more strength and better
health, being constrained to purge and draw blood, I humblie intreat
your Lordship may represent unto his Majestie (least ther should be
any misconstructione) how sorie I am to be from his Majestie at such
tyme; bot that God shall no sooner enable me, then I intend to waitt
vpon his Majestie's royall persone and commands. In the meine
tyme, haueing sent my nephew, the Viscount of Frendraught (who hath
giuen satisfactione to the Church) to be reconceiled with the State, I
am confident that, for my interest in him, your Lordship wilbe mainlie
instrumentall that he may be permitted to lieue as a countrieman, and,
if possible, put in capacitie to doe his Majestie and countrie service. I
am sorie to be so troublesome unto your Lordship; bot when I consider
of your former and manifold undeserued courtesies, I am the more as-
sured that your Lordship will pardone the famen, and att all occasions

appeire for him who to the utermof of his power refolues to be, my
Lord, your Lordfhip's moft humble fervant,
J. SOUTHERLAND.

DUNROBIN, 9 May 1651.

My noble Lord, pardon me that I have maid ufe off a borrowit
hand to this.

For my noble Lord the Earle of Lothian,
Lord Secretary,—theſe.

SIR CHARLES ERSKINE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1651
May 16.

MY NOBILL LORD, I receued a letter from his Majeftie defeying
me to forbear preffing of the Toun of Glaſgow for ther proportion
of ane hundreath and fiftie boues victuall, which was ordered bay the
Commitie of the Armie to be prefentlie led in heiar¹ bay them and
fume pariſhes niear about. The way that it is lead one is bay the
reuell of mentinence, and if that way be alltered I aſhuer your Lord-
fhip it will difapoyent the ſerues, for boath the Toun and pariſhes
hes entred in payment accordingle allredy, and the Toun hes giuen
me ther band long ſince for ther proportion according to ther menti-
nence with the pariſhes. So I ſhall earneſtli intreat your Lordfhip
to aquant his Majeſtie that I ſhall obey his Majeſtie's command;
bot if it be not prefentli diffydit and lauis tacken in it, that I may
knoe howe to proffid, this pleas will be neglected; therfor I ſhall
earneſtli intreat it may be diſpatched, and your Lordfhip will doe
me the fauor to lett me heiar from you. And pardon the trubell of
your Lordfhip's moft humbell ſeruant,

CHARLES ERSKINE.

DUMBARTON CASTELL, 16 May 1651.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian,
Secretarie to the King's moſt excellent Majeſtie—theſe.

¹ Sir Charles Erskine of Cambuskenneth was Governor of Dumbarton Caſtle. In *Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. p. 296, there is an entry, "To enquiry quhom Cromwell cauſſed deall with Sir Charles Erſkyne anent the randring to him of Dunbritton Caſtle, and quhat he offred for the ſame; and Sir Charles' generous anſuer, and refuſall to haue aney dealling with ſo blaſphemous and perfidious ane enimey—20 Aprilis 1651."

1651
June 13.

THE "HERITORS" of PERTHSHIRE to KING CHARLES II.¹

MOST SACRED SOVERANE, Upone receat of your Majestie's comandes for our march to Stirling to attend your royall perfone and joyne in this caus, we appointit a meitting of the Heritors in this schyre, who accordinglie mett frequentlie this day, for condishending upone the maner of ther out comeing. Ther wes presented to us your Majestie's recomendationes in favour of Earell of Athoill, Viscount of Newbrugh, Lord Drumond, and Laird of Aldie, for haueing the conduct of the Heritors; and we, perceaving hott debaittes arrising theranent, and that ther wes many unwilling to come furth under ther command, and confidering that it hes beine the ancient costome and libertie of heritors and volunteris, in this and other kingdomes, to have privileged and friedome, not onlie to mak choise of ther owin comanderis, bot also to chainge at ther pleasur; and it being evident to us that our condishending at this tyme to come forth under the conduct of these perfones recomended, wold have tendit verie mutch to the prejudice of the present service; and we being most desyrous to have the same advanced, and that it be no longer retarded, have thought it most expedient to continow the nominatione of any perfones for our conduct till the day of randevoues appointed by your Majestie, that foe ther may be ane electione of fuch perfones, by your Majestie's speciall advyse, as may give contentment to the Heritors, and encouradge them to hazard ther lyves in your Majestie's service. And, in the mean tyme, leaft your Majestie may be possesst with prejudices against us through misinformations, as haueing little or no respect to your Majestie's desyres, which we shall evir esteeme as absolut comandes, we haue therfoir thought it a dutie incumbent to us to fend some gentlemen of our owin number to give your Majestie a more particular accompt of our proceedinges,

¹ This Remonstrance or petition to the King regarding the appointment of their officers has twenty signatures attached.

1651.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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and to vindicat us from any aspertiones shall happin be cast upone us.
We desyre your Majestie may be pleasit to receave the informations
frome these two gentlemen who are intrusted by your Majestie's most
faithfull and loyall subjectis,

DAVID MURRAY,
DAVID MONCREIFF, ETC. ETC.

PERTH, ye 13th Junii 1651.

For his sacred Majestie.

ARCHIBALD, MARQUESS OF ARGVLL, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1651
June 16.

MY NOBLL LORD, I can wret nothing to your Lordship that is not
alreadie sent thair. Wee ar now in this place gathering our fleet to
a randevous for Ila. The messingers wee sent thair ar not yit
returned; always we expect sum certain intelligence to morrow, for
wee heaue both boats and ships upon the coast of it. For any thing
I know, thair is not many togither in on bodie, but they heaue sum
considerabl places weall beset, tho I beleeve Alister will trust himselff
to non of them. This last act of the King's being with such com-
panie, I am confident, is a slap on in the busines. I pray God, the
King finde good of it, for I fear the contrar always. I am not her in
a place for prophesing, but I may judg probabli that such as never
yit chainged thair principles will not now.¹ I will troubl your Lord-
ship to present my service to my Lord Balmerinoe: so command me,
who am your Lordship's affectionat uncle, to ferve you,

LOWP, 16 Jun [1651.]

For the Erle of Lothian.



¹ Referring, probably, to the rescinding of the "Act of Classes," May 31, 1651.

1651
June 17.

GENERAL DAVID LESLIE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MAY IT PLEISE YOUR LORDSHIP, The bearer, varie defyrus to do his King and countrie servic, mackis me bold to intrett your Lordship that ther micht be sum course tackin for strenthening of his regiment, quhich may be varie vill dun in joyning of sum regiment hier unto his, quho hes, I may fay, nather collonell nor almost any officers, wer heir formerlie callid Eggellis regiment, and at this prefant, non bot a capitain with it.

My Lord, it is mor then highye tym we war forming our forfis and doing everie thing belonging to the recoverie of quhat is loft, for, upon my word, if we com not speedilie togidder, ther will not be any thing for horffe in no pleac to be had; and, for any thing I can perceave, ther is no thochtis of provyding this pleace with meall, for the small number hier ar starving, not being on[e] lipie at this instand to giue them. It is also lamentabl to thinck thos men fould be keppid togidder, not heuing meat, clois, fother, or beadis,¹ as also to hier the countrie speiking with the fouldiouris: "Quhat is becom of your armis, and now of your schowis, boottis, saddelis, and biscott?" God of his providence helpe fend. Quhat I wold sey farder in this and other thingis I remitt to the bearer, and dois continow, my Lord, your Lordship's most humbll fervant till dethe.

DAVID LESLIE.

STIRLING, 17 June 1651.

For the right honorable the Earll of Lowthean,
Lord Secretarie,—present.

1651
June 20.

JAMES, EARL OF DERBY, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, The bearer heerof, my seruant Broune, will attend your Lordship, and let you know how much I taxed him that he wayted not enough upon you at his last being at Court; but he hath given

¹ Evidently meaning *fodder or supplies*.

me account therof to my fatisfaction, if fo your Lordship alfo be fatisfyed, which I hope of, when you fhall haue heard him. The truth is, I will not fuffer any that has relation to me to neeglect any duty to your Lordship. My Lord, he will acquaint you that fome haue wrongfully complained to his Majeftie of fome unjuft proceedings in this countrie ;¹ but I befeech your Lordship to beleive better of us, and when any fuch complaint doth come, to give no credit to it till wee firft be heard. Barkely, who was one that has made a noyfe, is a very knaue, as Mr. Chamer knowes, who is an honeft man. As for Collonell Robinfon,² whom he reportes to be a great pyrat, was neuer at fea in his life but once from Anglefey hither, from hence to Ireland and back hither, wher he now is. His vefsell, which one Captain Brookes had, and which came hither, was bought by him in Ireland only to bring him heer ; by the way, upon the coaft of Ireland, he mett an Englifh vefsel and tooke her,—this was his pyracie. He is a gentleman, fober and valiant ; he has feuen hundred poundes a yeer, and my good friend, fo I hope your Lordship will thinke better of him alfo. All this I fpeake that your Lordship, who has long knowen me, may please to anfwer for me to his Majeftie upon the like ocafion, of which I will no waies doubt. Good my Lord, let me know wher my brother Ancram is, and how my fifter and her children doe. I haue not heard of them this long time. I pray God blefs your Lordship, and fend us a hapy meeting, fo praies your Lordship's moft humble and faithfull feruant,

DERBY.

For the Earle of Lothian.

¹ The Earl of Derby was, at this time, refiding in the Ifle of Man.

² Colonel Robinfon is repeatedly mentioned by Clarendon. In 1648 he had "poffeffed himfelf of the Ifland of Anglefey, and difpofed all North Wales to declare as foon as the Scots fhould enter the kingdom."—*History*, Oxford, 1826, vol. vi., p. 43.

1651
June $\frac{26}{28}$

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

Amsterdam, $\frac{26}{28}$ June 1651.

I SEND yow this long volume by occasion of the bearar, Robert Alexander, a marchand of Glafgow, who hath lyne in this house a good whyle, and now cums straight home so soone as the shipp he came in from Roterdam or Campheire getts her wynde; or if he be taken or dye by the waye he promifeth to haue all care thatt it cum to your hands, both for his owne sake and myne, who desyres yow know thatt, by the mercy of God, I am yett alyve and in my accustomed health, and so I heard last week our frends are in London. Butt from among yow, wee haue heard no certaynty at all but from ignorant or partiall relaters; looking and submitting to the will of God for all, with our lyves at our lipps. I keep me in as narrow a circle as I can, most loath to be in any sorte a burthen to yow, butt where I am forced when my help of very ordinary maintenance cummeth so leane from England, as yow shall haue a particular accompt when I know yow [are] in any posture to heare; wherin I bewayle your vexation so auerse to your nature, and destructive of your health, and turning upsyde down your family, thogh your two older Sonnes be yet wele at Leyden, whither I am going this day to see them and refreshe me with some freshe ayre in the country. Be sure I shall not interrupt there studdyes, nor Mr. Young his very approovable care of them.

The mayne caufe of wrytting this letter is thatt your brother Stanly, whom I brought over with me to keep him in more restraynt under my eye, hath been a long tyme in a languishing and still growing difease, lyke to grow to a consumption, almost at the poynt to laye him bedfast. Butt his mother hearing of it, hath, with great earnestness, writt diuerse tymes to me to lett him cum home to her, in hope, by his naturall ayre and herrs and his sifter's tending, he may recover if God will; which I could no longer resist, least if he should

grow worfe past cure I myght beare too just blame by thinking to excuse itt by a "had I wist;" and being not so wele provyded as to spair so much as myght bring him competently to London, I was forced to take help for it of this good man, who graunted it courtesly and kyndly, notwithstanding they haue all so much to doe that they pairt hardly with there mony, especially at this tyme, when it is dearer then kyndred or country, or there harte blood. No lefs could in any slender condition then twenty pounds starline, which he delyvered only may be payed him. . . .

I am affrayd I need not putt your frends to it, Sir William Mackdowell and Sir Thomas Cuningham. I doubt rather I shall haue cause to complayne of there not performing the large offers they made on my first cumming to this country.¹

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1651
December 5.

AMSTERDAM, 5 December 1651.

THIS young marchand of Glasgou, called Charles Gray, bieinge in this toune, the trew fourse of his trade in all this syde of the world, he laye at this house, Thomas Mortoun's, who is a great helper of all his country men, which I see dayly obnoxious to many diforders, if they had not some so able and willing to assift them as he hath had need particularly: for after he went off heire wele furnished, by the will of God he and all his partners were shipbroken on the coast befoir the Breill, as he will tell the storye himself, if it please God fend him home after the second aduenture. By chance, in a discourse between him and some of this house, he related a great courtesy yow did him, and bound him by it to honour and loue yow. And when I asked him about it, he repeatted it with passionat thanks; by which yow may sie how acceptable a thing it is before God and man to doe

¹ The latter part of this letter is destroyed.

good when one hath power. I used him the more kyndlye after, thogh he was not otherwayes beholding to me, nor I to him. Butt I thought it fitt, since he lodged in this house, at his pairting to lett yow know thatt this day, I am, by the mercye of God, in my accustomed health, and so are your Sonnes at Leyden, as I haue heard from Mr. Michaell Young just now. And so also are my wyffe and her children at London, for this is the packett day, and theye haue all written so to me; and so I rest, your most loving Father,

ANCRAM.

Wee are all listning what yow will doe or can doe in Scotland, for wee have not heard from among yow but by the relation of the Englishe diurnalls since the Kyng's rout at Worcester. I lye heir quyett and unmedling till it please the Parliament to decree concerning me.

For the Earle of Lothiane, in Scotland.

1652
February 10.

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

AMSTERDAM, $\frac{20}{7}$ February 1652.

I TAKE all the occasions I can to lett yow know where I am, and how I am, by the mercy of God, alyve and in health, creeping on through the world, thogh one of my regraitts is no small one, thatt I never heare from yow, thogh there cum hither to this toun weekly, marchands and mariners, and people of other condition from many pairts of Scotland. I wrote lately to yow by Sir Robert Stewarte's sonne, whom his father, who hath been heere 2 months, hath sent home expresly about his owne bufines. This bearer hath lyne in this house a good whyle since he came away from the defeat of Worcester, where he was taken in that miserable spectacle, and gott away I know not how. They say he was borne at Edenbrugh, and they call him Hugh Mackraynald. He had been a marchand, and so of Mr. Morton's aquayntance. I see nothing of him to make me think him

unfitt to tell yow of my way of living heere which he hath seen so long, and can tell yow it as yow ask him. Your children are in good health, God be thanked, and I am chayned to this place, where I must stay a prisoner or a pawne for my self, till I quyte the score. I haue not yet payed a penny for, since the 3 of September, a yeare agoe; now it is the 6 moneth more. The maister of our house, however he feels for it as a marchand not very riche, he and his wyfe use me so civilly that I am the more bound to leave them no loofers, befyde my creditt, wherof Sir William Mackdowell and Sir Thomas Cuninghame myght haue freed me long agoe if they had any naturall respect to yow or me, by trusting me according to there professions when I came first into this country. But men may pund for debt, but not for unkyndnes. Meane tyme I lye for it, and shall lye till I dye, if I be not relieved one way or other. They wryte to me from London many fayre promises of the Parliament's; butt I haue received no performance of them eyther to me or themselves. For my wyfe's weekly maintenance of 10 pound a weeke, if they gett it, I am sure to gett my pairt of it, and I shall as surely free all I am owing; for I am now leirn'd to be *penny wyse*, thogh I was formerly *pound foole*. If I gett it not I must leave all obnoxious to it who I hop will own me when I am dead. Till then I attend the will of God for Kyng, country, and all my interrests in them is your most loving Father,

ANCRAM.

JOHN, EARL OF CRAWFORD AND LINDSAY, to the
EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1652]
March 15.

SANDON CASTLE, the 15 Merch [1652].

MY LORD, My serwant, Thomas Menteith, tels me he had the honor to wait on your Lordship, and that it was your opinion that this was a conuenient time for me to deal for liberty, and that it wold

be fite my wyfe should goe to London for that end.¹ I fal, in the first place, returne your Lordship many thanks for your being pleased to tak so much notish of so insignificant a creature as to giue aduiffe in what may be of advantage to me. Then I salbe bould to intreat to know from your Lordship what liberty I might haue, and how it might be best obtained. Becaus my present condition can not be in the perticuler absolutely knowne to yow (albeit in the general it may), I haue bid my serwant attend your Lordship, and informe yow, and albeit I knew ye wold not haue aduiffed my wyfe to haue been at the truble of so long a jurney but on the thoughts her desyre might be effectuat, yet she hes these necessitys may justly stope her til I may againe heir from your Lordship (if it may be without prejudice to yow). That I haue not giuen your Lordship the truble of any letters or faying any thing to you before now, I hope so much from your justice that ye wil not think it proceids either from a forgetfulnesse of the neir interest I knoe the beirer to haue in yow or the sence I haue of your many fauours (for I hould that rule *si ingratum dixeris* one may say *omnia*), but I loue not to giue words when I can doe no moir; but if I had as much power as desyr to serue yow, I shall with boldnesse say non should be happier then your Lordship's most faithfull and most humble seruant,

CRAFURD & LINDESAY.

My wyfe presents hir humble seruice to your Lordship.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian—these.

¹ The Earl of Crawford and Lindfay was taken prisoner, with several other members of the Committee of Estates, at Alyth, August 28, 1651, by the English garrison of Dundee, and sent first to the Tower of London, and afterwards to Windsor Castle. "About the begining of the month (August 1652) the Lady Crafoord tooke journey from Leith, for to goe to London to hir husband, now prisoner in the Tower. She went in the journey coach that comes ordinarlie betwixt England and Scotland." (*Lamont's Diary*, Edin. 1810, p. 55.)

The COUNTESS of ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1652
July 13.

July 13, 1652.

DEARE SONNE, I presume the times will tell you why I haue not writen to you all this whyle. Besides, if there had bine liberty, I haue bine so pained and lame in my hands and feete, that I haue not bine able to fet pen to paper. I thinke I neede not tell you of my affliction : your Father being banished, and all our meanes taken from us, our ten pound a weeke suspended ever since the late King's death, that I haue not bine able to afford him the least releefe : all my joynter being ingaged by your Father, and upon every part of it, extent upon extent, that if it had not bine for some, that were meere strangers to us, and did compassionat my sad condition by sometimes furnishing us with meate and fyer, I and my children had starved ; and credit we haue none, and all the endeauors that haue bine used by the most potent frinds, haue bine heitherto unfucsesfull, as Collonell Fenwick will testefye to you, who goes shortly into Scotland, and hase bine our frind him selfe as much as I thinke he could. That which forceth me to make you so much a sharer in our calamityes as to aquant you with them, is by reason of many sad letters which I get weekly from my Lord your Father of his great wants, and of the disagreeing of the place where he is with his health and age. Therefore his desier is to retyer thens to a more obscure place, where he may get some wholesomer ayre, untill it shall please God to fend him releafe and subsistence with us. I had lately a letter from Thomas Morton's (marchant) wife, in whose house he hase bine all the whyle, to tell me that if a course be not taken to satisfye the charges she hes bine at all this whyle, she must be forced to take a course that will be disgracefull and prejudiciall to him and all his. I am not able to giue any ansuer to it, and hearing that her husband is now in Scotland, and the case being as it is with me, I thinke I shall not neede to use many words to prese you to consider your Father's condition, and try what

way may be done with the man, that your Father may not suffer starving nor disgrace, which I know would be a great heartbreaking to him and a meanes to make him goe to the grave with shame and discomfort. I beleeeve I might haue obtaned his returne if that would haue serued to haue brought him, but that I haue not where-withall to release him from where he is, nor for him heere to subsist. For I receiue not one farthing of my joynter, and all my jewells haue bine ingaged and forfeited, that I must deale planly with you, I and my children haue bine seuerall dayes that we haue had neither bread, meate, nor drinke, or knowledge or credit where to helpe ourselves. God knowes this is a truth, and noe willingnesse to burden you farther then necessity compels me. I pray present my seruis to my Lady and my kind affection to all your children. I heare my Lady Anne is maryed. I wish her much joy and you all the contentment that can be imagined; so remane, your most affectionat Mother,

A. ANCRAM.

I haue sent you heere inclosed Mrs. Morton's letter.

1652
July 14.

MR. WILLIAM SPANG¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY VERY GOOD LORD, The present condition of thes tymes, wherein it hes pleased the Lord to cast us, will excuis me at your Lordship's hands if I meddle nothing at all with publick affairs, in the which men are made transgressors for a word. Wherfor I sal only remember your Lordship that I dayly resent that honor ye put upon me, especially by your letters two years since; to which I returned

¹ Mr. William Spang was appointed minister of the Scottish Church at Campvere in 1630, and was afterwards, in 1652, elected minister of the English Church at Middleburg. He is well known as the correspondent of his cousin, Principal Baillie. Spang died in 1664. See *Steven's Scottish Church, Rotterdam*.

tuyse ane ansuer, but both wer cast overboord according to my order. The present occasion of wryting is put upon me by our factors, to sollicit your Lordship to be carfull for the repayment of thes moneys, as I was earnest with them in your Lordship's name, and at your command, to lend them. The necessity they ar put unto is most pressing, som of them being reduced *ad metam non solvendi*; utheris reddy to doe the lyk. And all this is com upon them for the love and respect to your Lordship and the rest of the Commissioners. I am confident that your Lordship will remember the promises made, and thereby be made to take some real and speedy course to performe them, leaft by delay, the further ruine of honest men, with ther families, be procured. They hav had a yong man, Jhon Wallas, all this tyme residing in Scotland to further this buffines. It will be worthy your Lordship's paines to perfyte it; so much the mor quickly as a open breach is feared betwixt ther Estates and the English, who alreddy hav been seeking means to divert the payment of the band; and will not fail to try that anew, alledging the factors reside here among ther enemies, the Dutches, though non of the nation be under any oath of fidelity to the Dutches, as your Lordship knowes. But wher ons avarice and malice hes gotten possession in the heart, forged means will not be wanting for procuring fatisfaction to thes two onruly lusts. The good God pittie such who must suffer with silence, and thank ther oppressors!

Your Lordship's mother-in-law hes been som dayes in this toune, and is gone to Bruffels, I suppose, to sie her sisters. I am sorry I knew not of her being here, that I might hav wayted on her. If she returne, I fal not fail, God willing. So, recommending the factors' buffines to your Lordship's care, as that whairin the weelfair of many of them is so much concerned, I recommend your Lordship with your noble family to the mercy of God, and fal ever rest your Lordship's very humble servant,

M. W. SPANGE.

CAMPVEIR, $\frac{14}{24}$ Julii 1652.

For the right honorable the Earl of Lowthian—thes.

1652
August 11.

GEORGE FENWICKE to SIR JOHN FENWICKE.

HONORABLE SIR, I receiued your letter bye this bearer, and haue made enquiry after those pictures belonged to the Earle of Lowthian, that was taken in John Simpson of Difert, which shipp and goodes was made prise of heare at Newcastl, and all sold very neere two years agoe. As for the pictures, they were all sold to Major-Gennerall Lambert, or to Sir Richard Belliss, for his use, and after they had layd long in this towne, it's now aboue a yeare agoe since Major-Gennerall Lambert's seruant did carrye them oute of this towne. Onely fix of them, one Mr. Robinson that was a prifer of goodes of that nature, and came from London, had fix of those pictures himselfe, but the Kinge's picture in armes and the rest Major-Gennerall Lambert had, as the officers that sold them informe me; and I am assured bye a merchant in towne that did know it to be foe, and assured me, and that they were sold for 20s. a peece the greate pictures, and 10s. a peece the lesser. I am sorry, after foe long tyme past, I cannott doe the Earle of Lowthian or your selfe that service in this particular, which otherwise I should haue bene readye to doe; and if I had had the least notice in tyme, I could either haue used means to haue stayed them from beinge sold, or otherwise haue bought them at the rate they were prised at, either of which I shold readily haue done to accommodate the Earle of Lowthian or your selfe; but so long tyme beinge elapsed, I can onely giue yow this account of the dispose of them, as afoarsaid, to Major-Gennerall Lambert. This much I thought good to return you in answer of youris, and foe take leave, and remain, Sir, your moste humbl seruant,

GEO. FENWICKE.

NEWCASTL, the 11th of August 1652.

For the honorable Sir John Fenwicke, Knight and Baronett,
at his house Wallington, these humbly present.

INSTRUCTIONS by the EARL OF LOTHIAN, regarding matters [1652.]
to be attended to in his absence.

Memorandum.

THAT yow goe to Edinburgh and take Cocpen with yow to deale with Sir William Dicke¹ and his Sonne, Sir Andrew, for a continuation of the charge of horning against me, until my returne, which wilbe within 15 or 20 days, God willing; and if that cannot be purchased, that yow deale with him to take securitee for my fourth parte when his fumme shall be justly counted and all deductions of annualls taken off. Whatsoever then is the summe, the best securitie in land I can give him he shal have.

2. If Collonell Fenwicke returne before I come backe, yow would goe to him upon pretence to thanke him for his favors unto yow, and his protection to your family, and after that complement yow would represent your sufferings and your children (lyke to be), by my ingadgments for the publike, wherein, although I be bound, yett that I never did meddle with money matters. Other noble men made it their employment and had fees and casualties for, and betooke themselves to be of the Committee for money. My employments were otherways, and it will never be found I had any gift from the publike, nor my name never in their accounts; except foe farre as I had, when I was employed abroad, the ordinary allowances, which was not greate neither, and I will say positively that in England nor Scotland I never tooke free quarters, but paid every where for all I gott in all places: my burdens are greate for the publike, and these should lye upon the publike, and not upon particular perfones, whoe were not fuerties but witneses that the publike were owing these summes, and all these summes the creditors have assignation upon England for their payment, and it were very harde measure to forfeit the summes dew to perfones that in noe ingadgment have beene against England. Sir William Dicke (whom they favor) hath right for all his summes upon

¹ See note, page 88.

England, and notwithstanding he hath gotten decreets for one hundreth and ten thousand merks against me and others, yet it would have beene made apeare he was payed of that summe, and under Sir William Dick's hand, which we could not gett tyme to produce, and although he gott allowance by a Committee of money (whoe had noe futch authority) to keepe our bands that were payed for his further securitie of money afterwards borrowed, it could not stand with justice that that could bynde us that did not consent to it (and I was when it was done in France), but onely them that fate in the Committee : and for Mrs. Sharpe's 20,000 merks shee had publike security, and had assignation upon a delinquent's lands, which nowe are taken from her by sequestration, but a posterior sequestration should not take away a former from a just creditor. And for the band for armes, there are foe many reasones in our suspension, as will fatisfie any man in justice and equity. You would represent also the charge I have gotten from the sequestrators att Lieth for the 50,000 gilders, for the which summe wee are charged with horning and inhibition by the factors, and for that money wee have ane Act of Parliament for our [relief], and if the factors be found sequestrable, the sequestrators should take them to lift the money from the shyres, whoe are lyable to it by Act of Parliament. Deale with Cocpen to goe to Tividale to try what he can ingadge my friends to doe, and to speake with Thirlstane and to gett Mr. Jhon Levingstone's money, which if yow gett, Collonell Montgomerie's children would have of it 590 merks, and Halyburtone his 500, Captain David Moore 600 merks, which is a yeare's interest, and any other pressing creditor. He would speake to Mr. William Jameson for Charles ; lett Mr. Roger Mowatt be payed of his annualls also.

You would also deale with Mr. Morton and sett Isabel to speak to her Aunt, William Frier's wife ; for he hath most pouer with Morton. I would give him 200 lib. sterline, his band against Candlemas, and if he will give a discharge to Sir William Makdowell for 200 lib. sterline more, I would give him that also att Whitsonday next. Here is other 200 lib. that he seekes that

The EARL OF LOTHIAN to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

1652
December 9.

SWEATE HEARTE, Your neighbours did yow mutch honor; I wish onely yow had knowne of their comming before hand, that yow might have received them better. You have amased me with what yow write concerning Mr. Lighton. I was in the hope he would not have left us, unles the call he had to the Colledge¹ heare had beene made good, wherin there would have beene some dificulty; but that he would have left us without going to some other imployment or charge, I did not thinke he would have donne it, although yow may remember I sayd he would shortly, from any place he were putt in, withdrawe into Ingland. It would have beene some contentment and fatisfaction to me if he had but stayed in this land. I have not nowe leasure to write to him, but I will once this night; in the meane tyme, I pray, doe yow againe speake to him, and intreate that, whatsoever his resolutions be, that he would not this winter quite us, or att least not so fodainly and abruptly; and if he will not stay in his ministry, and preach more to us (which wilbe a greate grieffe to me, for never did I gett foe mutch good by any that stooode in a pulpitt), but is as yow write to retyre to a corner untill the spring that he goe to Ingland, desire him, that that corner may be your houle, which may be as quiett to him as a monastery or a wilderneffe; he shall not be desired neither to pray, nor foe mutch as to fay grace to us. A greene wound is not felt, but wee will fynde the want of him very bitter and sharpe ere long; therefore I pray yow deale with him to stay with us this winter, in the congregation, att least in our company. I can nowe adde noe more, but that I am your most lovinge Husband,

LOTHIAN.

EDINBURGH, the 9 December 1652.

¹ Referring to a previous election of Mr. William Colvill, which was afterwards set aside in favour of Robert Leighton, minister of Newbattle. He was elected Principal of the Univerfity of Edinburgh, January 17, 1653, and held the office till 1662, when he was promoted to the See of Dunblane.

This was our mariage day, but yow have casten me doune with the feare of a divorce or seperation of a spirituall mariage.

For the Countesse of Lothian, at Neubattle.

1653
February 9.

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

AMSTERDAM, February 7 (*Dutch style*), 1653.

I WROTE to yow that Thomas Mortoun was cum'd home from Scotland, and found me at his house because I could not gett out of it, and the reafouns I can not wryte. Yow may judge of them as yow please, because, without speaking with yow, I can not enforme yow sufficiently. I have not lived on the ayre since he went away, only I do not intend yow should paye it. I receive good words and hopes from my frends at London : that the Parliament will call me home to my famely there, and give me meanes out of my owne, dewly gotten and not greedely, by God's bounty, to live and dye among them, and be no more a burden to you, whom I defyre so eirnestly to prosper, what ever becumme of me thorow the rest of [my] misgouernd pilgrimage. I cum now from Leyden, where I haue been to see your children, who are very wele in there health (God be thanked), and grow in stature and comelines, and great comfort to me if it please Him to lett them live. He will teache them how ; and yow must use the best meanes, He will direct and enable yow. I think in my opinion they have lived long aneugh in this place, wherin I think they can learne little more ; and I see so many caryed to the grave every day, or ells fall into this country diseafe of a crewell aigue or feaver, or by what other name they please to tearme it. It takes away there freshnes and vigour thatt they are not lyke themselves in a long tyme after ; and this there carefull tender Mr. Michael Young, your faithfull seruand, hath mett with it shrewdly, which hasted me to goe thether to see in what plight they were. I found him reasonably wele, as they thought recovering. Butt I would

have yow sent them to France, that best ayre of Europe, and country fittest for them, when it is so unfitt for them to be at home. Do as yow think fittest for yow and them both; and, especially that I am so neare them, I may contribut to it as it shall please God to enable me. If yow wrote any letters with Mr. Morton which may concern me or them, I wrote to you in my last letter that he had flung them over board, as did all his fellow passangers, for feare of an Englishe shipp which sail'd by them and came not neare them; so I have had all passages between you from his owne narration, wherein I told him I must heare first from yow, because yow knew and fear'd God, and I esteemed yow my most loving Sonne, as God knoweth I am your loving Father,

ANCRAM.

For the Earle of Lothiane in Scotland.

CHARLES, EARL OF DUNFERMLINE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1653
June 17.

FYVIE, the 17 Jun 1653.

MY LORD, I am now so tormented with the Captain and his inferier officier, and twentie of his truperes, that I houp you will pardun me, not only for making ues of my Nice's hand, bot lykways that I most intriet your Lordship to admiet of the berer's relation anent ther keradge hiar; the lyk I haue not hard of in this contray, and I am shour it was never in the south. I ofered, if they wad give us bot four or fyve dayes tyme, we should a remoued our wholl femaly; and your Lordship knos verie well the strites we ar put to by others who had nearer relation to us; and tho' fom of thim may lauf at our now condetion, yet we could a sofered much befor they had bein brought to thos extrimetis. I haue defayered my Lord Calander and Sir John Beard to spek with your Lordship anente my particualers, for non his mor absoliet pour to command me thin your filf; if you haue the occation, to accs [ask] thim, what peart of the rint my lady taks up for the mentines of the femaly, with the adition of this trup of hors. I

houp your Lordship and my Lord Calander will tray what can be dune with Cornall Lilburin for the remouing of theer min, and a warint that the house shall not be trubeled with aney hereafter. My wief will long for your Lordship's anfuer in this particuler, I being to tak my jurny to Orknay the morrou without feall, and must live her in this fad condetion. I wated on your dochter a fourtnight since. I was exsidingly glead to heer of her hapie delyverie. I houp now you will think how to provied for grand cheldrine. My fun wint from this, two days since, to his christiaing. I sint your Lordship the two pectors with the Laerd of Philorth, and I am confidint they ar comed to your hands ere this. The mapes ar going down to your fun-in-law, by whos mines they ar to com to you. I belive it will be with Mrs. Abernethie? My Lord, after presenteng my humble service to your Lady, I defayer you to belive that ther is non honeres you mor thin, my Lord, your most affectionet humble servant,

DUNFERMELINE.

For the Earle of Lothian.

1653
October 14.

THOMAS MORTON to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

LEYDEN, $\frac{4}{4}$ October 1653.

RIGHT HONORABILL, Youeris I receivit from Mr. Michael Young, with letteris of credit from James Taellyfeir for to adwanc and cause advance for yowr Lordship's accompt the fowme of two thofand guilders which I exceptit at the resait thairof befor I did wreat to Hamburg, and did enter in payment, and whither they had bein exceptit at Hamburg or not, I did tak it on me and should performed bot fo much moneyes could have no lefe as a moneth tym if they had bein billis of exchang; bot synce the excepting James Taillyfeir is com'd hymself, and his billis is anfuered and hier payed. Yowr Lordship wreattis, the tym may com that ye may doe me kyndnese or a favour, which I doubt nothyng of, and lykwyfe of yowr punctuall

payment of your Lordship's bands. Your Lordship's father is in good health. I hop your Lordship fall cause usse meines for his hom bringing. I doe for him as much as I am abl, for synce the 20 March 1652 that I discharged your Lordship for what is [due] fyn that day, I have not recewit no moneyes of him except 60 dolleris my wyf receivit at severall tymis befor my hom comming; bot fyn the first of August 1652 he hath had nothyng of me bot fyre, lodging, and all furnishing for a kitchen and for making his meat ready, and nepery for his table and his fervantis, and cupp and canis for wyn and bier, for I sell non, bot showis them wher it can be cheapest, faufing the excyse of the most pairt of it. I hop suppose your Lordship be not bond will cause have a cair I get satisfaction. Thair was a report hier that I had gotton payment of Sir William Magdowell band: I pray your Lordship lat me have two lynis to show the verity of that. So, comitting your Lordship to the protection of the Almightye, rest your Lordship's humbl fervant,

THOMAS MORTON.

To the Right Honorabill my Lord Lothyan
at his house in Newbottle.

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1653
November 21.

AMSTERDAM, $\frac{21}{11}$ November 1653.

Now your Sonnes ar gone from Leyden, and I take the first occasion I can to give you notice of it by my way, as Mr. Michael will do by his; wherin, as in all the rest of his busines, as he hath been very diligent, so God hath blessed him with good succefs, which I accompt of befyde there health, so there good caryage with the applause of all they have lived with; so last at there takeing leave of the Hagh, whither he caryed them in good order, not a wrong pinne about them, and there had the approbation of the good Queen and her jolly aneugh Court; and so of the Princefs Royall and hers,

and went out of Leyden with praises from there scholler friends and strangers; and among the whole citizens you may be sure in good esteem, when they were not owing any man a doint, a word that if I could say in Amsterdam. I would think my so long banishment or confinement in it wele employed. They give me great promises from London, and they have begun to deale wele with my wyfe and children. There leasure and good words I must stave, because they are the givers off it, but indeed God's leasure in whom I trust. A seruant of my Lord of Callender's, called Patrick Livittoun, came hither this morning, and said he had an expresse charge from his Lord to come and salute me from him as he did, and I promised to send you word of it, to tell my Lord of Callender how thankfully I take it: if I could but know that my Lord of Tweeddaill and his lady are well too, it is all I desire to heare from that place, next to you and yours; as I am, whither I be poore or riche, aged or in vigour, yet able to walk on streetts of Amsterdam, and thorough the good ayre of it, your most loving Father,

ANCRAM.

My old Lady Rofs called this my headrigg. It is not lyke my Lord Kenmore's drum, as the Diurnall mentions.

For the Earle of Lothiane, at his house in
Newbattle, or elsewhere in Scotland.

1653
December 9.

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

AMSTERDAM, 9 December, *Dutch style*, 1653.

I TAKE this occasion by Andro Rutherford, John the Provest of Jedbrugh's sonne, who, haueng serued out his prentiship under myne hoste, Thomas Mortoun, is now cumming home, as wynde and weather and other sea crosses will give him leave. He hath caryed himself very wele, and pairts fairly from his maister and mistrefs, and the rest of the house, wherin yow will not do amifs to give him a

good countenance of approbation. He will be able to informe yow of all yow requyre concerning me, how I haue lived heere; but how fayne I would be away, God only he knoweth, and I can best tell it myself. I am made to expect some relieff from the gouernors of the State in England, who haue begunne to do somewhat for my wyffe and children; but as thatt succeeds to me, yow will heare from me accordingly, and as yow deale with Thomas Mortoun I shall fynde it at our pairting

I haue receaved a letter from Mr. Michael Young, to whose seruice yow are much beholding; he wrytes to me from Midlebrough at his pairting from thence, thatt after they had been at the Boshe to see there Oncle, they went straight to Zeland, where they mett with your direction to goe to France, of which I was very glade, thatt they might there goe and gett that language and . . . out the thicker ayre . . . and be rypened better and strenthned to cum home, if God will, to enter upon the stage as they fynde it, rather then to loyter at home, or sculk in the Highlands, especially in these wynter warrs, wherof I am so affrighted to heare now in my cold old days, that I can not keep from the fyre fyde. But I am stryving, by God's assistance, to be readdy to dye; for I am within 5 yeares of Barzilaye's ansure to Kyng Dauid,¹ and have quyte given over the appetyte of good company and good cheer, or visitting or being visited; I defyre but to make a quyett end among them I am most bound to, and then layd in any Christian buryall, without any pompe or ceremony butt . . . out with a snuff, and to such a valediction I am confident yow will be alwayes ready.—Your most loving Father,

ANCRAM.

Mr. Michael wrytes to me, that they stirr there course, God directing them (which I praye hartely for), first to Dunkirk and from thence

¹ "I am this day fourscore years old," etc. (2 Samuel xix. 35).

by a pafs, if they can procure it, to Calais, to auoyd fea gufts, and fo with the meffenger to Deepp, and fo ftraight to Saumure, to putt off this wynter till they heare farder from yow. He will alfo informe yow that for all my ftraitts I tooke not one penny of there monie.

They cannot ftaye in a better place, all France over, if it be as it was when we all lived there, with liberty of preaching, and good lodging, and fayre fields; and fo to goe to Paris, and perfyte there fencing and other manly qualities, wherof they may yet have ufe when all thefe ftormes are over. But by any meanes do not forbid, but alow them to follow there daunfing with beft maifters at Paris, where they muft fpend fome tyme. They cum [from] home to gett the right garbe of the world. Michaell wrote from Midlebrugh to my daughter Befs. [She and her] other fifters expected greedily there cumming. . . . I fent home by thefe goods which cum to Scotland a picture of myne for yow, donne by a good hand. I would have it hung upp in Ancram on the wall of the hall, juft forgaynft the doore as yow cum in. So Robert promefed to fpeake to yow it might alfo I think that will be the trew [place, for] it may be a monument of my fo long being [there, and] note to fhew which of the bairnes is lykeft there grandfather. I defyre thatt from this paper my loue be prefented to your wyffe and to every one of the children by there names, and to Mr. Lightoun, your minifter, and to Margaret Fafyde if fhe be alyve. So I reft, howfoever God difpofe on me in the remaynder of my dayes, your moft loving Father,

ANCRAM.

They pairted handfomely from Leyden and the Hagh, and me heere, and every body to whom they had any relation, for your fake, or myne, or there owne, and are in all there journeyes hithertills in good health, God be thanked; who, I hope, will bring them thorow this world's miferyes to a fayre clofe in your fight.

For the Earle of Lothiane.

LADY ELIZABETH CARR to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1654]
January 22.

DEARE BROTHER, I haue receaued one from you since I writt, and am in hope by this poste to heare from yow. I haue complain'd to Mr. Malyn¹ of the ill ufage by Mr. Saltingfall,² and by what I conceive by him, the Protector will fudely doe something in it himfelfe. Butt hee is yet foe taken up with bufnes about the breaking up of the Parliament,³ that he will yet medle with noe priuate buifnefs. In the mean time Mr. Malyn will doe all hee can to get Ingland's Protector to make a new and more full order therin, till when, yow must let it reft. I hope by this next week to give a further account. In the mean time I have noe more to trouble you with but that I should be extream glad if I could doe you any feruice that might speake me, as truly I am, your affectionat frend and feruant,

E. CARR.

22 January [1654].

For the Earle of Lothian,
at Edenborough in Scotland.

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1654
May 30.AMSTERDAM, $\frac{x}{x}$ May 1654.

YOUR SISTER ELIZABETH hath fent me by this week's pacquet a lettre of yours which I heerin anfore, first that I haue received it, and thank yow for it: it contayns so much that I defyred to know thogh I haue written to yow before it came of the condition I am in

¹ See letter addrested "Mr. William Malyn, Secretary to His Highness the Lord Protector."—*Thurloe's State Papers*, vol. ii. p. 224.

² Mr. Richard Saltonstall was one of the Commissioners for Sequestration in Scotland.—*Ibid.*

³ The first Parliament summoned by Cromwell dissolved itself December 13, 1653, and on the 16th he was invested by the Council with the dignity of Protector of the Commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland.

at this present. It was dated the 15 of this moneth. First, for William Dauifone, it is no matter for his marchand humeur, the best is yow owe him nothing for me nor your children. I am sorry yow are in so bad estate : for your owne condition yow are in through all your country, that yow are so little maister of your owne, and thatt there is so little frendship or kyndnes among yow ; and what will be donne for my relieff from this place, as Befs wrytes to yow, it is all to receive yett. When I gett it, yow shall know it, and gett your pairt of it as I prosper.

I am glad to hear from yow that Mr. Browne's newes were not trew. Remember my loving feruice to that man, he fayde was so dead. I have a reverend opinion of him, and thinks he will in all his actions doe lyke a wyfe and good man, for he knows why he doth so, and if wyfe and good be not joyned together, they are neyther of them wyfe nor good. This my philosophy I haue leirn'd, in this my solitude, out of better bookes then Cicero or Seneca.

Yow wryte to me of Sir John Fenwick's being yett allyve, of which I am very glade, thogh it be to his lofs and myne to have lived to sie that com'd to pafs, which wee little dreamed of when wee beganne our frendshipp in our younger dayes. And so I have written to him my last goodnight, which yow will send to him if he be not dead : if he be, reade it and then burne it. Yow wryte to me my Lord Traquair's death, and the manner of it, and that his place and the Earle of Tweddail's are so wele filled, which is a great contentment to me, whoe so wele loue there houfes ; my Lord Tweddail's especially for so many deep obligations. I would heare also of the house of Bacleughe and Hume and Wedderburne.

I did as yow aduyfed concerning my pension there. If that Colonell Fenwick will not, for Sir John Fenwick's sake, do me all the good he can in this his present power over your country, I must take it as the world bestoweth now a dayes.

Concerning that footman I wrote of to yow, I desyre yow to continow your searche still till yow may perhapps fynd such a one :





RICHARD HOOKER, FOUNDER OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

From the original by Stevens at Newbattle Abbey.



SIR ROBERT KERR, FIRST EARL OF ARGYLL

From the original by Giovanni de Vecchia deluge.

of all things not tounge-tyed in any fort, nor fplay-footed. Such a good gafye as he that went from your Sonne's at Newbottle, the Ancram ladd, would ferue my turne. I haue no ufe of his running but to ftep foftly by me by day, and lye in my chamber at night to watch me iff I be fick. I fhall teach him how to ferue, for one I muft have alwayes to relieve another, for my auge and infirmityes; thogh I be, by God his mercy, alyve and in health, yet I grow very old, which fhoweth more in one yeare now then in thrie before, as yow will fee by the difference of my pictures, wherof I haue fent yow one, and hath another much older donne fince, by a good maifter, to beftow upon yow iff I haue my tounge to my end, otherwayes yow may call for it at this toun neare the new markett, out of the hands of one Mr. Levinus,¹ the Duke of Brandeburg's paynter. He duelt at the figne of the *fleur-de-luce*, and yow may be fure of a good one. He is the better becaufe he hath fo high a conceitt of himfelf that he thinks there is none to be compaired with him in all Germany, Holland, nor the reft of the 17 Provinces.

For my nephewe's cumming home nor ftay at London I can give yow no reafon. Yow will ufe him kyndly and his mother. I am exceeding wele content of the frendshipp yow keep with your fifters, Vere and Elizabeth, wherof they vaunt when they wryte to me almoft weekly. Now I would know if Mr. John Liviftoun² be allyve and in the pulpit of Ancram, and iff Margaret Fafyde be alyve? and how Mary and Margaret and all the reft of your children cum on. It may pleafe God I fie them before I dye. I am now, as I ufed to be, your moft loving Father,

ANCRAM.

¹ Jan (or John) Lievens, was born at Leyden in 1607. He early diftinguifhed himfelf both as a portrait and historical painter. He came to London in 1630, where he remained for three years, and was patronifed by Charles the Firft. Afterwards he fettled at Antwerp, where he died in 1663.

² John Livingstone, who was tranflated from Stranraer to Ancrum in 1648, remained minifter of that parifh till 1662, when he was obliged, by an Act of the Privy Council, 11th December 1662, to leave the kingdom within eight weeks. He died at Rotterdam, in 1672, in his 70th year. (*Scott's Fafti*, vol. i. p. 484.)

I haue not heard from Mr. Michael but ones, when he was, I thank God for it, first fattled at Saumure. As yow heare from them, I pray yow, ask there mother to wryte to me, and what is becum of Mr. Alexander Coluill.

For the Earle of Lothiane in Scotland.

1654
June 28.

The EARL OF TWEEDDALE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, I am very sensible of your Lordship's kyndnes exprefid in your letters to Sir Jhone Baird ; and I should be glade to know wherin I can ferue yow heir. One thing occurs by fight of Sir William Dicke and his Sone that Sir John Baird and I wer speaking of, by the way, anent publike debt, which, if your Lordship wold moue in, and can think it conuenient to mak a step hither for that purpose, I shal be glade to joyne my weak endeawours, which I will not aduenture singly. Other things also might possibly occur, wherin yow may ferue your country. And becaws my time heir shal be short, a speedy returne of your resolutions is expected by your most humble serwant,

TWEIDDAILE.

LONDONE, 28 June 1654.

Mr. Bouman's in Brewery Yard, agains the Blak Bel in Westminster.

For the Earel of Louthiane.

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

AMSTERDAM, ^{September 11.}
October 1. } 1654.

1654
September 11.

I WRYTE this only to lett yow know that, by the mercye of God, I am alyve and in my accustomed health. And this I requyre to heare from yow more often, for it is long since I haue heard it of yow and your famely, with yow or these in France. I am told both by your Sifter Elizabeth, and Mr. Oxenbridge, that the Lord Protector hath allowed yow to receive my Scotts pension, which was deare aneugh

bought, as my English was trewly serued for. God may moove him to doe more for me, and then I shall thank his Highnes for whatt I gett, as I am sure I have gotten cause to live in the case I am, by the losf off my maister, which I will not repyne at, because it was the will of God. I know that in the meane whyle, in these your conflicts, yow must be guiltye of all the Earl of Argyll's faults, and he is sufficiently descrybed here. I dare not ask what is becum of your weake brother Stanly. I am glade Befs pleaseth yow so wele, and that this gentleman, Mr. Oxenbridge, is so willing to befrend yow too. I am as heartily as yow can desyre, and so to your wyfe, your most loving Father,

ANCRAM.

I looke no more for thatt footman yow and my brother Sir Thomas seekes for me.

For the Earle of Lothiane, at Newbattle in Scotland.

The EARL OF ANCRAM to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1654
December 9.

AMSTERDAM, 9 December 1654.

I HAUE received a lettre of yours sent me by my daughter Elizabeth and datted the last of November (your style), from Newbottle. I fynde by it thatt yow had gotten that I sent yow concerning your Sonnes pairting from this country in such good plight of body and mynde for there health, and with reputation and kyndnes with all those they converfed or visited off there frends, wherof also Mr. Young wrote yow a lettre; I wonder you haue not gotten it. Butt because he sends home some tronke wares, thatt hath caryed it and all by the best occasion he could fynde to send it to Scotland. Mr. Michael [Young] is a punctually honest man, and I know will faill to yow in nothing. When he mett with your lettres he turn'd in from Dunkirk by the coast of France to Saumure, and I haue not heard from them since: it will be a good whyle before they fattle and gett the way of sending

to me heer or yow in Scotland, till they grow rypper every way befor they cum to mingle with your affaires there, so full [of] stormes now if ever. It were a pittye to stopp them out a good course till they be fitter for them, and they so farr in a very good hope of all there frends desyres for them. I got this lettre from your oncle at the Buffs, Major Murray, to fend home with my packett to London, from thence by Befs her care and direction to yow, to be given as it is directed faiffly, and all the speed that may be, for it concerns him much; and for rest of your lettre I shall not medle with it in any case but by your aduyfe. There is no body more deare then yow and youres are to your most loving Father,

Ancram

Lett my loue be warmly remembered to your wyffe and to all your children by there names, and Margaret Fafyde.

For the Earle of Lothiane in Scotland.

165⁴₅
January 23.

CLEM. OXENBRIDGE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, The kindnes of your Lordship's letter had bene fooner acknowledg'd, if the sad newes,¹ that came about that time, would have permitted. But now, hoping the Almighty hath in some fort brought yow to a resignation of your owne will into his, I venture to treat of your other affairs; and first of that which I began with.

The Lady Gibbs denies to bee administrix or executrix to her husband, and by that meanes hath avoided other debt; but I have mett with one that will undertake the recoverie, and meanes to sue both herself and the children, as heirs both in law and chancerie. I have, according to your comission, paid himself ten pounds, and left ten pounds moir in a friend's hand of his, to receive on recoverie.

¹ This evidently refers to the death of the Earl of Ancram, which occurred at Amsterdam in December 1654.

If I remember, in one of your letters you are pleas'd to say, 20 or 25^{lbs} you would hazard after the rest ; and you may take your Lordship's owne time, by the trefurer for the army there, to returne it by bill of exchange, payable to me by Captaine Blackwell, trefurer here. But if your Lordship can give any more light to the executorship, or how the land was settled, it may be useful in the suit, and this tearme, a good progresse made therein.

Next that, I desire to know what your Lordship would further resolve on (now the point is broken) about an effectual addrefs to his Highness for to release your Lordship and friends from the publick debts. The sooner it's done the better. There was one with your sister the Lady Elizabeth, 6 months since about them, but shee never heard of him since ; and till there bee somewhat seriously done, I pray, write if those orders already from Mr. Malyn bee enough ; if not, what more is fitt, for nothing shalbe unattempted for your Lordship's service, within either mine, or any of my friends' compafs. For the 1400^{lbs} areares, I begge your Lordship to write mee, whither since 1647 there have bene so many blanch and few duties receiv'd in all Scotland, or whither, if receiv'd and disperf'd, which way they may bee made good as of any receipts in Scotland not absolutely dispos'd of already ; for I perceive Mr. Saltonstall would put off the order with 600^{lbs}, or theirabouts, in all, wheras the pencion being now ceas'd the greater argument is for the full payment of the seven yeares arears to the time of granting, besides the quarter since, in all 1850^{lbs}. The sooner your Lordship returns answer the better it will bee heirin. I thanke your Lordship for so punctuall payment of the 5^{lb} which I charg'd in part of what I laid out for your Lordship. My Lady Elizabeth's picture is now ready and fitt to send. I am, your Lordship's very faithfull servant,

CLEM. OXENBRIDGE.

23d January 165⁴;

For the Right Honorable the Earle of Lothian,
at Newbattle, or the West-howe at Edingburgh.

165⁴
February 24.

WILLIAM MALYN to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

RIGHT HONORABLE, I received your Lordship's with that inclosed to his Highnesse. Your Lordship was pleased to desire me to further your desires to his Highnesse, that his Highnesse former order might not be altered. Truly, my Lord, before your Lordship's came to my hand, 580 and od pownds were returned by bills of exchange, and his Highnesse hath ordered the greatest parte of it to be sent into Holland, for discharging of the debts of the late Earle of Ancram, your Lordship's Father, and for defraying of the expences of the interment of his corps; and that the remainder should goe to the releife of the Countesse and her family. But since we understand that the whole soume will hardly reach to answere those debts, and the charge of the funerall, and the Countesse is resolved not to meddle with a penny of it, that those debts and expences may be satisfied, and to avoyd the trouble and clamours of other creditours, which may come upon her if her Ladyship should intermeddle with the money; and I am assured that care shalbe taken that if your Lordship stands engaged for any of those debts, they shalbe first satisfied. My Lord, I should be very ready and willing to serue your Lordship in any thing wherein I may; but in this particuler I desire to be excused, for I should act against my conscience if I should endeavour to hinder the disposing of this money from these just and honorable ends, and I must needs say, that which induces me to moue and act in this businesse was that the debts of the Earle of Ancram might be taken off, and his family releived, and truly I hope your Lordship will not regret the disposing of this money to those ends. I haue but this to add, that the disposing of the money in this way was by noe contrivance of any of your Lordship's freinds and relations here, for I dare say it was not so much as thought on, until it was proposed and seconded by Mr. Saltonstall; and, for my owne parte, I professe I did really and cordially endeavour that your Lordship's bond might haue been deliuered to your Lordship, and if it had been for my Father, I

could not haue pressed it more earnestly then I did to Mr. Saltonstall, passing my word to saue him harmeleffe; but Providence having ordered it otherwise, and seeing the ends we did all aime att are accomplished, I hope your Lordship will not be displeased att it. I beseech your Lordship to present my most humble service to your Lordship's verie noble Lady, with my hearty thanks and acknowledgments for her Ladyship's remembrance of me, which favoure is altogether unworthy of [him] who is, my Lord, your most humble servant,

WILL. MALYN.

WHITEHALL, 24 February 1654

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian,
att Newbottle in Scotland—these.

WILLIAM MALYN to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1655
May 1.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, I haue been in the countrey, and came but lately home, which is the reason that I haue not returned answere to your Lordship's lettre before now. Truly, my Lord, your Lordship is pleased to putt a farr higher value upon my endeavours then they any way deserue, and to condescend verie much in the expreffions of your Lordship's acceptance thereof. All-I can say, my Lord, is that I haue an ambition to serue your Lordship wherein I may. As for the pension, I formerly gaue your Lordship an account how that money which was returned from Leith hath been disposed of, to witt for the satisfying of debts in Holland; but I heare that some of the creditours are foe rigorous and exacting, that the whole money will not satisfie them, and that the corps remayne yet uninterred; and therefore, I lately moved his Highnesse to fend to the Dutch Ambassadour here, to write to the States in Holland, that the funeralls might not be disturbed by the creditours, which his Highnesse commanded the Secretary of State to signifie to the Ambassador. As for the arreares of the pension, truly, my Lord, there is noe other person besids your Lordship that hath made any

application to his Highness about them that I know of, which your Lordship seems to apprehend; only I heard my Lord of Ancram once say to my Lady Elizabeth that if the arrears of the pension should be obteyned, he thought it very reasonable that he should have some share of it, to helpe to discharge some debts off his Father's, for which his lands were engaged, his estate being but small; but he never, to my knowledge, attempted any such thing; for indeed we did apprehend it to be a very difficult thing to obteyne any more of the arrears; and therefore there is noe need of any contest about it, neither I hope will there be. Indeed the Commissioners have giuen me many discouragements therein; for that it was an old arreare before our nation had any interest in Scotland, and for that the Threafury is over charged already. Yet Collonel Lockart this day gaue me some farther ground to urge the businesse, then I knew before, viz^t, that tho' they were old arrears, yet they have been all paid to the Commonwealth, and therefore Collonel Lockart and myfelfe are resolved to try what we can doe with his Highness, as to the remitting of the money due upon your Lordship's bond. Only, that we may have a rife to moue the businesse, we desire your Lordship to take the paynes once more by lettre to represent the state of the case, and the condition of your Lordship's family to his Highness. I gaue Collonel Lockart the reason wherefore your Lordship is desired to take this further trouble. I beseech your Lordship to present my most humble service to your right honorable lady, and to beleieve that I am, my Lord, your most humble servant,

WILL. MALYN.

WHITEHALL, 1st of May 1655.

For the Right Honorable the Earle of Lothian,
att Newbottle in Scotland,—these.

1655
May 9.

ARCHIBALD, LORD LORNE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, Being to desire some of my friends to treat for me with

1655.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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the English for my laying doune of armes,¹ and ther being none I honour more, nor put more confidence in, then your felfe, I humbly desire you may be one. The bearer will informe your Lordship of all particulares. I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble feruant,

LORNE.

May 9, 1655.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian.

JAMES, EARL OF CALANDER, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1655
May 19.

MY LORD, Siens my laft to your Lordship, I haive kifed the Lord Protecteur his hands, bay Collonel Lokerd his meins, who haith infinety oblidged me. I am apoyntit to fie him the nixft wyck; I wifche I may within a fortnicht, for he is full of wechttty affairs; and when Collonel Lokerd is gon from this, I will be leuift defarteid. He intends to be going the letter end of this monnaith, or begining of the nixft. Your Lordship's letters haith purchesed me moir frinds then I exspectid; for witche and formor favours I fhall constantly remain, my Lord, your most affectioned and houlmble feruant,

CALANDER.

KINGS STRIET, 19 Maii 1655.

For the right honorable the Earl of Lothian—theis.

The COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1655
June 12.

SWEAT HARTE, I refaiued your letters from Awl, and thos ye fent me from Wallington. I made deliver al your letters as they wer derected, and did make ufe of Sir John Baird's advice. At his defir I wrot to yow to be at London befor ye cam ther laft week. It was fent with the Thursday packit. I derect it, as I haue don this, to your Sifter.

¹ Archibald, Lord Lorne, eldest fon of the Marquefs of Argyll, continued in arms in opposition to Cromwell till May 22, 1655, when he "and sum utheris, speciall men in the Heylandis, come in to the Generall Monk, and submittit thamefelffis to the Protector." (*Nicoll's Diary*, Bannatyne Club, p. 153.)

It was to advertis yow of the profiding of thos at Leeth, which was on Monday 5 of this munth. They sent a comprying upon all the wholl estate yow haue, both hear and als wher, and hath charged al the tenants to compeir befor them this week ; but the time that they ar to enter in possession is upon the 26 of Jun ; therfor, if ye do not get som thing don from thenc sent hom to stop it against that day, they will profid with all croualty. I wrot to Swinton, and Sir John Baird spok often to him, that he wold deal with them for a short tims delay, but I find your cusin shoons the busines off. I haue only on thing to try, which is to send Sir John to the Generall with this request. Sir John promised to writ to yow this last Seterday, and giue you ane account of al your busines. I refer most of them to him. Som thing I must acquaint yow with. My Lord Burly is displeast ; and, as I hard, Pattrik Moray had a mind to fend to arist you at London ; lykwis I hear ane painter at Anwarp, who has a band of yours for pictors, wil tak advantag of yow now if he find apertunity. Dear Hart, ther is nothing in this world that I prefer to your wel, and desirs it befor my oun liff. I wrot, as ye sent me, to Mr. Yong, and I bid him take as much as he must haue for that use of the readiest coms to them, I neuer questining but it is of what is dew to himself ; so, from henc furth, ye may writ what ye will, and tak my letters if any com to me, and let me kno from yow how they ar, which shal suffic. Dear Hart, be upon your gard with the nearest of your frinds ther, and think upon your oun condition, and do not bind for any of them (for al wil be wel won they can get af yow). If ye shal giue any recomandation to Franc for your brother Standly, it is al on if ye fuld fend a bil of exchang. Lady Jeane Lindsay wil haue 300 merks be year for anowatie. These whom ye haue promised money to taks it ill that they ar disapointed ; and Louranc Scot's fon-in-law was at me, and indeid spok discritly withal, pusing the point, which I gaue many good words to, promising to writ to yow to kno what derections ye had left for him. Corras wrot a peremter letter to yow that he wold haue his money, or els ye but excoos him to tak the cours others doe. I

sent no answer, bot sent your letter to him. Just when I was closing, Cokpen's wif sent me two letters to fend in my pakit to London; ye wil inquir what they ar at Cokpen. I long exsiding to hear that ye ar saf com to your jurnay's end without any hearm. We ar as ye left us; Lillas hes had the meafels, and is recovereng; John hes, this is the 4 day of a hot seauer, and is not got a cool as yitt; he hes takin it with a great cold, going to soon out after the mefals. Margreat is not fully wel as yit. I kno not what the wil of God is, but I submit to His wil. I trust they wil be wel. I haue no mor to say. Recomending yow to God, I rest, your louing wiff,

NEWBATLE, 12 Jun 1655.

ANNE KERR.

I haue ben dealing with Mr. Alexander, who will not lift any of it him felf this year; but the nixt he is content to exsept ane localatie as ye promif'd, so I think it wil not be amis W. Brun tak it up to him this year, otherwis it wil ly. The Maister of Burly hath sent leters upon compryse your whol estaet this day.

For the Earle of Lothiane at London, these.

JOHN, EARL OF TWEEDDALE,¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1655
June 15.

EDENBRUGHT, June 15, 1655.

MY LORD, Yow doe me a great deal of honnour by your letters from Ancram, and I wish your Lordship's journey may proue as successful as I hope the occasione therof is neffefear and just. I am glad ther is an opportunity offerid of representing the conditione of this Natione, and the affaires therof, by a perfone foe knowen to our defeasis and able to offer futable remedies. If your Lordship had taken this resolutione last year I should haue bein ready to haue seconde according to my reach, bot it neids not that I offer any thing in

¹ John, second Earl of Tweeddale, succeeded his father in 1654. In 1694 he was created Marquess of Tweeddale, etc.

buffines wherin yow han bein pleased to comunicat so freely with me, and will I know mind foe much. If yow think fit to acquaint me with any thing passis of that concernment, I shal not spair to giue my fenc, how littel worth foeuer it proue. Ther is now a general report that the conuened sheres shal nam the judgis, a matter I can not believe the Protectour will put out of his ouen hands, bot as ther yow will look to our frind S. J. B. his interest, foe I shal heir. If any particular of my ouen occur to me during your Lordship's stay I shal be bold with yow, as I desir your Lordship may always be with your most humble ferwant,

TWEEDDALE.

For the right honnorable the Earel of Lowthiane,
to be sent to the Countes of Ancram
hir lodging ouer against the Coach and Horis,
in Queen Street, London.

1655
July 23.

JOHN, EARL OF TWEEDDALE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

EDENBRUGHT, July 23, 1655.

MY LORD, Sir Jhone Baird speaking to me anent thos bonds wherin your Lordship was debtour to my Father, which as yett I haue not recouered out of my mother-in-law's hand, bot if I shal, as I hope your Lordship will endeauour all possible fatisfactione in the bonds wherin yow ar allone, and wherof I remember to haue sent yow ane account, foe for any troubel I am lik to make yow in that bond yow ar in with Rothes and Balmerinloch, I wish yow good succels in your definge concerning all debts of that nature, bot as yow indeauour a present freedome, it wer good your Lordship thought also one some publike course for payment of thes founs priuate perfons ar ingadgid for, without which yow nor others can not be fass and compleatly exonerid. Besides it wer ane act of great justic that thes founs wer payid, beeing lent by the best affectid in the Nacione, to stoke the publike definge, and ther bonds, making nothing appear of its beeing publike debt, they wer always to be free of lose, and the

perſons ingadgid underwent the hazard, it lays one your Lordſhip, if yow moue in the buſſines, to offer ſome expedient for ther ſatisfactione. A month's ces or two wold goe neir it. If your Lordſhip perceaw my intereſt of min as beeing both debitour and creditour, I am glad it ſhal triſt with your ouen of the Dutch money, and am confident your Lordſhip will not be the les earneſt therin, and if my name can ſignify any thing wher yours is concerned, your Lordſhip may mak uſe of it, with any that know me. Bot for this occaſione I doubt I ſhould haue offerid yow the troubel of writting, hawing nothing worthy of yow, only I now ſhal farder remember your Lordſhip that the Councel beeing upon ther diſpatch, who, I hier, ſhal be ſufficiently impoured in the affairs of this Nacione,¹ and that the judgis hier ar ſoe ſenſible of ther burden and deſirous to haue an aditione, that yow wold recomend our frind to ſuch perſons as yow think fitt, and lay downe a way how heir it may be proſecute. He did acqwant yow of a purpoſe concerning Sir James Hay, wherin I intreat your Lordſhip tak the ſame courſe, and in any thing I can be uſul to yow lay your commands upon your affectionatly humble ferwant,

TWEEDDALE.

For the right honorable the Earel of Louthian, Londone.

ACT OF COUNCIL in reference to the PETITION of LORD
BALMERINOCHE and OTHERS.

Teuſday, 7th Auguſt 1655.

Att the Counſell at Whitehall.

THE humble petition of John, Lord Balmerinocch, for himſelfe, and in the name of many others, who are much diſtreſſed and ingadged

¹ "In the ſummer [1655] the Proteſtor appointed a Council of Eſtate for the government of Scotland, anſwerable to the Committee of Eſtates, that ruled before the Invaſion." (*Blair's Life, Wodrow Soc.*, p. 320.) "The names of the perſones of this heigh Judicatorie as followis:—Lord Broghell, Prefident, Generall Monk, Lord Howard, Sir Edward Roddis, Judge Swyntoun, Judge Lokhart, Colonell Scroup, Colonell Whythame; Mr. Downing, Eſq., Clerk of Counſell, Maſter Lock, his depute." (*Nicoll's Diary, Bannatyne Club*, p. 159.)

for the publick debts (being directed be his Highnesse the Lord Protector), was this day read, setting forth that the petitioner's father, and many other noblemen and gentlemen of Scotland, for their affection to the honnest cause did in the yeare 1638, 1639, and 1640, signe feuerall bonds for the publike, for which the creditors sought payment from the people in Scotland (from whom they receiued part together with the interest), till the year 1652, since which tyme the creditors haue obtained sentences against the petitioners for their whole estates, which are extended and apprifed to the forcing of diuerse of them to leaue their families; and therefore praying that a remedie may be applyed as his Highnesse shall think fit, and that in the meane tyme all proceeding upon extents, aprifings, and executions, against them, at the suite of any creditors for publike debts, or against any of thim who haue beene necessitated by necessities to enter into bond to any thrid person, upon assignations from the principall creditors (being but the publick debt renewed, tho' it beareth a latter receipt as borrowed money), may be forborne: Ordered by his Highnes the Lord Protector and the Counsell that it be referred to his Highnes' Counsell for Scotland to consider of the said petition, and to giue the petitioners such remedy in the premisses as with respect to their instructions they shall find just and meete. And in the mean tyme till the Counsell for Scotland shall take consideration theirow, and giue order therein, all proceedings upon the said sentences, and euery of them, and upon the extensions, apprifings, and executions, arising therefrom, and euery of them, at the sute of any creditors for publike debts, or any claming by assignation from them, shall be suspended and wholly forborne, wherof all persons, concerned are to take notice, and conforme themselues thereunto.

ALEX. SCOBELL,
Clerke of the Counsell.

This is the copie of the act which we haue feen.

J. GILMOUR.
JOHNE BAIRD.

WILLIAM MALYN to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1655
August.]

· MY LORD, I haue left 2 lettres with my seruant, the one to Col-
lonell Scroope and the other to Mr. Desbrow. As for writing to my
Lord Broghill, if your Lordship please I would respite that untill your
Lordship has some account what progresse this Committee shall make
in the businesse; and when it is ripe for our report, I shalbe very
willing to use my interest in my Lord Broghill therein, being very
confident his Lordship wilbe very sensible of the equity of the case.

I had but a few minutes' time to speake with his Highness as he
was going to bedd. I confesse I forgate to moue his Highness to
appoint a time for your Lordship to speake with him, and being
commanded to goe post too morrow morning early to Oxford, I
shall not haue oportunity to see his Highness before I goe, but I haue
charged my seruant to endeavour to engage one of his Highness'
gentlemen to doe it. I beg your Lordship's pardon to, my Lord, your
most humble seruant,

WILL. MALYN.

Monday night.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian, these.

The EARL OF LOTHIAN to the PRESIDENT of the COUNCIL.

1655
October 13.

MY LORD, I am soe exceedingly oblided to yow for your many
greate favors to me that I am very mutch ashamed continually to
importune your Lordship; notwithstanding, I must humbly begg that
yow will be pleased to looke upon this inclosed paper, and accordingly
(if yow thinke soe fitt) to write to the Lord President of the Counsell
of Scotland, and to any other your Lordship pleases, that the matter
of the publike debts nowe under consideration may be favorably

looked upon, feing it concernes divers honest families in all they are worth, and no man more then, my Lord, your most humble servant,

LOTHIAN.

The 13 October 1655.

For the right honorable
the Lord President of the Counsell, these.

[1655]
October 25.

LORD BROGHILL¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, I haue had the honnor to receiue two letters from your Lordship, the first of which I had immediatly anwer'd, but that I was in a dayly expectation of the happyness of your Lordship's company heir; but since I finde ther is som incertaynty in the time of your returne, I would noe longer delay giuing your Lordship my humble acknowledgments for your two fauors, nor my assurance that in what concerns your Lordship, either in the publike businesse of debts, or in any priuat affairs of your owne, you shall receue the best seruice and assistance in the pouer of, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and affectionat seruant,

BROGHILL.

EDINB., the 25 October [1655].

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian,
at his lodgeing ouer against Salisbury Howfe,
in the Strand, London.

¹ Roger Boyle, third son of Richard, Earl of Cork, was born in 1621, and created Baron of Broghill, Feb. 28, 1627. He distinguished himself by his services in Ireland prior to and under the rule of Cromwell, and by him was appointed President of the Council in Scotland (see Note, p. 395). He afterwards assisted in the restoration of Charles II., who advanced him to the dignity of Earl of Orrery, Sept. 5, 1660. He died in 1679.

LORD BROGHILL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1655
November 9.

MY LORD, The Councell haue thought fitt to fend their letters unto the respectiue persons who had the keeping of the seales (appointed by the statutes of this nation) which were formerly in use, for to bring in the said seales respectiue to the Councell, not judgeing it convenient that those seales which were of publique concernment to the nation should remaine in private hands: they therefore desire your Lordshipp to bring in to them by the tenth day of December next the seale in your Lordshipp's custodie, which was the Signett of Scotland, whereof they desire your Lordshipp not to faile. Signed in the name and by order of the Councell.

BROGHILL, *President*.

EDINBURGH, ix November 1655.

For the Earle of Lothian, these, at Mr. Gibbons
his house ouer against the New Exchange, in
the Strand, London.

SIR WILLIAM LOCKHART¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.1655
December 8.

MY LORD, I have continued a silent person for soe long time that I may justly bee ashamed. But our generall disorder, partly by my owne, but more espetially by my wife's indisposition, hath occasioned in me soe greate a neglect of my duty to my freinds. My reason of writeing to yow nowe, is to acquainte your Lordship that your

¹ Colonel William Lockhart, eldest son of Sir James Lockhart of Lee, Lord Justice-Clerk, was knighted in 1643 by Charles I. He was appointed by Cromwell one of the Commissioners for the administration of justice to the people of Scotland; and was subsequently sent as ambassador to France, and appointed Governor of Dunkirk. On the Restoration he proclaimed Charles II. King in English and Dutch, to the garrison and land forces quartered there. He married as his second wife Dame Robina Shouster, niece of Oliver Cromwell. Sir William died in 1675.

busines here, though it be not soe prosperous in its success as your freinds could desire and your Lordshipp expecte, yet it remains in the condition it was, viz., the suspencioun to remain till his Highnes' further pleasure shalbe knowne therein. But I shall lay out the small interest I have to endeavour the procureing of an advantageous report therein. My Lord, if by myselfe or relations your cause may either here or elsewhere be promoted, your commands shalbe accounted an honour by him whose ambition it is to approve himselfe, my Lord, your most humble servant,

WILL. LOCKHART.

EDINBURGH, December 8, 1655.

For the right honorable the Lord Lothian
these present.

165 $\frac{1}{2}$
January 30.

The EARL OF LOTHIAN to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

I have received your letter of the 23d, which mentions the receipt of one of myne, dated the 8th, but I have written divers since that; for I miss not twice in the weeke at least, and often thrice, soe you may looke for letters of the 10th, 12th, 15th, 18th, and at this last tyme, I wrote letters to severall of the judges; the 24th I wrote againe to yow, and the 26th againe, and in that letter answear'd that calumny concerning the halfe crownes you had written of, as in this last of yours againe I sayd then, and doe nowe againe, that I am soe farre from any such base thought as to seeke any thing burdensome to the country, that I had rather I were not worth soe much as halfe a crowne, then to seeke or take any such thing; nay, I am soe farre from it, that I never soe much as hearde of any such thing. Some rascal hath invented that malicious lye, and, whatever rogues say, I shall doe nothing unfitting ane honest man. Soe yow may confidently, in my name, say it is a base lye. I would backe it into any man's throate would tell it me.



1655.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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The next poynt of your letter is, concerning the bills for me. I wrote to yow formerly that if bills came not, I would not knowe what to doe, for no Scotts man will lend money heere, and Inglishmen defyre not to have money to lift in Scotland. In a word, I knowe not what to doe, and I have nocht to entertaine me untill this come to your hands, foe shorte I am growen; and if yow send not bills, I knowe not what I shall doe. My buffines is not yett reported; but I use all ordinary meanes for it, and can not doe more. I gett good words, but the Protector all the last weeke was unwell, and noe buffines past. I have had a litle distemper this last weeke, but it is, I thanke God, passed. I long to be at home, and weary exceedingly heere. I gett no kynde of exercife, that made me feeble a paine I never had formerly, a greates heate in my reines, and abundance of sand as if I were inclyned to the gravell. Yow writte that Collonel Lockharte is coming up, and that he and his lady was att Neubattle, and have taken Andrew Briffon's house. I pray either there or any where els be very kynde to that yong lady. I doe expect his kyndenesse and friendship. For what yow write of Phylorth, I am glade he hath beene with yow; and for that money he should have from me he hath a good right to as much upon Lugton's lands, and why he getts not that I can not comprehend. That was a feurty Cockpen made, and I thinke it should be made effectuell to him. I shall doe what can be to gett that letter concerning his action, and I am making feeke the writts for the Lord Borthwicke. I can nowe adde no more. I am yours,

L.

LONDON, the 31 January 1655.

The EARL OF LOTHIAN to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

[1656.]

I AM glade that I fynde that my letters come to your hands, not that there is anything in them that I care whoe knowe it; but what I now write being of private concernment I would have it come to you,

I have written divers since these yow mention, but I hope yow have gott them before this tyme, for I misse no occasion, onely (as I wrote in my last, by the Thursday packett, which was dated the 13th) I wrote none by the packetts of the 9th nor the 12th; and soe dilligent I am to write, that I no sooner gett your letters red over but I instantly take paper to returne answears, for it is not a quarter of ane houer since this letter of yours of the 9th came to my hands; and I say to it that, whatesoever Traquair or any body else be to me, I am a friend where I professe, and will be her; but in that particular I desyre you take Cocpen's advice concerning the framing and drawing of the assurance he is to give according to your uncle's desyre. But give nothing out of your hands untill it be punctually donne according as the paper beareth. I have written to yow sufficiently about the bill, and how that Mr. Kinloch, Mr. Williamson, and Mr. Cary have refused me; and without drawn bills by Mr. Crawford upon Kinloch, Mr. Fernun upon Williamson, or Mr. Clarke, the Generall's secretary, upon Mr. Cary, nothing wilbe done by any of the men heare. But I pray yow paune not rings or small things, nor will any thing wilbe gott upon them doe me any good. And for my returne home, I assure yow if I could come away for want of provisions I should leave my buffines: it sticks and delays soe long, and I use, I assure yow, ordinary means, and have beene this night in the dark running from place to place, and person to person, and att the Counsell Chamber, and every where where accesse was to be had. Collonel Lockharte was with me yesternight, and I spoke to him att length, whoe sayth he will doe his best; but this day he is gone out of toune, and will not be in againe before Tewfday; and indeede heare the Frydays in the afternoone (most commonly) and all the Saterdays and Mondays are resting days to the Counsellors, and no Counsells kept but upon some extraordinary occasions. For what yow write of the pressing of my creditors, I am sorry for your trouble. I wish they would forbear nowe the inch as they have done the span untill my returne, and then lett them be as severe and rigourous as they will. For as long as I

am heere I can doe nothing to give them fatysfaction, and I hope Laurence Scott will remember old fernyears, as the old faying is, and not putt me into any Inglishman's hands. They might affront me heere; but I cannot coyne money in this place: and for Sir James Stewart I can att this distance doe nothing, but if he would forbear untill Whitfonday some way might be gotten for his money; but if nothing but rigour will satisfye him, the Lord Borthwicke might doe something in the particular himfelfe, and he shall not want his money. And David Moore, and his good sisters, and Mr. Menteth, would doe better to have som patience untill my returne, for any comprissing or rigourous course they can use will not gett the money fodainly; it is only ane adition of security, whereof already they have sufficient. And if I were at home yow shall, God willing, see I shalbe as willing to quite land as any body can desyre. I am sufficiently sensible of the slavery of debt. For my rentalls or accounts, I thinke yow may have them very clearly from Jhon Hafwell; and I knowe not what yow meane by that you say, that nothing should have beene allotted to be sent to Holland or France. There may be flight, I confes, and I beleave men are not so honest as they should be, yett ane exact enough account may be gotten what is dew to me by the rentalls.

THOMAS MORTON to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1656
May 12.

AMSTERDAM, $\frac{2}{11}$ May 1656.

RIGHT HONORABILL, I receivit a letter from Samuell Levingston. He wreatis to me your Lordship is to goe for Scotland within 14 dayes, and that your Lordship sayeth that if ye get not the cheift and coffer of your Lordship's Father, ye will not be bond for the payment of the 150 rex dolleris which your Lordship oblidgeh your self to me be two letteris. If your Lordship get them not ye shal not be oblidgeh, nether am I oblidgeh to delyver them. But notwithstanding

I will doe my endeavour that your Lordship shall have them, and they shall not have them if I can choose, suppose they would give 200 *rex dalleris*, which is my dew. I shall rather take 150 from your Lordship on tym as thairis in hand; and so soon as I hier that bill or band is given to Mr. Levingston for that sixty pundis sterling, I shall perswade Mr. Bridgman be law for the 900 guilders, which I can recover within eight dayes, as I am informed be good advocatis, for I have witneses enough that he hath confessed the moneyes belong to me, and he would gladly be quyt of, providing I would deliver hym your Lordship's Father's cheift and cofer, and all other thingis, which the judgis will not, nor cannot, except he payed me the 1100 guilders resting, which he will never doe. So, so soon thair band given for the sixty pundis sterling, I shall with all haiftis make ane end of this, and shall send those thingis either to England or Scotland in a frye schip, and go to Rotterdam and schip them my self if your Lordship give me order, suppose it should be to my losse, if it be not to great; and as yet I cannot conceive that bill or band being grantit for the sixty pundis sterling, so let me know of the acceptance of it, and ane order for sending your Father's thingis as aforesaid, to what place, and on your hazard, which, being in a frye schip, is but small. So if they come not to your handis, ye shall not be obliged to pay me the 150 *rex dalleris*, so it is on my hazard. I hier John Hafwell hath given band to Mr. Pouer, and he hath obliged hym to Mr. Levingston, your Lordship giving order to cause the band to be delivered be John Hafwell receiveing your Lordship's own band, which if it be not done let it be done. I have done what did ly in my power to please your Lordship, and shall allwayes be willing. For your Holand cloath, I shall buy with the first money I shall receive, which I think shall be this 900 guilders, which I can receive, heiring of the acceptance of the bill or band of sixty *lib.* sterling. For the Holand cloath I shall take no factory, nor no profit for it, but ye shall have it as it standis my self, and shall be so bought that I will be answerable no merchant in Scotland at this tym shall buy cheaper; so your Lordship

1656.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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fall know how willing I fall be to serve and pleasur your Lordship;
so restis your Lordship's humbl servant,

THOMAS MORTON.

To the right honorabill Lord the Earl of Lothyan
present in London.

THOMAS MORTON to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1656
May 26.

AMSTERDAM, 26 May 1656.

RIGHT HONORABILL, I recewit youris of the 8 May, and understand your Lordship intendis for Scotland in 14 dayes, wherof seven-dayes is past already, so it is unposibl to get those thyngis sent so soon; for no schipis goeth without convoy, and somtymis most wait a moneth; and it may be als long on a wynd. So I cannot get that don; bot it fall be don with the first occasion efter I here from your Lordship; for non going from Rotterdam to London this 14 dayes, and befor that tym I can have your Lordship's anfuer. It wer fit your Lordship wer as ye wreat to give evry ony ther own; if thair be a good wynd they can be over within 48 houris. Your Lordship had onc ane other resolution to have them cordit up, and sealled too with my seall, Mr. Bridgmanis, Mr. Coallis, and Mr. Davidsonis, and Wiliam Manderston, and this will content all partyes, and all will unanimously concur to your contentment. I for my self assur yow I will be your agent, and this is the best way for yow to tak (thir ar the wordes of your Lordship's letter): now if your Lordship thynkis fittest to send them so or not, lat me know, and if the bill be acceptit, and lat Mr. Oxenbridg give your Lordship a letter to me, to get up the 900 guilders, for he hath wreatten exprefly to Mr. Bridgman not to give the 900 guilders except he get the cheift and koffer: so I cannot have it without law, except I get a letter from hym. Mr. Levingston wreatis he was a sending your Lordship band to Gilbert Pouer to get up the uther. For your Lordship's Holand cloath, it fall be bought with the first moneyes I receive, which will be this 900

guilders. So, expecting your Lordship's answer with the first, I rest,
your Lordship's humble servant,

THOMAS MORTON.

For the honorable Lord the Earl of Lothian,
these in London.

1656
June 20.

CLEM. OXENBRIDGE to Mr. RICHARD BRIDGEMAN.

LONDON, 20th June 1656.

BROTHER BRIDGEMAN, I hope now there will be a final end to the great trouble I have cast on you in the Earl of Ancram's affairs, there going herewith the bill of exchange sent by Mr. Morton to the Countess for acceptance, and a positive order and desire for you to pay the 900 guilders unto Mr. Morton upon seeing the trunks and other goods conveyed to the Countess of Ancram's house in the Piazza at Covengarden, under 3 seals, viz. Mr. Morton and Mr. Maunderson's, if there, or Mr. Coles in his absence, and directed to her Ladyship, the Earl of Lothian and the Earl of Ancram. Pray acquaint Mr. Cole, and let him send an perfect account of the money remitted and disbursed, and you will oblige all parties, especially, Sir, your affectionate friend to serve you,

CLEM. OXENBRIDGE.

My hearty respects to your lady. I hope to see you both here this summer here.

For Mr. Richard Bridgeman, Merchant in Amsterdam.

1657
May 30.

CHARLES, EARL OF ANCARAM, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

30th May 1657.

DEARE BROTHER, I writt so lately to [you] by Newton, who parted with my nephew in Yorke coach upon Wednesday last, 27 instant, that I shall not trouble you much at this time, more than communicat the Flanders newes to you, which is (among others), writt to mee from thence, and my letter I heerin inclose. I have further only to desire you make any of your servants enquire for a

booke which is not to bee gotten heer easily, wherof one, Doctor Baron¹ (hee calls his name in Latine, Baronio), is the aucther. Hee was a doctör and profeffor at Aberdeen, and dedicates his booke to one Forbes,² Bifhop (as I take it) of that place. The fubject is, *de Objecto Fidei*, and fome other controverfies. The booke is in 8^{vo}, and if there bee any other bookes of his making, I fhould bee very glad to have them, for hee is a moft learned man. Any flipper or other ordinary bearer may convey it, and you will oblige your moft affectionat Brother and fervant,

ANCRAM.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian,
at his houfe at Newbattle near Edinburgh.

THE COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1658
May 19.

SWEAT HEART, I haue longed exceedingly to heare how you came to your journeye's end, and therefore had refolued to fend Thomas Black tomorrow if I had not heard from you. I went to Edinburgh on Munday, and fpoke a litle with Mrs. Abernethie concerning her money. But hearing that the writtes were made for furetie from my Lord Borthwick, I found litle to be expected there. For thefe bonds you fpoke of, or any bonds that you or any perfon can giue in thir tymes, is litle valued; neuertheleffe, I fhall affay the matter again, but I request you trust not to it. This I find, that if they had not made bargain with my Lord Borthwick, that I might haue had it upon thefe termes I fpoke to you of. Mrs. Abernethie told me all that paff betwixt her and Mr. Phippes, and that he certainly promifeth himfelfe a confiderable fumme of money before the end of this moneth, but will not accept of any bonds at all; what he expreffed concerning your failings to him, I will not herein exprefse; only I befeech you

¹ Robert Baron D.D., one of the Aberdeen Doctors. The book enquired after is entitled *Disputatio Theologica de Formali Objecto Fidei*, and was printed at Aberdeen in 1627, at which time he had the title of S. S. Th. Doct.

² Patrick Forbes of Corfe, Bifhop of Aberdeen, on whose death Dr. Baron preached a Funeral Sermon, 9th April 1635. (See *Forbes' Funerals*, pp. 1-58.)

to take this better from me then you used to doe, and that is, to use all lawful meanes to free yourselfe of this buſſines, I meane compleatly, though you should sell or woddet to your prejudice; I should rather sell my woods or cornes at a very low rate, rather then to be troubled or heard with him any more, and lykwise Mr. William Clerk, that wee might have him our friend. I hope you will pardon my freedome in this matter, conceiving it my dewty by way of counsell only. Moreouer, when I was at Edenburgh hauing gone there chiefly to make my acquaintance with my lady Desburgh, I met with her very conueniently, who told me (before I spoke of the mater) that hauing heard a litle of the petition from Mrs. Abernethie, she had spoken to her husband; and he said that he thought it not incumbent to the Counsell to medle in it, and if he had beene present in Counsell, no such thing should haue passed, being a mater to be decided by the law. He being unwell, I could not meet with himselfe, but desired my lady to show him, that I came to visit them both, and was withal to show him, that I had a letter from the Counsell in Ingland, directed to the President and Counsell here concerning publique debts, and requested his freendshipe and assistance when it should be presented to them. So his lady sent me word by Mrs. Abernethie that he hath promised to doe all the seruice in his power to my Lord and to me, and she hath sent me again the petition, which she had taken to show to her husband. These were on Munday. On Teufday I sent Mr. John with a letter to Smeaton, to cause sumond Wm. Megot, and find caution for his compearing before the justices their quarter session; but he was not himselfe at home, and therefore left the letter there. I haue also sent for ane extract of the instruments you tooke; but finding it not faithfully made, I intend to cause alter it, and insert only what was donne by us at that tyme; which, if the officer will not doe, I shall get witneses against him. This day I went to Dalkeith in the afternoone on foot, with Philorth, Charles, Marie, Margaret, Vaer, and Henraetia. What I spoke with the Generall there, before Cap. Smith, concerning Wiliam Meggot, I think not necessary here to

rehearfe. To the Generall alone I spoke of the letter for the Counsell, who desires it may be giuen in the first day the Counsell shall sit, who gaue me assurance of his fauour and assistance so farre as by it he shall be impowered. He demanded the coppie of it, if I had it; but I told him I had it not. Whyle wee were there, there fell so much rain, that they were put to the paines to help us home with their coach. This is all the account I can giue of what I haue donne since you went away. I shall send again to some in Edenburgh, concerning the jewell; but I am affrayed money will hardly be gotten upon such pledges. If it were silver plate, there would be no question of it. I thought Gideon had, by his tack, beene obleidged to pay that summe to Mr. Clerk; if he would giue you more money for it, I should be content to quyte it. If it had beene your desire to haue Mr. Ingles ouer, you might haue aduertised me and I could haue donne it; but if otherwayes you get your buffines donne, it is well; it will faue a Chamberlayne's feu. I desire no more ewes and lambes here, for the reasons I gaue in my former letter; only sheepe for killing, and that not a few, if they can be had. I haue sent you here a Diurnall, which Mr. John got this day from Mr. Clerk. If you send it not back this weeke I shall get another to him for it. There are yet no letters, Scots nor Inglish, come to my hand. I heard that Mr. Robert Knox, minister at Kelso, was yesterday buried at Edenburgh.

I heare of none to interupt you in your affaires as yet; if there be any, they keepe quyet. Young Philorth came here upon Saturday at night. I am affrayed your lodging and fare be but meane, and the weather unseasonable, therefore I pray you be carefull of yourselfe. This young man, the bearer, I heare hath brought back the hyred horse. This is all I can say at this tyme, and rests your louing Wife.

NEUBATLE, May 19th, 1658.

ANNE KERR.

I hope you will improue the tyme you haue there to all the aduantages may be, that these two persons I wryte of may be satisfied, and as if you knew of no other way to doe it, but where you now are. For the Earle of Lothiane—these.

1658
June 19.

JOHN TEMPLE to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

MADAM, I sent upon the 17th instant to your Ladyship a letter from the Councell to the Judges in relation to the relieffe of publique debts, but it being so late then before I got it, that I could not write particularly to your Ladyship an answere to your Ladyship's last letter of the eight of this moneth. As for the letter from the Lord Swinton to my Lord James, I hope your Ladyship hath receiued the accompt thereof, together with the orders for the few dewtyes. The petition I gaue in, whereof I sent your Ladyship the double, I did suppose that those who were first named in it should take it ill to make use of there name therein; wherefore I went the next day to the Master of Requests and got it from him, and did alter the title thereof, and gave it him againe. But after he had kept it a weeke, and could not haue audience of his Highnes, I did conceiue it wold be as effectual to petition the Councell, whereupon I did alter some thing in it, and directed it only to the Councell, and informed these Lords that doth most mind your Ladyships affaires in the matter. Then I gaue it to my Lord President, who got a hearing of it at the Councell, where there was some difficulty made, supposing the monies were employed against the State, and that there was some stopp made at the Parliament for laying the same upon the countrey. As to this last objection, the Provost of Edinburgh had only spoke something in Parliament to that effect, but there was noe Act past thereupon, so that your Ladyship's friends in Councell did get it graunted. But when I was attending the Councell I mett with Provost Ramsay, who said that Baliffe Robertson of Aberden had told him that the Judges had giuen decreet for 30,000^{lib} to bee lifted off the shires and broughs in Scotland for payment of the publique debts, and the said Bayliffe was seeking his assistance for stopping of it; but he said he did not belue it, but if it were foe he wold be glaid of it for the Lord Ramfeye's interest. But now I haue made a particuler enquiry of this man's intention,

but find he hath done nothing yet, nor hath he put in anything to the Councell thereanent; but, however, I haue acquainted my Lord President with his designe, and showing his Lordship that his interest for stoping the course of law therein is but little; who said, he wold take notice of it if it came before the Councell, so that I hope he shall be disappointed.

I haue spoken feuerall times to Mr. Lockhart for answere to those letters I gaue him for his Brother, the Lord Ambassador, who told me upon Tewfdaylast that he had receiued a letter from his Brother, desiring that he wold write to your Ladyship his excuse that he had not written to your Ladyship all this tyme, which accordingly he wold doe that night. As to the particuler, I haue been trying what can be done therein, but I find the getting of the Signet no probability thereof without my Lord Lockhart's consent; as for giuing in of petitions to be refused, I will be loath to presume to doe. It is thought it would not be amisse if your Ladyship wold send over to the Lord Ambassador to deale with him herein, or at least that he may signify to his Highness your Ladyship's great losse through want of the Signet or recompence for it: your Ladyship may make use of this as you think fitt. As for a personall protection, it is refused to every one; neyther hath Mr. Harper got anything done herein. He hath been out of the towne this fortnight, and is not yet returned.

As for the picture, I did not name to any, who had it, but to my Lord Ancram, but I said only I thought such a one had it; his Lordship promised he wold not show it to any. I haue been with Mr. Raton this morning: as for payeing the worth thereof, he is willing, and more then any other will giue; but for receiuing of it in Edinburgh, and finding surety there, where he hath no acquaintance, that he cannot doe; but if the picture be brought here he will giue the worth of it in hand, or any other surety I can demand for present payement at the deliury thereof. The place where it was taken from, as they say, was out of Somersetshire; for the manner of the carrying it away he hath nothing to say, but it was lawfull enough, beeing then a

Malignant's house; but if it come here, I will haue assurance of this before ever he see it, which I find he wold willingly doe. I conceiue it is for my Lord Fairfax that he wold haue it, for it is the picture of his Ladye's sifter, who was daughter to Sir Horatio Vere, foe I thinke it may be faifely sent hither.

The watch is not yet gone; I shall agree to exchange her according to your Ladyship's order. The trunk I haue kept all this tyme, thinking to haue sent the *aqua mirabilis* in it, and to haue got it at Kew, but the last tyme I spoke with Mrs. Bridges, speaking of it, she thought to make none this yeare, by reason of Sir Edward's being not well, and my Ladye's lying in chyldbed, but I shall send it in James Lockhart's shipp, with some such *aqua mirabilis* as can be had here, and, according as your Ladyship pleases it, there shalbe more sent as your Ladyship will appoint. The naig is now recouering; your Ladyship wilbe pleased I may know whither I shall send or bring him home. If I had found occasion at my first coming here, I wold not haue kept him all this tyme.

JOHN TEMPLE.

LONDON, this 19 June 1658.

If the picture be sent here, I think there is a carryer now at Edinburgh; notice will be had of him at Alexander Anderfon's shopp.

For the right honorable the Countesse of Lothian,
at Newbotle, to be left at Mr. Robert Simpson's
house, a little aboue the Croffe, on the south
fyde of the freet of Edenburgh, in Scotland.

1658
June.

LETTER from the COUNTESS of LOTHIAN.

SIR, This evining I refaived this letter from the Counsell of England to the Judges hear. My man did send it me open, wherby I might read it and clos. I sent it immediatly to Cokpen for his advice, whither it suld be sent in presently or delay till my Lord cam hom.

So ye may see what he writs to me with it; so I desir you to tak a coppie of my hand coppie, and shew the rest of the Advocats, if it may doe good at this time to stop there rigor. I have closed the Counsell letter myself, but this is a trew coppie which I wrot, not hauing any by me to writ it. So when ye haue considered it, ye will fend bak my hand coppie, that I may fend it to my Lord, for I haue no mor of them. Lykwis refaive ane other information, which is to luk to what the Lard of Stobs is doing. I recomend al that may confem my Husband's busines, and rests your very louing frind,

ANNE KERR.

NEWBATTLE, Friday at night, Jun 1658.

Endorsed—Countess of Lothian, July 3, 1658.

CLAIM by ROBERT, LORD KERR, of NEWBATTLE, to the
EARLDOM of ROXBURGH.¹

1658
September 13.

CLAIME.

September 13, 1658.

ROBERT, LORD KERR, of Neubatle and Morphet, being now upon a tryfte with William, Earle of Roxburgh, Lord Kerr of Cesfurd and Cauertoune, desireth (by way of preface) to permit these particulars following, before he make his particular claimes to the said Earle.

ROBERT, EARLE OF LOTHIAN, Lord Kerr of Neubatle and Morphet, his good-fre, hauing in *ano* 1621 made a resignation of his lands in King James his hands, gets ane infestment past by the said King James, subscryved with his owne hand, whereby the same are disposed to him again, and to the heires male to be gotten of his body, which failzeing, to his eldest heire female, without diuision, and the heires male of her body; with this expresse prouision alwayes, that they shall carry the title and designation foresaid, and armes and

¹ In a letter from the Countess of Lothian to the Earl of Ancram, page 145, there is a proposal made by her Ladyship on the same subject.

motto of the House of Neubatle; otherwayes to loofe their right of talzie; so that there is a necessitie lying upon the said Lord Kerr of Neubatle, &c., to use the said title in the expresse termes contained in the infestment, and to carry the armes and motto accordingly, otherwayes his right and succession to the living is null, and the next person performing that and the other conditions of talzie are to succeed thereto.

THE CLAIME.

ROBERT, LORD KERR OF NEUBATLE, being the grandchylde of Robert, Earle of Lothian, who was the neereft heire male to Robert, Earle of Roxburgh (failzeing of heires male of his owne body), and to Henrie, Lord Kerr, his Sonne, thinks upon that ground that he is now the heire male to the said Earle of Roxburgh, and Henrie, Lord Kerr, his Sonne, or any other their predeceffors. But least it should be objected that he is not of the said Earle Robert his owne body, but of his daughter's; to fortifie his title of heire male, he sayeth—that he hath a disposition from his Uncle, John Kerr, Brother-german to his good-fire, who without all controversie is heire male; which disposition his said Uncle (having no children of his owne) hath made unto him, upon honourable grounds, disponing to him his right and succession to the lands and living of Roxburgh, titles, honours, and dignities thereof, as heire to Robert, Earle of Roxburgh, and to Henrie, Lord Kerr, his Sonne. And the said John Kerr goeth along and concurrereth with him for establishing in his person the right of succession competent to him as heir male foresaid. And because this Earle is in this paper intituled by the honours and dignities of the House of Roxburgh, though the said Lord Kerr of Neubatle and his said Uncle their claimes be (as heire male foresaid) as well to the titles and honours as to the lands and living; therefore they desire to be excused to make this protestation for the conseruation of their right, that the intituling him by the titles and honours foresaid shall inferre no approbation by them of his right and title, *rebus stantibus ut*

nunc; which protestation they make against him with all faire respect, whom they trewly judge to be a noble person, worthy and capable of all due honour and titles. And because this Earle of Roxburgh, his freends, servants, and agents, haue in their hands the custody of the whole writtes, patents, euidents, and charter-chest made to the said Robert, Earle of Roxburgh, and Lord Henrie Kerr, his Sonne, and their predecessors of the Earldome of Roxburgh, titles and honours thereof, and of all lands, as well the ancient heretage as the new conquest belonging thereto; they therefore (by vertue of their title as heir male) demand that they may have inspection of the same, whereby they may make their particular claymes competent to them, to the said lands, liuing, and honours. And they desire and expect a free and generous dealing by letting them haue a faire view and inspection of all, not peiceing out to them certain contriued infestments alleadged made to the prejudice of the said talzie, but letting them haue a franck dealing in giuing them a generall production of all and euery euident, to the effect foresaid. This cannot be denyed in the ordinary course of law and justice, being the dayly practife, and now sought in a freendly way, and at the sight of such honourable understanding persons, it shall be very hard to refuse it, specially seeing the doing thereof may content parties in their interests. And upon the trew information and knowledge of things, they may be moued and induced more cheerefully to submit to that which shall be reason, hauing had this tryall of the right by the inspection of the said writtes and charter-chest. And this is no wayes propounded to delay the buffines, for the said Lord Kerr of Neubatle professeth that all that can result upon the inspection of the charter-chest in his fauours, with all other debates and animosities, shall be referred to the noble freends, at whose joynt arbitration he shall constantly abyde, being very desirous that all debates and grownds of debates betwixt the two families may be remoued, there being such a mutuall interest in each other by blood and consangwinity; nor can there any honorable ouerture or faire accommodation be propounded by the

faid noble freends, and approued by them by joynt consent, to the which the faid Lord Kerr of Neubatle will not consent. And he is on the other part confident to find the Earle of Roxburgh (who is a person of honour and dignitie) to haue the same willingness to the same fair and honourable accommodation. And the Lord Kerr of Neubatle doeth here professe and protest that hauing receiued ane inspection of the faid euidents (and ane inuentary being made thereof), he shall upon his honour and credit restore the same again to the faid Earle of Roxburgh with all diligence, whole in themselues as he receiue them, together with his claimes, which he shall found upon the inspection of the faid writtes, which he shall make with great ingenuitie, referring the same and euery thing in the whole matter to the decision of the faid noble and honourable freends.

1658
October 2.

SIR ALEXANDER FRASER of Philorth¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, I receavit your Lordship's most favourabill letter from my Sone, and doe from my hart regraite that los of your Lordship's daughter, and that thofs children sould have bein so young wanting ther mother; bott wee most reverence Goddis providence in all thingis. And for my selff, my Lord, I fall nott bee wanting to shew that dewtye that I owe to thes hopefull children so long as I live, and to doe for them and to them, bee your Lordship's fight, so farr as lyis in my power, quhich is thee greatest testimonie I can shew of my respectis to your Lordship's dochter: And quherin I am abill to doe servise to your Lordship and your familye, I fall still esteime itt my greatest happines to receive your Lordship's commandis, quhich fall be most carfullie observit by me, and fall still think itt my verie great credite that your Lordship wold be pleasit to favour mee by

¹ Sir Alexander Frazer of Philorth succeeded in 1669 to the peerage as tenth Lord Saltoun. His son Alexander, Master of Saltoun, married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Lothian, the Lady Anne Kerr, whose death is referred to in this letter.

1658.]

Earls of Ancrum and Lothian.

417

laying your commandis upon mee as a testimonie off thee continow-
ance off your Lordship's wonted respectis to me, the continowance
quheroff and to doe your Lordship service falbee still thee earnest
defyre of, my Lord, your Lordship's most reall and most humbill
fervant,

ALEX^r. FRASER.

FRASERBURGH, 2 October 1658.

For thee right honorabill thee Earle of Lothiane—thefs.

WILLIAM, EARL OF ROXBURGHE, to the EARL OF CALANDER.

1658
November 15.

MY LORD, I retorne your Lordship many thanks for the inclosed,
and shall wisch that affayre may take ane peacable conclusiōe so as
both of us may haue occasiōe to be further oblidge to your Lord-
ship. As for the meeting, I haue sent to know Sir Johne Gillmoor
and Comissare Nisbet's best conveniency, who ar the counsell I intend
to trouble in that biffines, and afterwarde I shall acquainte my Lord
Louthiane. Bot I am sorry your Lordship does declyne to be ther,
tho I am confident it's out of kindnes to us both : wherfor I shall not
presume to be to troublesome to your Lordship in it. Whoueuer I
conceiue if ther be not fom freindes with thame it will proue a need-
less biffines, tho I shall not declyne it, yet giff me leaue to offer to
your Lordship that my Lord Cassilis or fom on of quality and on of my
freindes in this countrey may be defyred to be at that meeting, and that
the Earl Louthiane may haue two others, for then it's possible there
will be greater temper in the debate. Bot this I shall refer to your Lord-
ship and the partyes interessd ther resolution, for I shall be content
quhat ayther as thay please, and when with the best conveniency and
speediest is possible. I am sorry the vexatione you haue hade with
the Exchequer, and that all your affayres may go to your content-
ment, wherby you may be encouraged to liue in the world as is ex-

pected by your freindes, and so much wished by all who loues you
shall be the earnest desyr of your Lordship's humble servant,

ROXBURGHE.

HALYDEN, the 15 November 1658.

My wyffe commandes me to present her humble service to your
Lordship, and returnes your Lordship many thanks for your kind
remembraunce of her.

For the Earle of Callender.

1658
December 7.

GIDEON WAUCHOPE to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

MADAME, I haue bein feverall times desiring my Lord to putt ane
end to that busines concerning the tak of Ancrum, and also caused the
Laird of Newtoun speak to his Lordship for that end, but can never
gett it done. The last time I spak to his Lordship concerning it, I
offered to submit anie difference that was betwixt my Lord and me
to the Laird of Newtoun and Cokpen, quhilk I salbe stil willing to do.
James Borthwick writes to me that my Lord hes assigned the tak to
him, quhilk I think is not the way to end it, for giue it be so, of
necessitie it most com befor the judges, quhilk treulie, Madame, I fall
rather choye to be ane loser befor I com in publick heiring with my
Lord, bot giue his Lordship will haue it to be haerd I cannot help. I
haue maid bold to writ to your Ladyship that giue you think fitting
when ye find occasion to speak my Lord and lett Newtoun and Cok-
pen decid the difference who knowis it, and what they mak me I
salbe willing to stand to; and giue this cannot do it, I wis it wer
ended soon, whatever way my Lord pleases. This I haue presumed to
trouble your Ladyship with, and fall ever remain, Madam, your
Ladyship's most humbil servant,

GIDEON WAUCHOPE.

PENDICLE, December 7, 1658.

For the right honorabill and verie nobil Ladie
the Countes of Lothian—these.

JAMES BROWN and J. INGLISH to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1659
February 17.

RIGHT HONORABLE, I heave set the long lie and Phairniehirst myll to Jhone Borthweik, and hes promiseid him the grist of Over and Nether Wellis and Thikfyde : if James or Jhone Hafwill shall speik in the contrair, consider it aright, for it is dew to the Pharnihirst, and will never do good to Jedbrugh muyles. Lykwife it is orderd that all the inhabitants in them anfwere to the court at Pharniehirst, which I hope your Lordship will not alter, for it concerns me nothing, nor can do me any good, but only your Lordshipe.

As for the Phairnihirst park, if your Lordship will set it, it will be takene upone these conditiones ; those that takes it may set it to Ingleifh or Scotis, or use it as they will, unplewed, all woidis and brumes keepeit, and dykes holde up.

The wode of Oxname will not fell at all exept there be ane certane pryce nominat, and whene I heave spokene to fundrie and showne theme that your Lordshipe wolde once heave ane offer they will give none but will heave the pryce to advyse with. My Lord, I hope your Lordship will not be angrie I builde ane litell sheill for my draught beastes, and I shall removed agane when your Lordship will, if we do not agrie.

Alfo I went upone Monday and met the land at Spitill myll belonging to the tenantes of Nisbit, and lykwyse met the land in Nisbit that shoulde heave beine exchangd for it ; it is a third part short of the uther, and I heave put them both of till Munday, your Lordship's ansser be returnd, for I intend to give frome off Nisbitt als muche of the miler's land at the marche oaks, and the miler is brought to be content therewith.

I wonder there was nothing done for the two men prifoners for the kirk land, nether by suspension nor agriment, and whene Alexander Aird returnd without any ansser, they toke it owt hevily that they had suferd so long and so small accompt takene off them, and

were content to quyt the whole kirkland to Mr. Livingstun rather then sufer still : so this day they ar comed out upone band not to labor the land till the eight day of Marche, and if in that tyme there be no agriment nor ane suspension, then they ar to re-enter the eight day of Marche nixt, under the penultie of fourscore pundis ; so I hope your Lordship will be myndefull of this, for Mr. Livingsting sayes he wolde be gladlie content of a faire suspension.

As for answair to your Lordship's letter with Alexander Airr, he sayes he left the young qway at the house byres, and ther she must goe till some new occasioun, and the man must be paid for her. As for Oxnum Wood, it was answered before your Lordship's came. As for that four or fyve thousand merkis your Lordship wrytt for, we shall use the meanes to see if it can be had, but I fear it be not gottin. As for Cavertoun's money, he hes sent his answer heirwith to my lady. As for Mr. Brand and Mr. Davidstone, Thomas is very willing to doe his power, so your Lordship wold send him ane precept to that effect to be uplifted of the readiest rentis your Lordship hes in Tyviedall, exceptand the rent of Spittill, Langnewtownes and Nisbitt, which is assynd already, and it will not be gottin till Whittsonday when so is done, except it be borrowed. The band shall be returned subscribed with the next occasion. As for the tennentis of Oxnum and uther places, it shall be done as your Lordship hes directed. As for money to your Lordship's self, truly I see no appearance of any till Whittsonday, but what can be had shall not be wanting for diligence using. Your Lordship's humble and obedient servants,

JAMES BROWN.

J. INGLISH.

ANCRUM, 17 Februarii 1659.

Johne Hafwill comes in the next week, if your Lordship can deale with him to tak the annuellrent of his money that he hes upon the milles of Jedburgh out of the Wellis and Thiksid, so that the milles may be free.

He can doe much to help your Lordship's accomptis with Gideon,

if they be not done alreadie. Use him kyndly in thir two particullars for your Lordship's owne end.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian—these.

THOMAS MORTON to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1659
March 12.

ROTTERDAM, $\frac{2}{12}$ March 1659.

RIGHT HONORABELL, I have not hard from your Lordship fync I sent hom your Lordship's father's koffer and chift with two peices of Holand cloath according to your Lordship's defyr, which was delyvered to yow be Gilbert Power, who did receive band from your Lordship according to your promise be word, and wreat to me now the tym of payment is long expyred, bot this is to put your Lordship in memory; ye fall be pleased to pay the same to Gilbert Power, for I have uffed all diligence against your brother, bot cannot prevaill against hym, as I am adwyfed be the best lawieris at London, because his letter is only conditionally, which was not trustit nor aledged to be law. I cannot com at hym, and for his mother the Countesse of Ancram, shee died befor the bill of exchang was dew, nether was it her hand that had undertaken it, for Samuell Levingston delyvered the bill to your Lordship, bot did not fie the Countesse undertak it, so it is prouin not to be her hand, so I most haue payment of your Lordship, for I have not bein haistye nether with the on band nor the uther; and wheras your Lordship alleadgeth thair laikis some thingis out of your father's [chest] and coffer which I cannot help, for I was [not] present at the death of your Lordship's father, and I did acidently light on the inventory which I did send hom to your Lordship; what lakis ye can demand it of this servant William Manderston, who is at Edinburgh for the present. He is born in Dunc, and hath houffes thair and land also as I am informed, for I told your Lordship at London that he had the keyes, wherof your Lordship was weil pleased, and did not defyr that the coffer and kift

and keyes should be in on hand, so your Lordship hath wreatten to me, so ther I will give my oath I never did sie what was within them ; and your Lordship told me at London ye defyred no mor but your letteris (for ye would not have it knowen what was betwixt yow and your father) ; for the rest ye would not give a shilling, for William Manderston hath ponded two stonis, which was your Lordship's father's, to on William Wallac, a merchant in Rotterdam, for 15 guilders : the on ston for a paine of the spleen, which I think your father did wear alwayes about him [fet] in gold, with the pictur of our Saviour on it as the seall, which cost him 50 lib. sterling at London ; the other is a blood-ston. Thir stonis fall I cause secur in hands of Wallac. A blood-ston is for stemming of blood ; and the rest of what thingis is lacking William Manderston most maik good to your Lordship, for your Lordship will be pleased to be assured that nothing was takine be me, nether did I sie ever within the chest or coffer, so your Lordship can demand ane account of your former servant, and not of me : ye feik a memory book ye most demand of hym. And if thair be any service I can doe for your Lordship, your Lordship can command me to rest, your Lordship's humbl servant,

THOMAS MORTON.

For the right honourabill and pottent
Earle of Lothian—these.

1659
June 29.

ALEXANDER BRODIE,¹ of Brodie, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY NOBLE LORD, I forgott foe much as to mention that long lasting businefs off our Holland negotiation, wherein your Lordship and the rest of us ar ingadged, and as yet not extricated. 1. Albeit

¹ Alexander Brodie, of Brodie, was one of the Commissioners sent by the Parliament of Scotland to treat with Charles II. at the Hague, in 1649, and again in 1650. He was nominated an Ordinary Lord of Session in June 1649. His only son, James Brodie, of Brodie, married, July 28, 1659, the Lady Mary Kerr, fifth daughter of the Earl of Lothian. His Diary, and that of his son—from 1652 to 1685—was published by the Spalding Club in 1863. Some of these letters were printed in that volume.

the great band be retird, yet ther is one of the doubles not deliuerd to us as yet. 2. Ther is a band off 4300 lb. yet lying ouer our head, and noe diligenc don for geting payment, which unavoidably will light upon us. 3. Albeit at your desir we payd Mrs. Bunch, yet the other doubl of that band is not retird, and Mrs. Bunch her discharg is a slender warrand, being clothed with a husband who may disclaim her deed. 4. What shalbe don for colecting in what remains of that money ? and if we shall comitt it to Sir Jhon Smyth, he releeuing our bond off 4300 from the factours, and paying George Campbell, one of the aresters, and giuing us cation for the superplus to mak it forthcoming when euer it shalbe cald for. 5. The compts would be adjusted. Thes and other things of this nature deserue our mature deliberation. Therefor, not being able to wait on your Lordship at present, I haue sent my sone to kis your hand, and to know your pleasur, and advise in all thes particulars. My stay in this place wil be verie short, and if ani thing may be don in them befor my return, I shall be readie to attend your Lordship and to receaue what commands you shall lay upon your Lordship's verie affectionat and most humble servant,

A. BRODIE.

29 June 1659.

For my noble Lord the Earle of Lothian—these.

JOHN TEMPLE to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

MADAM, By the last I gaue your Ladyship an accompt of the deliury of those letters to the Counsellors, and that Major-General Lilburne did intend to make addresse to all his friends in the House or Councell on your Ladyship's behalfe, but his indisposition of health hindered ; he came to towne this day seaventh night, and hath continued so ill that he hath not stured abroad as yet ; but, howsoever, I haue made severall addresses since, and in particuler to the Lord Fleetwood and Lord Lambert, setting forth your Ladyship's condition

1659
July 12.

under so great burthens both of publick and privat debts contracted and spent in carying on off the honest interest of both nations, for which he is now put to great extremities, not beeing in a capacity to pay his privat debts, far less great sumes of publique, your Ladyship beeing the only great sufferer in Scotland these severall yeares, having the keeping of the Signet taken away, which was all your Ladyship had in recompence of 12 yeares' service in the publike's employement, which would haue beene an meane of preserving an numerous family, which undoubtedly will be scattered except an speedy remedy be applyed, eyther by restoring the said place or otherwise an recompence equivalent. There Lordships' answer was that they understand that your Ladyship is a sufferer, and it doth much trouble them that a person of so much worth and merite should be put to such extremities, but doeth not as yet know how to serue your Ladyship, the House and Councell being so taken up with publicke concernments that they haue not lookt upon any privat thing as yet, but how soone as there are any opportunity of hearing any privat busines, they will not be unmindfull of your Ladyship. I haue this day likewise beene with Sir Henry Vaine, and haue represented your Ladyship's case to him in the same manner, who doeth profess a great dale of sence therein, and hath appointed that I should waite upon him the morrow by times in the morning, and he will giue his advice what should be done as to the makeing of an application, which I shall doe, and thereafter giue your Ladyship an accompt. As for the saddells, they are gone, and I thinke in Scotland by this time. I did intend to send the boutts with them, which made me neglect the sending of the pistolls, for I was informed by the skipper that he would [not] goe till the Monday, by which tyme the boots was readdy, but he went downe upon the Satterday. They are in a box, and directed to be left at Mr. Shawe's in Edenborough. There is here now another fleet, with which the boots and pistolls shall be sent. Mr. Shaw here, he is exceedingly displeased that the hundred and thirty-three pounds is not payed, and doth professe, if it be not payed before this time, it will be a meane to

undo him, for it stands him upon his credit to haue that money payed to them he borrowed it off before this time, and if it be not payed he hath a bond of myne for the payment of thirtene pence for every shilling (per month) that remaineth unpaid after the bills is due, besydes all other damages in case of an protest; soe that, if he come upon me, I will be made incapable of doing your Ladyship's seruice.

LONDON, the 12th of July 1659.

JO. TEMPLE.

For the right honourable the Countess of Lothian,
at Newbotle; to be left at John Ker's house,
on the south syd of the street, neare the Crosse
in Edenborrow, Scotland—these.

BANNATYNE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1659
October 8.

At PARIS, the 8 off October 1659.

RIGHT HONORABLE, I haue embraced the opportunitye of this bearer to assure your Lordship of the continuancye of my humblest respects, and to shew you that ther is nothing I wishe with so much passion as to be so happie to finde some occasion wherin I might expresse the real desyre I haue to serue your Lordship or any hath relation to you. My Lord, the people of this cuntrye are ouerjoyed with the hopes of peace heer, which may produce warres in Germany, for the Empreour hauing, contrary to the treaty of Munster, invadit Pomerania by the instigation of the Spaniard, who intends to asist them, France wil do the lyk to there confederates, and particularly the King of Sweden, who hath soe many ennemies, and it may be he will suffer all to be maister of Denmark, whereunto he is supplied from heere with money. The 25 of the last moneth the Mareshal Duk of Grammont was to goe from St. Jean d'Luy (where the conference betuixt the Cardinal Mazarini and Don Louis d'Arc doeth hold forth peace and mariage) to Madrid to demand the Infante for the King, but his jorney is stayd for som tyme, and there happens alwayes som stopes to the conclusion of that great work; and it is no maruel, seing

it is thought that both the peace and mariage tends much to the prejudice of the interests of the two ministers, Mazarini and d'Arc, and if the peace, by many thinks the marriage is not assured : then humbly kissing your hands, I tak my leaue, and shal euer approue my self, right honorabil, your Lordship's most humble, obedient, and faithful seruant,

BANNATYNE.

With your Lordship's permission, the Comtesse of Lothian, my Lord and Ladyes,. your Sones and Daughters, wil find heer my humblest seruice presented to them.

My wyfe defyres that her seruice [be presented] to your Lordship.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian.

[1659]
October 27.

§ALEXANDER BRODIE, of Brodie, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY NOBLE LORD, I long to heare off your safe [arrival, and that] you haue weil ouercom the [fatigues of so] painfull and toilsom a journeye. I cannot but with thankfulnes acknouledg those kindlie expressions off respect and affection which yow signified to me from Pitoulie, which, albeit far above my deserving, yet varie fuitable to your native goodnes and generosity, that liuing pledge off our mutual affection, which you shall heare is to me off all persons in the world the most acceptable, as being the instrument by whom I may receave my greatest comfort in the present world. Neither will your Lordship nor herself measur my desir off her good by what portion I have in the world, or may be able to confer ; but iff some yeares of willingness may be admitted to com in the balance, it is not vanitie (iff I should say), I com short of non ; hauing my hart noe les inlarg'd for her weilbeing then it is for my own.

I leaue it to your Daughter to giue your Lordship and my Lady and other freinds a further account of this plac where we ar fallen together, and of her fatisfaction in it and in us. Whateuer it be, it is

her own, without anie competition. This propertie alon in a verie lowe condition has to moderate and sober spirits affoorded mor contentment (through God's goodwill and blessing) than larg dominions haue been able to doe.

On thing cannot be remedied in our common lot, that we can be off noe mor use to your Lordship; and iff by all our pains and endeavour this could be mad up, that myself or this poor familie, or anie hauing interest in us, could be serviceable to your Lordship or any of yours, it should add greatlie both to her and my happinefs. Least I should seem larger in my professions then your Lordship's ingenuitie or my inclination will weill allow, I shall forbear to enlarge upon this subject; whilst I can intrud myself noe furthar, I shall joy in your prosperitie and weillfare, and to heare off the good of your familie; and when your Lordship shall esteem that my service may be of anie further use, you will not more willinglie injoyn, then I shall obey, anie command wherwith you shall honour your Lordship's most faithfull and most humble seruant,

A. BRODIE.

BRODIE, 27 October [1659].

For my noble Lord the Earle of Lothian, at Newbotle—these.

J. INGLISH to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1659
December 19.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, Your Lordship shall receave from the bearer twentie sex pund starling, for which send ane nott for it and the other fyve pund starling that was given to the sclatter when he was heir. I defyre your Lordship wold send ane nott for it all togidther. The sclaters will want about sex hundreth skaillrie and ane thousand sclatt nailles: they wold have the nailles some what longer then the last. These things must be presently had, or some order from your Lordship how they shall be had, utherways they will be forced to leave work. Chartterhall will not meddle with the restis, butt will have the Mertimes rentis also of the two Nisbittis, and hes forbiddin the

tennentis to give me any. As for the tennentis of Ancram, those that are able to labour will come in your Lordship's will when your Lordship cometh in the country, but there is several tennentis unable to labour, especially Georg Atchiffone's land that the miller had is lying waift. James Robyfone, the carryer, is deid, and his land is lying waift also. James Wilfon, Mark Haitly, Johne Gowd, Johne Rutherford, at the towne head, there is not any of them able to take heall pleugh nor half pleugh, so that there is danger both to losse stok and tynd; and if your Lordship sattle not some order with them, I think the mille shall ly weaft also: as for wadthers, they are now both scarce and dear in regaird of the army lying heir, therefore your Lordship wold tak some course how your Lordship will be provyded in tyme. No mor at present, but restis your Lordship's humble servant,

ANCRUM, 19 December 1659.

J. INGLISH.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian—these.

1660
April 3.

Mr. G. JOHNSTOUNE to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

DRUMFREIS, Apryle 3, 1660.

RIGHT HONOURABLE, I received your Lordship's letter, and therewith inclosed, a call from the parioch of Newbatle,¹ which, according to your Lordship's word, I nothing doubt to be unanimous. At the receipt of your Lordship's former letter I was in such confusion and so straitened with tyme that in my returne I could neither be positive nor plain. Bot shortly thereafter I did wryte my mynd more fully to the Laird of Newtoun, wherewith (I doubt not) bot your Lordship has been acquainted. Neither can I say further to it now; bot though I have good ground to apprehend that my transportation (if granted) should not answer the expectation of that people, yet am I resolved

¹ Mr. George Johnstone, Minister of Lochrutton, Presbytery of Dumfries, was translated to Newbattle, June 1660, and was deprived in 1662. (See further respecting him in *Scott's Fasti*, vol. i. pp. 295, 296, 595.)

not to oppose the call by appearing with Lochrutton against it, but shall rather wait to have my light more fully determined by reasons that shall be offered, and by the determination of the Presbitery; yet so as that I purpose not to conceal myne owne inclination from the Presbitery. As your Lordship is pleased to expresse your respects to mee on some particuler accounts, so doe I find myselfe much a debtour to your Lordship on severall accounts, and wald willingly expresse my sence theirow as opportunity might offer. Our Presbitery hes delayed the busines because of ane alleadged want of some formality. Thus, wishing much of the increafe of the grace of God to your selfe and noble family, wherby you may be made steadfast in these evill tymes, I rest, my Lord, your Lordship's much obliged servant in Christ Jesus,

G. JOHNSTOUNE.

For the right honourable the Earle of Lothian—these.

LADY ELIZABETH CARR to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1660]
March 3.

DEARE BROTHER, The truble and distraction all our family is in, in our great losse has ben the only hinderance of my wryting to you, which I hope you will excuse; but I confesse I haue bin discouraged of late seeing you haue not receaved divers letters that I writt to you, which I wonder at. I fend this under my cosen, Neuton Carr's couer, which I hope will come to your hands. Heer is noe news but that which now can be none to you, that wee are likely to haue a King; but, howeuer it be, I hope you will haue justice done you as to your perticuler, which they say my Lord Broghill is inclin'd to for eury one wheir his power reaches, and I hope hee will not be behinde hand with you. Your contrey man Mr. Gelespee¹ takes much heer. Indeed hee preaches very well. I haue noe more to ad, but that wee are all well, and all together at the present. Manderston has brought

¹ Patrick Gillespie, Principal of the University of Glasgow, was at this time in London, endeavouring to procure the ratification of certain gifts made in favour of the College, and of himself, by Oliver Cromwell. (See *Baillie's Letters*, vol. iii. pp. 398-400.)

a box or trunk to my brother Ancram of my fatheris, but what is in it I am made none of the councill. I long to heare from you, and shall not fayle to write to you as often as I find my letters come to your hand. I shall be glad to heare you and all yours are well, which I hope you will still let mee know, who am, deare Brother, your affectionate Sister and seruant,

E. CARR.

COVENT GARDEN, 3d March [1660].

My Lady Deuonshire is recouered againe.

For the Earle of Lothian, Scotland.

1660
May 9.

ALEXANDER FRASER¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, The manie various and uncertain reports we heir at this place off such things as ar now on the wheill, hes mad me fend this beirer off purpos south that I might leirn the certentie how things ar going, and whatt expectations ther ar from thos now in power. And fenc I hav determin'd to take my measurs from your Lordship, both in whatt shall be my deporttment now, and whateuer besydes shall concern me in my lyff, I hop you will nott be offended att my boldnes in this freidome I hav taken with your Lordship, butt let me hav the honor off your command how to behaive my selfe in this tym both as to things now adoeing att a gryter distanc, and as to the spots that ar amongst us heir ; for I hav found fenc my north coming a grytt manie crofe tydes, and severall interests draiweing heir which war but too trubellfom to your Lordship to aquent you with att this distanc, yett I thinke if your Lordship sie my Lord Lorn in the south he can aquent you with sum thing off them. For my selfe I hav keiped frei from all meddelling or meitting with either pairties, and intend so still till I heir from your Lordship ; but I fie to my griffe too much of that old roott off division spring up off new amongst us, which

¹ Alexander Frazer, afterwards Master of Saltoun, married the eldest daughter of the Earl of Lothian. See note, p. 416.

may be to our farther lose if the Lord prevent itt nott. But I feir I hav transgressed too much in being so tedious. I bege your Lordship's pardon for itt, and shall only add this, thatt I resolve, God willing, as I hav said, to observ and waitt for your Lordship's commands in this as in all things else I hav to doe, as on who does absoluttly confyd in your Lordship, and who is to your Lordship and all your noble familie, my Lord, an most humblle and most obedientt servantt,

A. FRASER.

FRASERSBRUGH, the 9 Maii 1660.

For the right honorable the Eairll of Lothianne—thes.

The EARL of LoTHIAN to KING CHARLES II.¹

1660
August 6.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST SACRED MAJESTIE, Hauing alreadie presumed to represent unto your Majestie the capacity wherein I had the honour to serue you in your kingdome of Scotland, and to desire that your Majesty would be pleased (if in your royall wifdome you thought so fitting) to command me the exercise of that seruice again, hauing your Signet for that purpose : Your Majestie was pleased to say that you would think upon it, and having beene waiting to know your Majestie's royall pleasure, which hath not hitherto beene signified to me ; and hauing heard by the common voyce and rumor that there was a purpose of some change as to that office I haue serued in, I haue beene sometymes seeking the oportunitie to know your Majestie's will in it, but could not find the fitting occasion without being vnseasonably importune or troublesome. I humbly begge your Majestie's

¹ On the Restoration, the Earl of Lothian repaired to London, and submitted to the King this important vindication of his conduct during the time he held the office of Secretary. The original, from which this has been printed, is preserved in the Lambeth Library, vol. 645, No. 76, and a contemporary copy is among the "Lothian Papers" at Newbattle Abbey.

permission therfore in this manner to desire to knowe whether my seruice may be yett agreeable, which, as it was performed with all faithfulness, so shall it alwayes be loyally, according to my naturall duety and alleagance to your Majestie in that particular seruice. Sir, there was nothing in the world I lesse thought of or looked after than this imployment. It was in the hands of a most noble and farre more worthy person then myfelfe, and one that was the head of a family I honored most of any of a subject within your kingdomes. I was not in Scotland when that Parliament did sit that declared the place voyd; I was in England Commissioner sent to deale with the Parliament there concerning your Majestie's blessed Father of eternall memory, wherein, with others that were in commission with me, I used my utmost endeauors for his Majestie's preferuation; and if the laying downe of my life for the sauing of his could haue purchased the kingdomes that happines and me the glory, I should haue had more contentment in it than euer I had in any act; and God, that knoweth all hearts, is witnes that this is truth. Testimonies I may haue in this land of what I did by intercessions to haue hindered that most execrable murther, the lyke wherof was not committed since the Jewes killed their King and our Sauour. If the Duke of Lenox were now liuing he could beare witnes for me, and what and how many papers wee gaue in to the Parliament then sitting (if it may be called so) are upon records. I dealt also with the Embassadors of France and Holland and with all other persons that in any manner could haue helped to hinder that most wicked act; and when all endeauors failed, wee protested, in the name of your kingdome of Scotland, against the horrid wickednes, and also for your Majestie's undoubted and just right to the crowne of England, for the which, that day our protestation was read (which I gaue into the Speaker's hands) wee were seised upon at Graues-end as wee were comeing towards your Majestie in Holland, and made cloffe prisoners in the South Blockhouse there, and therein detained some weekes, untill a troope of horse was prepared to cary us prisoners towards Scotland. Our protestation was declared sedition,

and treason in all should abbet it, as may apeare in the rolles, which also I can make apeare in print. Wee were also accused to the Parliament of Scotland for what wee had donne, and caried prisoners to Berwick, where wee were detained untill that Parliament owned us and our act, and requyred our liberation. I neuer knewe in this tyme what was donne in Scotland in relation to my nomination to the place of Secretary untill I came thither after our imprisonment. I was not accessory to feeke the place, neuer demanded the rolles and registers of the office from those kepted them before, nor made use of the priuiledges of the place, but in fauours of some of your seruants your Majestie esteemeth, and am well pleased withall; nor did extract the Act of Parliament wherby I was named to the place, nor euer thought my selfe entituled to the office, untill I did from your Majestie's owne royall hand receiue the Signet at Dumfermling, which was I may say demitted to your Majestie, and my selfe recommended to it by the Duke of Hammiltone. I hope your Majestie remembers this and his letter to your Majesty you gott, and haue also seene lately the double of it.

I serued your Majestie humbly and faithfully after you put me in the charge, and I hope your Majestie was well satisfied with me dureing your abode in Scotland. I intended nothing in the place but your Majestie's seruice, and I was not burthensome to the subjects. And if I did at any tyme aduantage my selfe by the Signet I got out of your Majestie's hands, one pennie, I shall restore a thousand. I could not serue your Majestie but in Scotland or in imployments from it, and what was my cariage in Holland when I came one of the Commissioners thither, I remitt to your Majestie. And if your Majestie had any dissatisfaction in Scotland, it was against my heart, nor was I accessory to it, but would with my life blood haue purchafed to your Majestie all the dues and rights of your crowne and fouerainty. I did not waite upon your Majestie when you marched with your army into England. The resolution for that was sudden, and I was absolutely unprovyded for it, all I had being in the power of the rebells and invaders then. But I did intend speedily to haue followed your

Majestie, and had a bark in readynes to haue come into Cumberland, Wales, or the Isle of Man, to haue waited upon your Majestie, but what fell out at Worcester hindered, as I may haue particular seruants of your Majestie, men of honour, to testifie. I was forced then, after some of our Lords were taken at Eliot,¹ and no force remaining in Scotland, to retire home where my family was, which was of all the places in Scotland most under the power of the inuaders, being within halfe a mile of their head quarters at Dalkeith; and what sufferings and ruine I had in the litle estate I hold of your Majestie is well enough knowne, so that I may say I got nothing of two yeares' rents not to giue my children (which are very numerous) a weeke's bread. The tennantrie also were destroyed, houses spoyled and ruined. I suffered all this in hardship enough, yet did not when Commissioners came from England to presse the Tender (as it was called), which offered ane Union with England, but in effect made us criminalls as themselves, accept of it, nor in any manner acknowledge their power. I neuer disclaymed your Majestie, neuer tooke Engadgement, neuer named you Charles Stuart, but heard it with indignation. I neuer accepted office or imployment, neuer profecuted anything before ane English judicatorie, although by others I was violently haled before their courts. I neuer passed any writt or euident under their seales; I preferued your Majestie's Signetts committed to my trust, although I was diuers tymes imperiously pressed to giue them vp to be broken, which rather than I would haue donne I should haue layed downe my life. I suffered after the first two yeares' generall vastation, insupportable taxes, and quarterings upon the litle thing I possesse, so that I may affirme since your Majestie came into Scotland I am twenty thousand pound sterling lessened in my meanes. I glory in my sufferings, which were but my duety, and lesse then I owe in seruice

¹ Eliot or Alyth, in Forfarshire, where the Committee of Estates having met, allowed themselves to be surprised by a party of horse from the army of General Monk, who was at this time besieging Dundee, and mostly taken prisoners, August 28, 1651, *Balfour's Annals* (vol. iv. p. 314.)

to your Majestie. I would haue giuen all I had in the world for your restitution, which (blest be God!) I now see; and if my life could haue purchas'd your Majestie the length of my body of your dominions to haue set your foot upon, I should with joy haue lay'd it along on the ground. I may say my whole poore family, young and old, are as dutifully loyally and faithfully adicted to your Majestie's seruice as any other in your dominions. And when I suffered all, lost all, for your Majestie, it is but my duty, there is no merit in it, I pretend none; only in this relation, I lay before your Majestie my heart, which is fraught with faithfulness and obedience, as I doe humbly also the place I haue, and your Seales, that if your Majestie in any manner think you may be better serued by any other than my selfe, your Majestie may command me to forbear any exercise of the place you gaue me, and giue it to whom your Majestie thinks fitting; and the Seales I shall bring and lay my selfe and them at your Majestie's feet, for I would not for the world haue any thing with the least dissatisfaction to your Majestie, nor in any manner hinder your seruice, for it is most necessary for it and the good of your people that your offices of estate and seales be in exercise. Command then, Sir, my resignation, and I most humbly offer it if it be, or you think it, for your seruice, for that I value more than any place, aduantage, or my life. And I doe hope that if your Majestie lay me asyde it is not for unfaithfulness; there are many more able, but no man hath a more loyall and faithfull heart, nor should serue your Majestie with more zeale and integritie. And giue me leaue to say, Sir (not to capitulate or demand any thing, for my submission and resignation shall be free and willingly), I desire not to leaue so good a master. I doe infinitely regrave and grieue to be put out of your seruice. The place hath had two [in] it, and when there was one put out that had it singly, he got another place and retained also the greatest share in the profits of the place. But I remitt all to your Majestie, to doe with the place and with me what you shall think fitting, and your Majestie's pleasure shall be an absolute law to me. I had the place from your Majestie

and the Parliament, I will not presume to think that I can doe my duety, but that I must faile to your Majestie. But to the Parliament I might say I am innocent, nor doe I think they would put me out, nor, it may be, your Majestie's nobilitie and gentrie that are now here, if their votes were demanded. Pardon this I say, Sir, grounded vpon my innocency, which causeth confidence. But howfoeuer or whatfoeuer I am or can be, I lay my selfe at your Majestie's feet, and acknowledge weakneses, imperfections, and failings. And if not only your Parliament and all here would acquit and maintaine me, and ane Imperiall Diet were added to that to interpose for me, yet would I haue nothing but with your Majestie's fauour, and that is more to me than the whole world could giue. And again then I say, Sir, what you gaue me, command, take back again, and dispose of my life also, at your good pleasure. I haue often said, when your Majestie was out of your kingdomes, that I had rather you were restored though I should perish by it, then to have from the Ufurpers the best shire in Scotland giuen me in proprietie, and the gouernment of the countrey to boot; for certainly in the first it is my duety to giue all for your seruice, and in the latter I should be a villaine by whatfoeuer I had gotten. Your Majestie knowes that some yeares since I desired a gentleman to shoue how ready I was to receiue your commands; and your absence from your kingdomes was so greuous to me, that my resolution was to haue left Scotland and come to your Majestie, not being able longer to endure the power of the Ufurpers, but to haue waited vpon your Majestie in what part of the world foeuer you had beene, or in whatfoeuer condition.

And thus, Sir, hauing troubled your Majestie with this tedious paper, I humbly begge leaue to adde yet more, that I may say I know I am aspersed with calumnies concerning some unduetifull expressions towards your Majestie's blessed Father. I doe declare to your Majestie they are untruthes (pardon, Sir, this expression). I neuer spoke nor thought but loyally and submissiuelly according to my duety to him my king and foueraigne, and I had rather my tongue had beene cut out

than to haue spoke or thought what hath beene reported, and euen put in print in my name. And if any actings be layed to my charge in the unhappy differences haue beene before your Majestie's reigne, there are few in your Majestie's dominions lesse guilty, neither was I accessory to the seuerities or rigour against men's persones or their estates. And euen those or their relations that complaine most will iustifie me, nor had I euer any thing of fyne or forfeiture, but was alwayes opposite to that way of proceeding. And it hath lykwyse beene said that at Dumfermling when something displeasing to your Majestie was pressed for your signing, I should haue there also had some unworthy expressions; I doe before God declare to your Majestie that I neuer said nor thought any such things, nor had I euer to your Majestie's blessed Father, but thoughts of reuerence and duty. And as I am perswaded in my heart he is a glorious saint in heauen, as Jehosophat, Hezekiah, and Josiah, so if I were of a religion to pray to saints, I would begge his intercession. And for your Majestie in the matter at Dumfermling, I thought what was pressed upon you ought not to haue beene donne, and that it was unduetifull what was requyred, and that your Majestie, your blessed Father, and the royall family, were the most innocent and the least sinfull in the kingdome; and that, as there is no kingdome in the world hath had so many kings, so none so good, so gracious, and so excellent, and I think your subjects are the happiest in the world in so admirable a prince as your Majestie. I most humbly begge your Majestie's pardon for this long paper. I offer again, in all humility, the resignation of the place of your Secretary, if your Majestie think it for your seruice. It is a ticklish and a nice imployment. I may haue failed in ability, and if I haue by weaknes fallen into any act of ignorance, or not complacency, I begge your Majestie's pardon, because I may say I would not for the world haue donne any thing to haue caused your Majestie's least displeasure. God Almighty make you, Sir, as you haue beene the most injured and wronged, so the greatest and most glorious that euer sate upon the throne of your dominions, or in any kingdome

under the sun, and my prayer shall alwayes be for your Majestie's prosperity and happines, and that yet from this day you may reigne ouer your kingdomes longer than euer did any of our princes. And this is the desire of the soule of, Sir, your Majestie's most humble, most faithfull, and most obedient subject and seruant,

August 6th, 1660.



1660
August 7.

J. BROWNE to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

MADAM, I purposed (according to your Ladyship's order and allowance) to haue written before I receiued your Ladyship's commands in wryting, but could not till now wryte any thing certainly concerning the publick; nor any more concerning your owne freend, nor what he frequently signified himselfe. I think your Ladyship hath before this tyme heard of his Majesty's answer to the nobilitie and gentrie of Scotland here, which was, that he was well pleased with their addresse at this tyme, and with the manner of it, and was confident of their affectione and loyalty to him, whereof he hath had many testimonies, and was lykwyse sensible of their sufferings and burthens, and as he wished himselfe answerable to their prayers and desires, so should he to his power endeavor the restauration of their ancient liberties and honour of their nation, and to that end should call a Parliament; in the meane tyme ordaineth the fame Committie of Estates that sate at Sterling (as I think) in the yeare 1651, to sit doune at Edenburgh the twenty-third of August now instant, excepting such as had remonstrated against or renounced his government, and that the Parliament be called to sit doune the 23rd of October next, which Parliament is to be proclaimed by the Committie of

Eftates before they diffolve, and that the faid Committie fhall not proceed to examine or cenfure any perfon whatfomever for any thing can be alleadged acted againft his Majeftie, but that things of that nature be referred to the Parliament. In the meane tyme all the Englifh forces to be ordered to remove forth of Scotland and out of the Caftle of Edenburgh and other caftles fo foone as the militia could be raifed in Scotland for the caftles and garifons. This answer feemed to be heartily accepted, and therfore moft that are here will be making homewards fhortly. Midletoune, as I heare, is to be commander-in-chief, and fome fay Vice-roy. I heare lykwife that the Lords Crawfoord, Glencarne, Lauderdale, and Midletoune, are to be his Majeftie's priue counfell in Scotland; whether any other will be fo I know not. I heare nothing what is intended concerning him whofe freend came here the laft weeke. Her fonne-in-law K. went and faw her Ladyfhip on the morning after, but you need not feare that your owne freend¹ will inuolue himfelfe in or be any wayes prejudged by any thing paffeth at prefent. As for your owne freend, his buffines I think by this laft you haue a more particular accompt of it then before. All that I know is, that although my Lord Lauderdale feemed very freendly and kynd, yet fought himfelfe, and what is your freends,² which, when well confidered, and that perfon's fauor and power at prefent, your owne freend was aduyfed by his wellwifhers rather to make a free renunciation before it fhould be expreffly requyred, which therefore yesternight at great length he did to his Majeftie himfelfe, and withal deliuered the S[ignet] to his Majeftie, to whom lykwyfe he represented what prejudice might follow to his eftate and family at prefent, that being taken, if not protected by his Majeftie. His Majeftie heard him at length, and fo fauorably, and

¹ The "friend" to whom the writer alludes is evidently the Earl of Lothian; while the reference in the previous fentence might be to the Marquefs of Argyll, and the "fon-in-law K," Lord Kerr, eldeft fon of the Earl of Lothian, who was married to a daughter of the Marquefs.

² This alludes to the office of Secretary; fee the previous letter of the Earl of Lothian.

tooke his resignation so well that he promised to doe him good things, and that he needed not haue any feares, for he should haue testimonie of his protection and fauour, and your owne freend seemeth to be very cheirefull and satisfied with what is donne, and with his Majestie's carriage towards him. W. place is not yet disposed of to any, but (for any thing I can perceiue) is very lykly to get it ratified presently.¹ C.² is very well, and is entred to exercise himselfe at dancing and fencing, and doeth every way behaue himselfe lyke himselfe, and pleaseth his father well. James Scot is a very carefull and honest seruant, and for any thing I see pleaseth his master well, if he were better acquainted with their words and wayes here. John Temple finds his company not so well lyked of as to trouble any of your freends or seruants with it, but his condition seemeth to be bad enough. I haue, in obedience to your Ladyship, written, but I feare ignorantly and impertinently, yet it is according to my knowledge, and therefore I expect your Ladyship's pardon for the errors of, Madam, your Ladyship's obedient seruant,

J. BROWNE.

LONDON, Aug. 7, 1660.

I haue presumed to inclose this here for Mrs. Abernethy.

1660
October 20.

WARRANT by KING CHARLES II. to the EARL OF LoTHIAN
for delivering the SIGNET to MR. SHARP.



OUR will and pleasure is, and wee doe hereby requeir you, that upon sight heirof you doe deliver our Signet for our Kingdome of Scotland now in your custodie unto the bearer heirof, Mr. William

¹ This evidently refers to Sir William Kerr, second son of the Earl of Lothian, who soon after became Director of Chancery. See note to p. 443.

² Hon. Charles Kerr, third son of the Earl of Lothian.

Sharp, appoynted and impowered by John, Earle of Lauderdaill, our Secretarie for that our Kingdome, to keep our said Signet for and under him ; for doeing wherof these presents shall be unto you a sufficient warrant.

Given at our Court at Whithall, the twentieth day of October, in the year of our Lord one thousand six hundred and threescore, and of our reign the twelvth year.

By his Majestie's command.



To our right trustie and right wele-beloved
Cousin and Counfellow, the Earle of Lothian.

LAST WILL of ANNE, COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

1660
October 4.

Seing, It is the way of all flesh to dy, and the time is not known, so that when it pleases God to cal by sicknes or sudener, it is fit that all People shuld haue ther minds only set about what they ar to doe consarning ther peac with God through Christ, in that hope of eternall life, so that all Worldly thoughts and busines wold be dispatched, and to be frie of any thing at such a time,—

I HEARBY declair that my eldest Sonn, Robert, Lord Kerr, be my heir of all my estait, exsept so much of it is otherways disponsed to the rest of my own children ; and becaus when I am gon ther may be falings out amongst the rest,—First, I trust my welbeloued Husband, who hath giuen many testimonis of his loue to me and my children, and cair of them, I dout not but he wil continow to doe the sam stil, and to haue a cair of ther education and Cristian breiding, which he him self hath com a great lenth in knoledg and religion ; I dout not, so long as he is spaired with them, and when it shall fall out otherwis he

be remoued from them, I know I need not remember him. But sine it is my dewtie to fay for them to be carfull to liue them in a right way for their aduantag :

I therfor humbly defir my Hufband to do thir little things for me which I am ingadged for: to relieue thrittin hunder merks of myn, of gold purfpenis, in two bands, on of them 600^m, the other 700^m. Margreat Hom and Keathrin Hom knows wher they ar, and the bonds is in ther name. I trusted them lykwis ane thofant markis I am oun, wherof they haue the eught filuer bages and the eughtin Frinch filuer fpoons, my pofat cup and the cover, a fugar box, a tanker, a back cup, a pan with its couer, al or mor, I doe not know well. Margreat Hom wil get them for the thofant marks I am ouen to Gorg Marchall, tealor; he hath my band of thrie hunder pond Scots. I ow no mor by band. Ther ar fom counts for the hous or famalie which I defir may be payed, that every on that I had medling with may haue ther dew, and that my name may not be wrong'd when I am away. My dear Hart, I request you to giue to my children, parted amongest them according to your oun defcration, every thing that is my own, as cloths for my doughters, or cabinet, or any thing is in my trunk wher my writs lyeth, as juals or gold. The gold I haue had long; I faued when I had a good coal going. The littl is of it deal among them, or giue them the worth of it of money both fo the god and the purfpenis which I defir may be relieued. I haue on defir, if you will be pleased to bestow ane furnifh chamber with bed and hangings every on of my children, fom beter fom wors, as ye shal think good and may fpair, for I haue had a great cair of al your houfold stuf to kip it the gither. Tho I giue 7 or 8 furnished chambers to the children as a token from me, I defir, if you wil, for me to giue ane token of an thofant marks to Miftres Abernethy or hir children; for many reafons I defir to doe hir good; hir kindnes I doe remember, and when Margret Hom hath deliuered up what she had in trust of me for the 230 marks, then giue to hir ane hunder pond Scots, which I alwis intended to giue hir fomthing if I had gott them up in

my own time. Let all the servants be payed ther fies. Ther is dew to Jennet Ker for six year and a half 600 and fifty marks. The two furst years and a half I giue her only. I desir may be made for hir pains for me ane thosant marks. I writ this only as a desir to my Husband. I cannot form anything of this kind right. He lykwis will haue a cair of my two grand-children, Alexander and William Frisalls, and thes things I got from ther mother for ther behoof I desir to be cairfully lukt to for them, and if I had or might doe it, I wold liue them ane token from me. This I liue to my Lord to doe as he thinks nefesarie or conuenient. The blessing of God and myn I liue to my Husband and al my children, and to al my frinds and al good Cristians. Fear well! I comit you all to God, and in his hands I recomend my spirit. I desir no ferimony at my booriall.

Anne Kerr.

NEWBATLE, the 4 October 1660.

For my louing Husband, the Earle of Lothiane—these.

SIR WILLIAM KERR to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1660
November 13.

MY LORD, I haue been this wholl week att this place, and have waited often upon the Chancellor: he is always very ciuil to me. Sir John Scot had promised to giue in his demission ere this in write, but hath not don it as yet.¹ According to my Lord Chancellor's aduice and of all my friends heer, I am to employ the two Aitchefon and Mr. Robert Scot. Some things ar com with the Clerk Register. They ar to pafe the feals immediately, and these men ar redy when

¹ Sir John Scot of Scotstarvet was forced to resign the place of Director of the Chancery, which he had held for half-a-century, in favour of Sir William Kerr, who, in Scotstarvet's words, "danced him out of office, being a dextrous dancer." The postscript to this letter mentions that his resignation had been received.

euier they shall be employed, yet I haue mad no final condition with them til I hear your Lordship's further aduice. My Lord Chancellor defireth your Lordship would cause hasten the quarter Seal. Sir John Gilmur hath made offer of his man, John Scot, who serued long in the office, and is ane honest and able man. Many others have offered themselues, and some haue profered confiderable entresse, but fearing their inabilityty, I choose the others for some tym. I shal be counceled by my friends heir, but resolveth to be commanded in all things by your Lordship. Hithertill I haue neglected nothing that lay in my pour, and doe purpose to make this my bufinesse. All friends in thir parts ar weel. To hear from your Lordship will be very acceptable unto, my Lord, your Lordship's most louing and obedient Sone,

WILL. KERR.

EDENBURGH, November 13, 1660.

Since my letter was clofed the Chancellor hath shown me that Scotstarbit hath demitted. ↗ Munday last Filorth¹ was contracted.

For the Earle of Lothian—these.

1660

November 14.

MARK CASS² to the EARL OF LoTHIAN.

MY LORD, The Directour of the Chancellerie, your sone, caryes himselff discreitlie and diligentlie in his place, in the actuel possession and present exercise quheroff he now is well fetled, and hes had profitable things alreadie past and payd for, and mae daylie coming in. He waytis well upone the Lord Chancellour, his place heaveing such relation to the Greatt Seill. Reallie he hes maid goode proficiencie in so schort a tyme, that I wonder at it, and hes goode favour among all, and it does me goode to comunicatt any knowledge I have in the place to him; he is both so willing to learne, and punctuall to observe his instructiounes. There wes a necessitie to mak use of two old fervandis, John Achefon and Mr. Robert Scott,

¹ See note to pages 416 and 430.

² See note, page 82.

being men of longe experience, who ar tane on, bot yit withoutt affurances till your Lordship come hom, and these two will doe all things while the judicatories off the Seffioun and Exchekker gett up, and then will his harveft come. Mean tyme, he goes on with things of publiēt concernmentt and patenttis; these things concerning the King's service ar, as they fould be, gratis, bot patenttis payes well as they fould doe, and the fett pryces theirow ar both distinctlie demanditt and payd with much respect and goode will. Bot the Directour of the Chancellarie, in regaurd that publiēt things past his office gratis, had alwayes a pensoun off 200^{l^{bs}}. Scottis payitt out of the Chekker, and his two servandis 40^{l^{bs}} a piece. Sir William's gift caryes all that they wer in use of befoir him, and when the Chekker sittis, I doubt not bot he will gett it then; his paynes being gritter now in the publiēt then his prediceffour had these 30 yeiris, becaus all places off the gritt officeris of estaitt hes all giftis now to be past. It was a custum that young men, and auld too, who wer in publiēt trust, bot speciallie the Directour off the Chancellarie, gott libertie to be present in the publiēt judicatories off Counfall, Seffioun, Chekker, to sitt and heir, and a warrand wes grantit to them be the King, that the dooris wes not keptt upone them, bot alwayes had free ingrefs. Now it wold much advanse Sir William's knowledge that he had the lyk warrand to be present in the judicatories, and to heir the decisiounes off matteris comes befoir them. He is a perfoun of trust, and his place capacitattis him of these favourable permissiounes. May not your Lordship handsomelie mak this knowne to my Lord Secretarie, that he may procure a warrand from his Majestie, that he, being Directour, may be presentt in all judicatories to heir, and that he may have free ingrefs? and for the pensoun of 200^{l^{bs}}. which is deir bocht, tho I found his right theirow upone the gift of his place, yitt it being generall, I feir it will not cary throuchlie withoutt ane particular order from the King. How your Lordship fall doe in this, I leive it to your owne confideration as occasioun and oppurtunitie offeris. We fall, God willing, in all honestie and faithfulness hold him to everie

thing heir relating to his office and exercise theirow. They ar verrie many importun him heir for places in the chalmer, bot being verrie well served for present use, we hold as a familie till ye cum hom, and indeid there most be mae servandis eftir the judicatories ar establisht, and the last quarter Seill is to be broken, and I think the bones of it belongs to him, and he is aboutt the getting off the last registers. He slipis nothing, and alwayes, with my Lord Chancellouris advyse, who approvis his honest diligence ; for all contributtis to the Grat Seill who gettis the dubill off what he gettis. I falbe glad that eftir Sir Williame's accommodatioun in a honest bot frugall way, the benefitt he makis, whiche your Lordship may beleive wil be greatt, may be convertit to the doeing of creditable things, whiche may be the fundatioun of reall estaitt to him. I find him willing, and I hoip he wilbe well till by your Lordship and frendis we may speik of the particularis at meiting. And I fould wische my Lord Kerr wer putt in sum fetled way, bot by letter can say nothing particularie. Your Lordship may have my thoughts theirin at your home coming, whiche I wische may be soone. My sonn John, of 18 yeiris of aige, is advysitt, and wold be at it too, to be a wrytter ; he wryttis a goode hand, and daylie mendis at it. Now my motioun is, that he onlie fitt in the chalmer and wrytt as a young on upone a style book, learne and heir the formes, withoutt heaveing ony benefitt for a yeir, onlie heaveing the countenance off the master off the office, and if it pleis God he learne and proffeitt, and be able to serve be degries, I hope he will not fair the wors for my sak. For it hes alwayes bene the custum to be breiding young ones, that when the old ones goes outt, the young ones by degries ar preferrit. This is all at this tyme, bot that I am (tho I be not verrie well in my health, trublit with my olde pane), your Lordship's humble servant,

MARK CASS.

14 November 1660.

For the right honourable the Erle off Lothiane,
at London—these.

The COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1661
January 1.

SWEAT HART, Hauing ocation to fend to that place wher I suppos yow will be, God wiling, in your way homwards befor I see yow hear, so I culd not choos but fend this to tel yow how welcom yow ar to us, and especially to me, who hath longed very much to se yow wel hear, but did not at all fet my self to truble yow with my desirs to truble yow to com sooner hom then your own inclination and bufines did permit, which now I trust is at ane point. I haue nothing to truble yow with. I hop when ye see any litle nefefary things which I begun when I was in the south that yow shal be satisfied the shortnes of tim did straten me that I culd not see the perfiting of these by thacken ather be flets or broom as was intended, but I left such orders and a way made for euery thing, that I cannot be otherwis ansuerable for my part : the three little rums wher ye ar, ther culd be no mor done to them then I did, for it was imposable to goten it plesterad anew, both for want of lym and a man for so litle, without mor adow. I haue sent hear the litle stuf is ther; the invantor of it, if any mor had bin nidfull for that part, I suld provided for, as ane other part of it is made habitable we shal furnish it acordonlie. The timber is about that hous will doe much good for the repairing of it, therfor I am very desirous not only what is about the hous that is left may be wel kipt, but that which was taken away be nightbours may be giuen bak again as gud, for I confaiue. they wil be but green dails, yit I wold caus fark the roof with them, and lay the flours and dors and other uses with the dry timber, but I fund that afar af when I cauf'd tell Newton for thes he gott, that he said he expected we wold not seek non from him, therfor ye need not speak to him of them, but afterward giue orders to som servants to call for them in. For Egerston I hard he wil provid thes few jefts he got, but Gidion thinks to deny all, but I know it to be trew for Jo. Hafwall, I doe think thes was made use of at Ancram. I make use of Thomas Ker, partly to atend the work

and partly to imploy him in that contrie to kep him from being hear, wher he can not wel be long in discording with one or other. We haue this day our Parliament riden in great stait. Al our children is in town at it. I only at hom becaus ye was not ther amongst the rest. I wil not trubl yow mor, recommends yow to God, and rests, your louing Wif,

ANNE KERR.

The first of January 1661.

1661
May 27.

LORD KERR OF NEWBATTLE TO LADY KERR.

DEARE HEARTE, I am confident of yow so farre (that since the removall of your Father was so well known to and expected by yow all this whyll) the hearing by me, who was an eye and eare witness of his heavenly, Christian, grave, yet magnanimous and resolute carriage in this last and greatest step in all his lyfe,¹ will give yow greater joy and comforte then any resonable sorrowing can overcome. Truly, deare hearte, I was ever a lover of your Father, but this last action of his hath made me an admirer lykwayes, and I am sure his behaviour this day hath galled very many of his enemies. God was pleased wonderfully to uphold him in his sufferings, and I am sure he would not change one moment of his immortell condition for all the happiness imaginable this world can afforde; and, as he said at the receiving of his sentence, I am confident God hath crowned

¹ The Marquess of Argyll (whose daughter Jane was married to Lord Kerr), on the restoration of Charles II., proceeded to London, but was immediately committed to the Tower. He was afterwards sent down to Scotland, where he was tried for high treason, and condemned to be executed, May 27th, 1661. He was accompanied to the scaffold by many of his friends, and distributed tokens of remembrance among them. "To his sons-in-law Caithness and Kerr he gave his silver watch and some other things in his pocket. He gave to Loudoun his silver penner, to Lothian a double ducat." (*Wodrow's Church History*, Glasg. 1828, vol. i. p. 156.) He declared, before he laid his head on the block, that "he was free from any accession by knowledge, contriving, counsel, or any otherways, to his late Majesty's death." (*Sir George Mackenzie's Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland*, p. 46.)



Mr. J. H. [illegible]

[illegible]

[illegible]



Portrait of a man, possibly a member of the House of Commons, 17th century.

From the original at Newcastle Abbey



him with an immortell crown of glory. I trust, God willing, to com forth to-morrow. In the mean tyme, deare hearte, comforte yourselfe in the true Comforter, who will never be hidde from any that seekes him. I am your most affectionat Husband till death,

KERR.

EDENBURGH, May 27, 1661.

The Lady Kerr—these.

ARCHIBALD, LORD LORNE,¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

LONDON, June 15, 1661.

1661
June 15.

MY LORD, I haue receaued your Lordship's with the inclosed, which I caused deliuer yesternight. When I can get the answer, it shall be sent you. All endeaoures are used by some heere to prevent or render ineffectuall his Majestie's favoure to me, but I am very confident, upon what he expressees euery day, that it shall not be in ther power to obstruct it. In the meane time, some insult, and others despaire and are carried away with the speate. The Lord in all this is to be waited on, who knows how unjustly some pursue me. When any thing is done, your Lordship shall know of it from, my Lord, your Lordship's very affectionate and most humble seruant,

LORNE.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothiane.

¹ Archibald; Lord Lorne, eldest son of the Marquess of Argyll, was tried, in 1662, for casting some reflections on the Parliament in a letter to Lord Duffus, and condemned to death, but was pardoned by the King, who restored him to the estates and honours of his family as Earl of Argyll.

In 1681 he was committed to prison for refusing the Test except with an explanation, and sentenced to death; but he made his escape, and went over to Holland. On the accession of James the Second in February 1685, with the view of preserving the civil and religious liberties of his native country, he concerted measures with the Duke of Monmouth, and made a descent with a considerable force, on the coast of Argyle, but was taken prisoner, carried to Edinburgh, and beheaded upon his former sentence. June 30. The Duke met a similar fate, July 15, 1685.

1661
July 29.

ALEXANDER BRODIE, of BRODIE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY NOBLE LORD, I shall tak care of your memorandum, and put your freinds in mind both off your pension and patent. I doe intend to tak your Lordship's advic in falling into the neereft way as you direct. I haue not meit with the Earle of Tweddale, bot am fond to put your Lordship to the trouble as to stepp to him this night or tomorrow; and in your wonted discretion shew him that I am to put my self on the waye; and from your self desir him to mak way for me with the Earl of Latherdale and Sir Robert Murray, that by thar means I may find that acceptance which is desired, and if anie prejudice stick with the King (as I know none), that they would labour to remoue it; and iff they undertak anie thing on my behalf as to loyaltie, peacablnes, and readines to facrific my lyf and estate for him, I shal be loth to difappoint them. I did parform my dutie with veri much sinceritie when I was in your companie waiting on the King in his return and restitution, and sinc that tyme hau been as free as ani other, hauing staid all this Parliament, and I hope may expect ther approbation.

Forgiue me that I trouble your Lordship; anie thing off this natur may flow better from another then my self. Your Lordship will let me know what my Lord Tweddale wryts. I had rather doe ani favour to my Lord Latherdale then to others, and shall at present not trouble your Lordship ani further, but commends you and yours to God.—I am, your Lordship's verie affectionat and most humble fervant,

A. BRODIE.

Fryday, 29 July 1661.

For my noble Lord the Earle of Lothian, Newbotle.

1616
August 5.

ALEXANDER BRODIE, of BRODIE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY NOBLE LORD, Sinc my last I haue nothing to acquaint yow with. Onlie Dunfermline, Sir Robert Muray, and fom other of your



1661.]

Earls of Ancram and Lothian.

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freinds adviz yow to tak a right to the old titl from the heir male, and it wil goe the mor smoothlie throgh. The King, at dinner with Latherdale at Highgate, exprest himself kindlie of you on Thursday last. I suppos your matters want nothing foe much as effectual prosecution and pressing with the King. Dunfermline told me that yow wer not on the foot militia of Tiuidal, but perchanc he spok onlie at a venture. I am this night to goe with D. to Crafourd anent the pension, and am to moue your brother to speak the King to cal for the Threfaurer and recommend your busines to him, that your pension be timeli payd and among the first. It is al ther opinion that your Sone's designation should lie at present. Yow writt something to my Lord Latherdale of a baronet to a friend. He told me the King had bound up himself from distributing mor. This is all I can giu account of. Bot I want not good will, and if yow can giu me ani direction it shall be folloud. I hau don noe mor fenc my last concerning other freinds. This day the King is gone to Rochester, and is to return to-morow. L. is with him. They say he is to goe to Hampton Court to stay. They say the fleet which the Lord Sandwich commanded is not to bring hom the Queen, bot another is to goe. The Chancellour and Rothes and Crafourd expect to tak journey this week homward. I will not trouble your Lordship with mor scribling. It signifies noe mor but my remembrance of you, and that I haue a willing mind to doe you service, albeit I haue noe abiliti to perform.—
Your Lordship's veri humble servant,

[A. BRODIE.]

5 August 1661.

For my noble Lord, the Earle of Lothian, Newbotle.
At Robert Simson's hous.

ALEXANDER BRODIE, of BRODIE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1661
August 17.

MY NOBLE LORD, This is the third to your Lordship sinc I cam heere. My last was inclost in a packet of my Lord Lorn's, with ane

anſwer to yours, which I delivered to the Earle of Crafourd, wherby I gaue your Lordſhip ane account off eurie thing recommended to me. Your *equies* wilbe made (as you defird) at the Theaſaurer's return, and he promiſes fair enogh as to the reſt for the future. The patent, and what concerns your Precedencie or designation off your Sone, muſt lie at preſent in all appeirance. Onlie yow are advizd to tak a right from the air male of the old dignitie. I haue been verie full in al thes things with my Lord, your brother, and your other freinds. Yow want not unfreinds.

Your leters to your ſiſter and Sir Thomas Cuninghame wer deliverd. I neuer could yet find the occaſion to wait upon my Lord your brother ſinc the firſt tym that I kiſſd his hands, for his being heer in toun is uncertaine.

As to your freind Doctour Niſbet, I went to the citie of purpoſe to trie the Prerogative Court anent the probat of his will, and extractd his teſtament. He mad teſtament 21 May 1661. His executors who confirmd ar Jhon Keyes, Jams Wilkie, and Jhon Niſbet.

He hath left his wyf the liurent off ſome houſes and tenements quheroff he had ſome leaſes; and the liurent uſe off his houſhold ſtuff, plate, and furniture. All thes efter hir death ar appointed to be ſold by his executors, and the money to be giuen out on anuelrents for his two brothers behoof equalli, and ther children (Jhon and Jams Niſbet are the designation off his brethern), and to be payd to them as ſoon as the money is raiſ'd. He has 400 lb. beſid, wheroff on hundreth pound "in the Earl of Lothian's hand." This he leaues to his ſaid two brethern equalli, and ther children. And the annuelrent off the on half of this 400 lib. to his mother during her lyftyme. His money to be giuen out on entref, by advic off Sir Jhon Niſbet. This is the ſubſtance off the whole. What further yow command me anent this or anie other thing ſhalbe carefullie obeyd by your Lordſhip's moſt affectionat and moſt humble ſervant,

A. BRODIE.

17 Augt 1661.

The Lord Lorn's beſines is yet under hope.

LADY ELIZABETH CARR to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1661
October 29.

October 29, 1661.

DEAREST BROTHER, I haue not writen to you soe often as has been my desire, becaus of uncertain conveyance (as well as reports), the last of which is your coming for England ; if soe I should gladly ease you of this trouble to peruse what I haue to communicat of some fearious concerne to my selfe. My baronet's patent which you pleas'd to oblige mee with in the procuring, I haue had very ill successe as to its dispose. My brother Ancram, and my Lady Manfield, now her husband is dead, beeing my best chapman I can meet with for Ned Manfield, who would haue it for a small sum, and that not ready mony neither, they beeing unwilling to giue 200 lb., but to compound with my creditors. Neuertheles, this is not my cheeff business that I haue at present to impart to you. I presume 'tis well knowne to you how long I haue had an unsetled beeing in the world, and yet when I haue found litle regard among my relations, yet God has not left mee destitute of necessaries. 'Tis now near 18 months since the King's returne, wheirby some hopes were administred to repayre the fortunes of our decaying famly, wheirin my brother Ancram, pretending that undertaking hath bin hitherto unwilling that my sisters should be assisted by any other hand but his oune, and his long forbearance has giuen oppertunity to soe many of forestalling the King's fauour that, notwithstanding the King's readines to comply with any propofall on our behalfe, aught of that kind is hardly to be found out, and in truth I feare my brother's delay has rendered it allmost unfeasable. This being premised, the visible hopes of an outward fortune to further my dispose to a beter setlment in the world seems very remote. My age is well knawne to you, and it is seasonable for mee to think of altering my condition, and I haue waited for a futablnes in the esteeme of God rather then my oune ; and if any thing of that nature present itselfe at present, I suppose the loue you

haue for mee would prompt you to a furtherance of it. I confesse it has bin my desire not to come alltogether empty-handed to him whome God apoynts as a companion for mee, but as yet I am to seek for a probability of doing otherwise. The person on whome my thoughts haue bin for some years, has of late adressed himself to my brother Ancram, nor was it proper for mee to mention it to my freinds before he had owned it. His name is Collonel Rich,¹ whose title [alone] has not made a gentleman, but is an alliance of my Lord Warwick's family ; but what is more considerable to mee is his nearer relation to the Lord, who has soe well accomplished him with the best qualifications that I haue reason to think myselfe unworthy of him ; besides, my obligation is the greater to him for preferring me before many that were offered him with great fortunes, and might now be more acceptable to him, hauing lost 800 lib. a yeere by this change. What he has left is but small, yet such a competency may very well content mee, though I confesse, if it were God's will, I would not expose my selfe to be sleighted by his wife's friends (for he is a widower, and has 3 children, which are well bred and but young, which my bringing him nothing at present nor any hopes of something for the future might render mee less acceptable to them). I shall not trouble you farther with particulars about him, but referre it to my brother Ancram, who gaue him his consent and a very kind reception, and has since receaued mee into his house at Kew, which is all he can doe for mee at present. Collonel Rich has also taken a house hard by his, where his family now are. I will add noe more but this assurance, that I value your fauour more then any of my relations, you being the best and dearest to mee ; therefore I desire I may obtaine your consent in this matter, and am ascertain'd, when you are acquainted with the person (as I hope Prouidence will offer an opportunity), you will think him [as] worthy your esteeme as of my choise.

¹ A letter from this lady after her marriage with Colonel Rich, in 1663, will be found at p. 461.

I beg your pardon for this tedious letter, and desire I may heare you haue receaued it, which will be a great satisfaction to her that is particularly, deare Brother, your most affectionat sister and seruand,

E. CARR.

My seruic to my sister and nepheus, &c. Your hott waters, which are the best London affords, are ready to be sent you, if I could, as I desired in my last, hear of a safe conveyance.

JOHN, EARL OF CASSILLIS, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1661]

November 30.

EDINBURGH, 30 November [1661].

MY LORD, Since you and I are concerned to looke to a secure liberation of that debt whiche wee undertooke for his Majestie in anno 1650, I conceave it wer necessar wee met for resolving and prosecuting the best way. Your Lordship knowes ther are other publik burthens whiche wee may be troubled for, whiche require our endeavours to free ourselves off, and may be thoght upon at meeting. My buffnes here gives me litle libertie to goe out of toune, so if you please to come in to-day or to-morrow early, you shall be attendit by, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble fervant,

CASSILLIS.

For the Earle of Lothian.

Mr. ROBERT LEIGHTON to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1661]

December 23.

MY LORD, I will not trouble your Lordship with many words touching so mean a thing as both I am, and really account my self and whatsoever may concern mee; but the simple truth is, after much conflict with my self and others about the employment I am now design'd to, I found no way of escape, but either by some scruple which I had not, or by pretending one, which, not having it, I durst not doe. But being forc't to capitulate, I have at lenth obtained the

indulgence of the lowest station,¹ and they say the lightest burden of all of the kind, whereas I was for some dayes threatn'd with one of the heaviest; and that the secular advantages of that I have yeelded to are proportionable, being likewise called the least of all, is a thing that pleases mee not a litle. One thing this change of mine will doe, which I account an advantage: 'twill mortify mee more thoroughly to a thing I never was very fond of,—popular opinion, and that of many good people; for whom, however they take it, my affection will bee still the same, though my opinions in many things are not, nor for many years have not bin, the same with theirs; onely I judg'd it uselesse and impertinent to tell them so; and now I have truely a design of greater charity upon them then ever; 'tis to use all the litle skill and strenth I have to recall their zeal from all the litle questions about rites and discipline to the great things of religion, and of their souls, which in these debates are litle or nothing concern'd. And truely if others engaig'd in the same employment use as litle dominion and violence towards their brethren as I trust I shall doe, the difference will not bee so considerable as it is imagin'd. And my purpose is, God willing, to indeavour and persuade all I can that they may bee in that of the same mind and practise with mee. How things may succeed I know not, nor doe I flatter myself with hopes of great satisfaction in any modell of human things under the sun; yet He is wise that rules them all, and to will nothing but His will in all is to mee all religion. I now perceive I have broke the promise of the first line of my letter, but I know your Lordship will pardon it to the pleasure men naturally have to open themselves most to those they confide

¹ "Mr. Robert Leighton, once minister of Newbottle, and at this time Principal of the College of Edinburgh . . . made choice of the small Bishoprick of Dunblane, to evidence his abstractedness from the world. His character was by far the best of any of the Bishops now set up; and to give him his due, he was a man of very considerable learning, an excellent utterance, and of a grave and abstracted conversation. He was reckoned devout, and an enemy to persecution, and professed a great deal of meekness and humility."—*Wodrow's History*, Glasgow, 1828, vol. i. pp. 237-238.

can best understand them. The yong man your Lordship is pleaf'd to recommend to mee, hath by that and many other respects very much right to whatfoeuer may bee usefull to him within my power, but for employments I doe not see how there likely can bee any worthy of him within my dispose. I beleeve for my self I shall live as monastically as ever I did, and for aught I understand, the smallnesse of my provision will make it rather a necessity then vertue: but if at my return I can procure any place fit for him with any person of quality that I am acquainted with, and find him not better provided, I shall rather doe myself a pleasure in it then him, and would account it no part at all of that I so much long for, that is any thing worthy of your notice and acceptance by which I might testify myself to bee, what indeed I am, my Lord, your Lordship's most obliged and humble fervant,

LONDON, December 23 [1661].



May I give your Lordship the trouble of presenting my humble service to my Lady, and my Lord Ker and his Lady if they bee with yow?

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian.

LADY ELIZABETH CARR to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1662
May 1.

May 1, 1662.

DEARE BROTHER, The reason why you haue not heard of mee laitly was my haueing bin at the gates of death; but it has pleased God once more to restore mee, and am now reasonable well, and if my health be continued mee, I shall not fayle to enquier oftener after yours. I haue sent you two litle vessells full of waters. The one of *aqua marablis*, the other of *anyseed*. They ar the best (as they assure mee that are able to judge) and are newly made, this beeing now the season

for *aqua marablis*; there is only wanting a litle musk or amber greefe which is usially put in to giue it a taste, but that not beeing liked by many, I haue not mixt it, but you may doe it if you think fitt. I sent it away as soone as euer it was taken off the fier. The neunes of it may make it taste a litle hoter then it will doe after some time, but if the journey it takes to yow hurt it not, I think yow will find it very good, and if foe, yow shall not want it. I haue sent but 8 quarts of the one, and foure or fiue of the other, till I heare this comes safe to your hand, which if it doe, and you like it, you shall haue the rest sent speedily, for there is at last a gentlman has promif'd mee to convey it you. My illnes has hitherto taken mee off from sending it sooner, and also from telling you that I haue at last gott a customer for my baronett, but he offers mee but 200^{lib}, which I must be forced to accept of, they are foe fallen in their price; and I was kept in hand all this time by a gentlman who ingaged mee to keep it till hee came to toune, and hee would come up to my price; but hee has deceaved mee, therefore I must take this or nothing. I shall alluays acknouledg your great kindnes and fauour to mee in procuring mee this which is a very seasonable mercy to mee, and the only releeff I had to depend upon. My sicknes has bin very chargeable. I was taken ill at my lodging in Blackfriars, wheir yow may pleas to direct your letter, at one Mr. Atkin's house, a taylor in Stone Cutters' Yard, neer the water side. My brother Ancram and his lady, with my two sisters, are at a house they haue taken at Lincoln's Inn fields. They will be at Kew when the King goes to Hampton Court (that is, when the Queen comes, who is dayly expected). My sister Vere¹ is well, but her famyly has bin much visited with sicknes; shee has only Robin and Watt left of fiue, and they are both ill of agues at present, as very many are. I shall not be satisfy'd till I heare of the welfare of your selfe and famyly. I heard my Lord Louden was dead,² and some reported it

¹ Lady Vere Wilkinfon.

² The Earl of Loudoun died at Edinburgh, March 15, 1662.

was you. But I was assured to the contrary by a freind of yours, that you were well, but gone into the contrey. I hope you will beleue that I shall, as long as I live, esteeme you highly, and prayes for you constantly. I am not able to giue you an acount wheir I am, becaus I am fometimes at Kew, and fometimes at London and at Clapham; but if you pleas to direct your letters to mee to Blackfriars, they will come safe. As for the person I mentioned in my last leter, hee is a prisnor yet, but for noe crime, but only becaus hee is thought a man of parts: hee was also a prisnor long under Cromwell's gouernment for oposing his trechery, bot is foe resolued upon his duty to his Majestie, that I am assur'd, if it were in his power, it would neuer be in his heart euer to act against him directly or indirectly; but I hope there will be a beter understanding shortly. I only mention this to let you know why I haue proceeded no further after I writt my leter and receaued yours in answer to it. I shall be encouraged to write often when I hear you receive this, which I desire may assure you that I am in all places and at all times possess'd with a great affection for you, as becomes, deare Brother, your most affectionat Sister and seruant,

ELIZA. CARR.

My humble seruis to my sifter and all yours.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothiane.

Leave this with the post at Edenborough,
to be sent to Newbatle, Scotland.

CHARLES, EARL OF ANCRAM, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1662
July 29.

PARIS, 29 July, old style, 1662.

DEARE BROTHER, I beleue my beeing in this towne will bee as strang to yow as that letter was to mee, having not feen any thing a long time under your hand, notwithstanding feuerall letters I writt to yow. I shall leaue troubling yow with much scribling at present till my returne for England, wher I hope to bee very shortly; for the

Queen goes away from hence on Tuseday the 8th of August. I shall only giue yow an account of what, it seemes, yow are the last perfon of all my relations or acquaintance who is ignorant of it, which is my mariage to an acquaintance of yours who has been very civill to yow at Kewe, and who is so great a happines to mee, that I need all the assistance of my friends to serue her according to her meritt. The post is now parting that I can say noe mor, but beg my humble service to my sifter and my nephews and neeces, and remaine, your humble servant and affectionet Brother,

ANCRAM.

For the right honorabill the Earle of Lotheane
at Edingburgh.

CHARLES, EARL OF ANCRAM, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1663
June 5.

5 June 1663.

DEARE BROTHER, I shall not at present trouble yow with a reherfall of the many misfortunes I have had in the so often interruptions which has been in our correspondance by the miscariages of our letters, nor will I giue yow any account of affaires among us, the bearer heerof, your sonne, with the company he goes with, all being much more capable to informe yow; only I shall in short communicate to yow my great satisfaction for the advancement of my most intimat and worthy friend, my Lord Rothes,¹ who I doubt not will performe in euery respect his trust with as much honor and loyalty as ever any man did. I hope your sonne has not lost his journey hither, for hee is well knowne both to the King and all the Court, who haue seen him doe that which none heer can, and I am confident is in a faire way to goe through with any thing which in discretion hee may attempt. Your commands I haue obeyed in order to your great concerne with my Lord Burleigh, and I hope yow will find an effect

¹ John, Earl of Rothes, was appointed 29th May 1663, Lord High Commissioner to the Parliament of Scotland, by Charles II. ; he afterwards was made Lord High Chancellor, and created, in 1680, Duke of Rothes.

proportioned to your desires, for I haue as much reason to assure yow it as I had passion to indeauor your service. I need not advise yow wher to apply your selfe, for without question your oune score to the noble Commiffioner will goe a great way with the iustice of your concerne, and I hope it will not loose upon my account; so that, if I bid you watch, it will bee all yow are to doe, for prayers are allready heard.

I have had some thoughts of seeing Scotland now upon this revolution, but haue not yet fixed any resolution, though my invitationes are as kind and as great as can bee wished. Your thoughts in it would much ballance mee, which, if yow will bee pleased to signefy by the first packett, yow will obledge mee. I will say no more, but that I am your most humble servant and affectionat Brother,

ANCRAM.

My wife and sisters are your humble servants, as I humblie am to my sister, your lady, with all your famelly. Your letters sent to my Lord Lawderdaill will come to Sir Robert Murray, who will convey them to mee.

For the Earle of Lothian.

LADY MARY BRODIE¹ to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

1663
June 8.

DEAR MADAM, I have nothing to trouble you with, bot to inquire of your weallfair, which is no small satisfaction to me to know. I wold have trouble my Lord with a line att this time wer not my fear to devert him from his more serious affairs, and besides thatt I am in trouble for my litle daughter Anne, who is att present verie sick of a fever, and, as I think, breiding the small pocks; bot they are not com outt as yett. I have given hir a litle of my Lady Kentt's powder,² bot it's

¹ Lady Mary Kerr, fifth daughter of the Earl of Lothian, was married to James Brodie, of Brodie, 28th July 1659.—*Brodie's Diary*, p. 17.

² The 12th edition of a popular work, with this title—"A choice Manuall of rare

put not any thing furth as yett. Madam, if it be nott presumption in me, I wad tak upon me to difayre my Lord might be upon his gard for my Lord Burlie's bufines, for he will find many frinds att this time; as alfo, Madam, his Lordship wad be aware of Holmbe, for he has a mind to have a bout this fomer. I have delt with fome of his relations to kepe him as long affe as is pofabell, that my Lord may have time to doe for himfelfe. I haue made foure [fure] Terbett¹ and Cromirtie for both bufinefs fo fare as ther pouer or creditt can riche. Your Ladyship will, I hope, pardone my fredome with your Ladyship, when you remember it cometh from, dear Madam, your Ladyship's moft affectionatt Daughter,

MARIE KERR.

BRODIE, June 8, 1663.

For the right honourable the Countas of Lotheane—
theſe, at Newbatle.

1663
June 10.

THE EARL OF ARGYLL to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

June 10, 1663.

MY LORD, My Lady Midletoune hath left nothing in the Abay² that could be caried away without ane engine, which hath put my Lady Rothes to borrow amongst her friends, and I think ſhee hath come fo good ſpeed that ſhee needs litle more but ſome chimney pieces, which I undertooke to try if your Lordſhip could help her with. Ther ar ſome fix wanting, and what your Lordſhip can ſpare for a month or two's time I know I need but tell you of it, and I thinke your courteſt may ſerue. Your Lordſhip knows the bigneſſe

and ſeleſt Secrets in Phyſic and Chirurgery, by the right hon^{ble}. the Counteſſe of Kent, late deceaſed," was printed at London, 1659, 12mo. (Grainger.)

¹ Sir George Mackenzie of Tarbet, afterwards Earl of Cromarty.

² John, Earl of Middleton, having been deprived of the offices he held at this time, was ſucceeded by the Earl of Rothes as Lord High Commiſſioner. The Abbey refers to the Palace of Holyrood, in which the King's Commiſſioner had a reſidence.

of the chimneys better then I. I had letters from London of the 4. They were to take jurney nixt day, and are to be heere on Saturday nixt, fome think Monday, and feveralls from all quarters floke to meete them. Your Lordship may thinke whether yourfelfe or any of your relations may caſt yourfelfe in ther way. The King had yeelded to a remiting the ſentence againſt me, and fo my enlargment at the firſt mentioning of me in termes which puts my friends in good hopes of more before they parted, but they were reſolued to leaue that laſt, and the Commiſſioner had promiſed his concurrence. I beg leaue in this to preſent my ſeruice to my Lady, and reſte,

Y.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothiane.

MRS. MARGARET DICKSON to the COUNTESS OF LOTHIAN.

1663
August 4.

MADAM, Becauis I confave your Ladyſhip may have intereſ in what I wryt heirin, I beg mercie to ſhow your Ladyſhip that I haue two bonds and a ticket granted be Katharine Home¹ and her deceifed ſiſter to my deceifed huſband James Mitchelfone, marchand burges of Edinburgh, the ane bond of ane thouſand merks, the other bond of a hundreth merks, and the tickit of a mater of ten or tuentie pundſ Scotts; in coroboratione of which fourtie I haue pledges of gold ſealled in a bag, and ſome badges and chandlers of ſilver work beiring the Earle of Lothiane airmes, your Ladyſhip's huſband. And being rather defyrour to haue my money then to be layed to the troubleſome keeping of that which wold be a reddy praye to theife or robber, who are too ryfe heir now-a-dayis; thairfor I houmbly defyre your Ladyſhip (if yow haue anie intereſ in the pledges) to wryte to Katherine Home that ſhe may laye doune a waye how to ſatiſfie me againſt Mertimes nixt, that I be not neceſſitat to comprayſe them and ſell them for my ſatiſfactione. Having nothing further to trouble your Ladyſhip with at this tyme, bot to defyre ane anſuer heiroy at

¹ See the Counteſſe of Lothian's Laſt Will, at page 441.

your Ladyship's convenience, I houmbly tack leive, and remaine,
Madam, your Ladyship's houmbly fervant,

MARGRET DIKSONE.

EDINBURGH, the 4th August 1663.

For the right honourable and my noble Lady
the Countesse of Lothiane.

1663
August 13.

LADY ELIZABETH RICH to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

DEARE BROTHER, I was in hope your son Sir William Carr would haue giuen mee notice of his goeing hence, by whome I intended to haue written at large, but that opportunity fayling mee, I have waited for another wherby I might giue you a mor particuler account of my felfe then yet I haue done, which my inclination (as well as my obligation) makes incumbent upon mee; and therfore, by this paper, you will know that the buifnes I first acquainted you with betweene mee and Collonel Rich¹ is now finished, to the fatisfaction of my brother Ancram and the rest of my relations and freinds heer at London and at Clapham, though I assure you, deare Brother, your aprobaton is most nessessary to my content, and therfore I beg the renew'd assurance of your fauour in my new condition. My brother Ancram and some others at Court haue contributed their assistance to my husband's releas, at least for a feason, and I trust his innocency and the conviction of those under whose inspection hee has bin while a prisoner will obtaine him longer enlargment. Hee presents his humble seruice to you, and is very desirous to acquitt him felfe as becomes him towards you, and had sent you a few lines with mine now, but that hee was

¹ Colonel Nathaniel Rich commanded a regiment of horse under General Fairfax in 1645. He was one of the Army, not Members of Parliament, who were appointed as Judges at the trial of Charles I. In 1651, he acted along with Cromwell when in Scotland. In February 1654, Colonel Rich and three others "were committed by order of his Highness, Cromwell, and the Council," and sent as prisoners to different places in the West. (*Heath's Chronicle*, vol. iii. p. 151.)

ingaged to meet my brother Ancram at Whitehall about his bufnes; but when hee has any certainty of his ftay in thefe parts as free from confinement, hee intends, by your permiffion, to prefent his feruis to you himfelfe. I defire mine may be acceptable to my fifter and my nepheus and neeces. Before I conclude, giue mee leaue to tell you that I long much to hear from you, and to know if you haue forgiuen my delay of wrighting while I was at a great diftance from London, which nothing fhould haue ocafion'd but the want of convenience of fending my leters. But I fhall endeavour for time to come to redeeme what I haue loft already, and hope to obtaine that fatisfaction from you fometimes if your more ferious affaires will allow it. I can only affure you that you haue ftill a cheeff roome in my hearte aboue all my relations, if that truth were confiderable to be often repeated; but, whether I write or forbear, I am in all places and conditions, deare brother, your moft affectionate Sifter and humble feruant,

August the 13, 1663.

ELIZABETH RICH.

If you pleas to write, direct your leter for mee to be left at Mr. Babington's fhopp, a wolen draper in Grace's Street, London, at the figne of the Unicorne.

My brother and fifter Wilkinfon ar at Clapham, and reaſonable well, only ſhe is againe troubled with the yellow jaundice, which indifpoſes her much ſometimes.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothiane
at Newbattle—theſ. Leaue this with the
poſt at Edenborough, Scotland.

CHARLES, EARL OF ANCRAM, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1663.
August 16.

16 August 1663.

DEARE BROTHER, I writt at large to yow by my nephew, and I receiued an anſwer of it incloſed in a packett to Sir Robert Murry,

and I did since then write to my Lord Commiſſioner as yow deſired, but haue not ſince heard any thing from yow, till that Sir William Bruce came, by whom I receiued your letter of the 30th of July, wherein yow are pleaſed to command mee to put the Commiſſioner in mind againe of your affaire, and to incloſe it in your letter that yow may deliuer it with your owne hands ; which accordingly I haue done, and haue ſent it open that yow may ſee if I haue ſaid what I ought, and then to ſeale it up, otherwiſe to direct mee what I ſhould ſay, for I deſire not only to ſerue yow, but to doe it your owne way. I hope it will not fare the worſe for my recomendation, for the Comiſſioner has been pleaſed to look on mee in the number of his ſervants, which I really am, beeing obliedged thereunto by many of his favors, ſo that if in this particular hee will owne your concerne I ſhall think myſelfe very happy, becauſe I deſire nothing more than to manifeſt on all occaſions how much I really am, your moſt affectionat Brother and humble ſervant,

ANCRAM.

Your Sonne promiſed mee that I ſhould heare ſometimes from him, but I pray tell him hee is not ſo good as his word.

1663
December 13

CHARLES, EARL OF ANCRAM, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

LONDON, 13 December 1663.

DEARE BROTHER, I am very fory that your affaires in the Parliamēt have no better ſucceſs ; yet my Lord Treafurer did proteſt that hee did all that lay in his power, but I haue underſtood ſince that all the Lords of the Artickles were againe yow except the Commiſſioner and my Lord Lauderdale, who banded for yow as long as they could poſſible, till they were cryed doune by all the reſt ; and that it was thoſe two Lords only who were the cauſe of your having a yeare's time giuen yow to compoſe your buſines, and I hope it may not be unpoſſible but yow may gett time from yeare to year till yow ſettle it.

I haue likewise spoke to my Lord Rothes about your pension,¹ who I find has great desires of serving yow ; but hee has told mee freely, that their are more pensions and gifts then there is a reueneue, so that hee must acquaint the King with it, and receiue his directions what must be done, so that your concerne will bee to address to his Majesty, for no doubt but diuers of the pensions will bee suspended. I wish it were in my power to serue yow in any thing, for none should more faithfully perform it then your most affectionat Brother and humble seruant,

ANCRAM.

This bearer, Sir William Ballantine, does intend to be hear againe within 8 dayes, so that I should bee glad to receiue your commands by him.

For the right honourable the Earl of Lothian,
at Edinburgh.

ALEXANDER BRODIE, of BRODIE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1663
December 15

EDINBURGH, 15 December 1663.

MY NOBL LORD, My Lord Ker, your Lordship's sone, was pleased the last week to call for me, and he did signifie to me that your Lordship was about som transactione with him, quhairby he was to becom my debtour for that litl money your Lordship restis me, but he told me that he could at that tym take no course for my suretie, nor could he offer any thing to me till our papers wer drawen and subscribed betuixt your Lordship and him. How soon that might be he was not certaine, and as to my bygon annuelrents, he told me suppose that they wer settled, he could not promise that they could be all satisfied at this tym, nay, he wold not undertake to pay the greatest part. Having found this, I have taken the occatione to writ these lynes humblie to beseech your Lordship that ther may be som effectual

¹ On his resignation of the office of Secretary of State, in 1661, the Earl of Lothian received a pension of £1000 sterling. (Sir George Mackenzie's *Memoirs of the Affairs of Scotland*, Edinb. 1821, p. 8.)

course taken for securing me in my principall soume, and that according to your Lordship's many promisses, my bygon annuelrents may be satisfied presentlie : nay, my Lord, ther lyes a necessitie on me that I cannot spare my interefs any longer. Your Lordship will at this term of Mèrtimes now bypast be restand me of bygon annuelrents tuentie-sevin hundreth merks and som odd money. I am sure it is not any advantage to your Lordship to have me foe much in arear, and but rather a prejudice. If ther be not a present course taken for my satisfactione, I will be forced to put over that money in som person's hand, whom your Lordship perhaps will not find so civill. I know your Lordship will not take this as anie threatning, but rather my necessitie which compells me to it, that money being both my own and my poor children's all our lyvliehoode, as I told your Lordship the last tym I had the honor to kyffe your hands, that in truth, to ease your Lordship, I did borrowe a considerabil soume to entertaine my familie. I wil say no mor of this, but that I do expect your Lordship will prevent your own inconvenience, and my friends. This is all at present, but that I expect your answer by the bearer, and I subscribe my self, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble servant,

A. BRODIE.

For the right honorable the Earle of Lothian.

1664
January 20.

LADY ELIZABETH RICH to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

DEARE BROTHER, I apprehend you think mee out of the world, or under some very euil aspect that has influenced mee foe farr as to make mee omitt what there is more then reason you should challenge from mee, but I assure you my delaying thus long to answer your very kind letters proceeded from noe fayleure on my part that may render mee undeferuing your continued kindnes, but the ocaſion was my haueing bin from London this quarter of a yeere with my husband,

who is still a prisoner at Portsmouth, having obliged himselfe to returne thither againe after hee had some liberty the last summer to come to London for a litle while, which opportunity in relation to mee was made use of, as I suppose your son, Sir William Carr, has given you an account, who was with mee about that time at Clapham, and perceiue by yours that hee did not forgett to let you know what I desired of him, for which I am much obliged to him and wish him all the happines hee merritts. I heare hee is to be suddenly maryed to a great fortune and a very fine lady. I am only affrayd hee will not think of a visit to these parts now, where I am informed you intend to be ere long. I hope it is not too good news to be true. Mee thinks it is a long two year since I saw you. I can give you noe account of any of my relations at London, unless my sister Vere, who I heare frequently from. My aunt Derby writ mee word that her daughter Atholl is now in Scotland with her lord, where shee was very desirous to goe long since, and I hope shee will have noe cause to repent. I should look upon it as a very propetious journey to my desires, if ever I might see you their, and the rest of your children (that yet I have not seen), and in the meane while shall be in hope I may be soe happy once before I dye, for I have not only an obligation to you as my dearest brother but my best [friend], which I shall allways acknowledge. I need not tell you how much I have longed to converse with you, and how very troublesome it is to mee to think how long I have bin deprived of it, but God's will must be submitted to. I know it will be acceptable to you to heare that I am well and contented though a prisoner, because I find that most places are alike (were it not for my owne mind and the company that best suits mee), which, now I have a husband, I find the difference for the better in some respects, though the place is not desirable. My husband presents his service to you, and would gladly accompany my letter with his owne, but thinks it more proper if hee were at liberty as best suitable to the nature of his free respects towards you. I am sorry I have noe better entertainment for you then these dull lines will afford,

but there is a variety in truth, though in never so narrow a compass, which serves me at present to express myself till I can tell you more at large how much I am, dearest Brother, your most affectionate [Sister] and servant,

ELIZABETH RICH.

January 20, 1663.

My service to my sister and all my nephews and nieces. I shall be glad to hear my Lord Carr is well, and a father of another child.

Your letters, directed as before to the Unicorn in Grace's Street, London, will reach me.

For the right honourable the Earle of Lothian,
at his house at Newbattle, to be left with the
post at Edenborough, Scotland.

[1664]
May 11.

JOHN, EARL OF TWEEDDALE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

EDENBURGH, May 11, [1664].

MY LORD, Being with my Lord Commissioner yesterday when he was giving orders concerning the fynes, and sending a message to my Lord Balmerinoch, your Lordship come to be talked of, and finding him in a good humour I perused the discourse. He asked me if I thought you could be moved to subscribe the Declaration?¹ I said, that upon the account of a fyne having forborne appearing in Parliament, it was not to be expected from you; but I knew well your inclinations and resolutions to live quietly under the church government established, as I suppose my Lord St. Andrews did also.

¹ In 1662 the Parliament decreed that all persons in public trust should subscribe a Declaration, affirming the "National Covenant" of 1638, and the "Solemn League and Covenant," to be unlawful oaths. They also imposed fines upon 700 or 800 noblemen and gentlemen, which were to be "given for the relief of the King's good subjects who had suffered in the late troubles." The Earl of Lothian was fined in £6000. (*Wodrow's History*, vol. i. pp. 267-271.)

He said that my Lord St. Andrews had giuen yow that testimony. I shew him how littel accesion yow had to the Englishe league, beeing then in France, and your rights therof then and sinc expressid often to me, and that I knew that with honour yow remembred the taking of defensiu arms as they wer then callid. He said he had neuer had any qwarrel with yow, bot for what past at Newcastle the time of the late King's beeing ther, and said that some had very falsly reported your cariadge then, and that I knew yow could weal vindicate yourself of, and had done it. In conclusion, he expressed a great deal of esteem of yow, and a desir to doe yow all the kindnes was in his pour, and said yow should be the last man should be troubled, and wold forbear till he might heir what could be done for yow, wherin he wold concure. And to fix all I askid him if I should acquaint your Lordship with what had past betwixt us. He desired me to doe it, and to assure yow of his frindship. Your Lordship hes to resolute how yow will tak notic of this, whither yow will writt or wait on him when he coms ouer the begining of June. And if yow think fitt I shal giue ane account of it to my Lord Lawderdal and also what the Archbishop said to my Lord Newbith, that he may tak the oportunity to moue for yow when my Lord St. Andrews is by, or agree how to doe it togither. This is all att present I haue to troubel yow with, my Lord, your Lordship's most affectionat humble servant,

TWEEDDALE.

For the right honnorable the Earle of Louthiane.

COLONEL RICH to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1665

November 9.

MY LORD, It was not long after I had the favour of your Lordship's letter some months past, that I was againe debarred my liberty by a comittment to the Tower of London, as the fruit of jealousy rather than any reall accusation, where, though I had not so long and inconvenient a lot of restraint as elsewhere, yet it was my desire to suspend returning my due sence of those obliging expressions in your Lordship's aforementioned, till I was in some better capacity then as

a prisoner, which I hope will not seeme any neglect or omission to pay that just tribute of acknowledgment which your Lordship may upon this occasion challenge from me. I am now removed from Richmond to a house of my Lord Ancram's neare Cliffden, where my residence, as 'tis private and solitary, so is futable to my present condition, freed from those outward observations which might tend at least to cumber the inner man, if not confine the outward, the liberty of both which in the sun's freedome may I hope inlarge in due season beyond the sense of any yoke or burden but that which being in its owne nature light and eafy, becomes delightfull. My wife giving your Lordship under her owne hand this like trouble, 'tis not my mind to adde at present further. The intent hereof being onely to signify that I still live under a just resentment of your Lordship's last respects and condiscension, and should be glad to testify my obligation in any other way more acceptable to your Lordship, as that which would no lesse satisfy, my Lord, your Lordship's most affectionate humble servant,!

NATH. RICH.

WHITE PLACE in COOKAM near Maydenhead in Berkshire,
November 9th, 1665.

For the right honourable the Earle of Lothian, these present.

1666
March 30.

JOHN, EARL OF TWEEDDALE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

BOTHANS, 30 Merch 1666.

MY LORD, If I wer not bound by all the tyes of nature and frindship, the oblidging way of freedom your Lordship honnours me with engadgis me to serue yow and yours. And as I assure yow I haue still looked upon your family as on in the world I was most neirly related to, and yourself as the persone to whom I wold comunicat (for adwice) my greatest concernments, foe I resolute to espouse your

interests and the concernments of your family as my own. Smeatoune hes had the honour to match with yow befor, bot I beliue they wer then in a mor flourishing conditione. If yow be satisfyed with the alyanc and persone, as to the conditions, I think it will be hard to pres more then the half of the estait for the young peopel's maintinance:¹ and I suppose yow desire not to haue your daughter's joynter mor then what is settled upon them both to liue on. Bot I think your Lordship hes good reasone to demand her portione may goe to themselves, for besids that the estait is not great wherof they ar to haue bot the half, Smeatoune and his lady ar both young, and may liue to see ther grandchildren, and that as your Lordship argues weal, ther is noe nesesity for ther getting it, hawing noe debt, and sufficient means to provide ther other children; it being also frequently practif'd that fathers hawing smal estaits, yett free, besids what they giue out of ther estaits to ther son, they lett the tocher goe to them for ther better subsistenc. And considering the lady and the alianc Smeatoune maks in all respects foe much to his advantage, he ought to yeeld to this, if ever it had bein down, yea, to be the first, and realy I think he should, and hope he will condesend to it. One thing occurs to me. If the Lady Smeatoune be provided to the hous, or half therof, it may haue its ouen inconuenience, and your Lordship may consider if it be fitt to propose any expedient to free the partys of that incumbrance, always in ther optione to giue her ane anuety therfor, or lett her stay, bot cheifly if shee haue the hole hous. I haue said all I can, for without all complement I shal euer be, my Lord, your Lordship's most affectionate humble servant,

TWEEDDALE.

For the right honnorable the Earle of Louthiane.

¹ The Earl of Lothian's sixth daughter, Margaret, married James Richardson of Smeaton.

1666
April 16.

The EARL OF LoTHIAN to LADY KERR.

NEUBATTLE, the 16 Aprile, 1666.

MADAME, I doe thinke yow have hearde from your husband of the propofall of mariage for my daughter Margarett; it is nowe proceeded to proclamation. It is her defyre very humbly that yow will honor her with your prefence att it, as it is her mother's and myne; for els it would want a greate ornament. It will fall out to be upon the 26 of this month, which gave this family the hapines of your entring into it. I hope it wilbe as lucky to the family fhe goeth to. I have no farther to fay, but I wifh a blessing upon your children as I ought, and as I am, Madame, your moft affectionate Father and fervant,

LoTHIAN.

For the Lady Kerr off Neubattle at Fernherft—thefe.

1666
April 9.

SIR ROBERT MORAY¹ to the EARL OF LoTHIAN.

WHITEHALL, 9 April 1666.

MY VERY NOBLE LORD, Before I receiued yours of 20 March, I was poffeffed with a very deep fenfe of your condition. But I confeſe what you fay, together with what your friends lately come from Scotland tell me of it, hath hightned it exceedingly. But the moſt afflicting point of all is, that hauing ſtudied the beſt I can by myſelf, and conferred with friends of yours from whom you may certainly expect the beſt offices are poſſible to them to perform, I cannot giue the leaſt ground of hope of getting your fine remitted, nor any part of your other grieuances eaſed. This I aſſure you I do not write without ſuch commotion as fuites your ſtraites, and the reall friend-

¹ Sir Robert Moray or Murray was at the Reſtoration appointed one of the Lords of Seſſion. In 1662 he founded the Royal Society, of which he was the firſt Preſident. In 1667 he was "reappointed Juſtice-clerk, and ſent down to Scotland, which he continued to rule for ſome time with a gentleneſs quite unknown to the counſels of his predeceſſors."—(*Senators of the College of Juſtice*, p. 356.)

ship I bear you. In a word, as things stand, to forbear to do what is required for remitting the fines is look't upon as a readines, if not a design, to subuert the gouernment of Church and State; so you may easly judge what speed they are lyke to come that would offer to interpose in the case. Yet Earl Lauderdale intends to represent your condition to the King, which to my apprehension is the highest testimony of kindness hee can giue you. It is lyke you will learn this from his own hand. But since I can do nothing else that may signifie the constant respect I haue for you, I resolued to tel you foe by this how joyfully I would go about any thing to serue you that were in the power of, my very noble Lord, your faithfull humble seruant,

S^r R. MORAY.

For the Earle of Lothian.

THE EARL OF LOTHIAN TO SIR ROBERT MORAY.

1666
[April.]

SIR, Your letter of the 9 of this [month] came not to my hand untill within these three or four days. I fynde by it the continuance of your friendship, which is mutch contentment to me in the condition I am in. I can onely fay in returne of it, that yow have me a most readie friend and servant when I can in any thing yow will command me, and I had fay'd no more at this tyme but for what yow have written, that "to forbear to doe what is required for the remitting the fynes, is looked upon as a readines, if not a designe, to subvert the Church and State." I asure my selfe yow have a more charitable opinion of very many that scruple att the Declaration. For my selfe, I could not doe it when it excluded me from sitting in Parliament. I knowe no man in love with trouble, or to be clouded or incapacitated; something there must be that can not be digested, something that straittens men's spirits, and if it be but weakness and mistakes what cryme is that? and nowe, as it is pressed for money, there is also something of credite in it. He is lowe spirited that will be hyred to it, and be led after the chariott of some men's triumphs with the wretches hath subscrybed for money, that are not more faithfull subjects

then refusors. I will boldly say he lives not in the thrie kyngdomes loves the Royalty more, nor his Majestie's person, and that he may raigne in his full and high authority and pouer, then myfelfe, nor that would more readily lay doune his lyfe for the maintenance of both. The Declaration is not the test of loyalty. Because in a Parliament a man doth not vote to every thing propofed, therefore he is disloyall and difaffected towards the Kyng's service, hath designs to overturne the government,—what a consequence is this ! The remedy would be many tymes worfe then the diffeafe, present or future, any thing that might arise, can be. For my felfe I say, whatfoever is to fall out or may befall me, I will be loyall, I will be faythfull, I will be quiett and peaceable. The Archbishop of St. Andrews is nowe coming to Court. Let him say of me what he thinks fitt, and make my character, and declare what he knoweth or heareth of my way of living towards the State or his order, or the present minifters. I present minifters when the churches where I am patrone are vacant. I give them the names and tytles the Kyng hath given them ; I keep my parish churches ; my children are through and clear in all things, declaration and church government ; there is none in my family keeps not the parish church ; the minifters will not complaine ; for all this I cannot take the Declaration, and yett I will be, and am, a good quiett faythfull fubject. I will conclude this letter with faying I can not pay the fyne nor the Exchecquer dewes ; I have but a meane portione referved in lyfe rent for my lyvelyhood and the children gott upon my hand. I have within these eight days married one off my daughters to a vassall of the Earle of Lauderdaill's, the young Laird of Smeeton. I hope my Lord will protect her that I be not disabled to give her the meane portion apoynted her ; but if, for all I have sayd, if I must be fyned or imprifoned for it, let it be the Castle not the Tolbooth, and change the prifon into banishment ; for, foe my wyfe and children be provyded, fend me to the Barbadoes.¹

¹ The original of this letter is evidently a scroll copy, and ends abruptly as above.

LADY ELIZABETH RICH to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1666
August 11.

DEAR BROTHER, I was foe hapy as to receaue a leter from you not long fince, and deliuered those inclosed to my brother and sifter Ancram, who injoynd mee not to write to you till shee had perform'd that duty, expreffing a very great fence of your fauour therin, which I refferr to her owne relation, haueing foe much to fay by way of acknowledgment for your oblidging mee with your kind expreffions that my time and paper ar scars fufficient. It was noe small fatifaction to mee to receaue foe perticuler an account from you of your prefent condition and all your children's. I wifh and pray they may liue long to injoy the bleffings that I beleue are intayl'd upon their father's houle. I did not hear before that my nephew Charles was married, which I defire to congratulate. As for your retirement, I can not much lament it, haueing experienced the aduantage of beeing out of the noyse of the different voices that found in the world, which tend but to deuert us from that more certain found wher with God feems to be allaruming the whole world. I thank you for your concerne for my husband and felfe ; wee are ftill at White Place, which God has made a very good place to us by the quiet wee find in it ; though our remoue hither rayf'd a great ftorme againft us by my 2 fifters, who, when wee wer at a neerer diftance to London were with us for a feafon, till it was thought conuenient by the wifer that my husband fhould liue a litle more retired, which folitude, though it fuits us, yet was more remote from their genius. My fifter Ancram complains much of their ingratitude to her, who shee was more carefull to fuply then any of the reft of the famyly ; but by reafon of fome confident reflections upon her that they exprest in their leters to her and my brother (which neither of them would difoune), shee withdrew it lately till they fhould treat her beter ; meanwhile they gott freinds to make their adrefse to the King, who, upon the fcore

of his debt to our father, has bin pleased to giue them 200^{lrs} a yeer out of the priuy purs, which I am very glad of, and hope God will also giue them grace to cease quarrelling and reuiling those freinds that haue done them good, and with them noe hurt. As for my sifter Vere, I saw her at London lately. Her husband and shee ar both well. Hee is retired a litle way further off London, Clapham beeing a prohibited place, it beeing not 5 mile off London, and hee is not one of those that haue taken the oath, and such apear in London or any market tounne out of a disguise, by which they can not be distinguihed from courteurs, but hee dos not think fit to change his habit. Sir William Carr went with the Earle of Midlton into Kent, who is the Generall there, in case the French had landed, which was all the discourse about a week agoe. But since the Dutch ar beaten that fear is ouer, and the soldiars are all to be disbanded againe. My brother Stanley was lately at Clinden, but went to London in hope to hear of some new imployment for soldiars. I haue noe more to ad at present, but that I liue in hope of seeing you before I dye, you beeing more dear to mee then any brother or sifter I haue, and should rejoyse in any oppertunity that may farder manifest my reall beeing, dear Brother, your most affectionat Sifter and seruant,

E. RICH.

11 of August 1666.

For the right honourable the Earle of Lothian,
at Newbottle, neare Edingburgh, in Scotland.

1666
September.

THE EARL OF LOTHIAN TO THE EARL OF CLARENDON.

MY LORD, I heard by a freend that there was one inquisitiue concerning a picture of the Lady Paulett's,¹ which he was informed I had.

¹ This portrait is mentioned in "the Clarendon Gallery" as described by Lady Theresa Lewis in the *Lives of the Friends and Contemporaries of Lord Chancellor Clarendon*, vol. iii. p. 254. It is now in the possession of the Earl of Home at Bothwell Castle.

It was told him that the picture, as it was descrybed, was with me, and he was enquyred why he asked after it, and if he had any interest in the lady. He sayde he had none, but that a noble person in England was looking after such a thing, and then named your Lordship. My Lord, when I got notice of this, I was very glad that I had any thing might be acceptable to your Lordship, whom I honor exceedingly for the great services yow have donne the King our Sovereigne, and are dayly doing, your great interest in his Royall Highnesse, and the great worth of your owne person. My Lord, with the picture I offer myselfe to your Lordship and my most humble seruice, and beseech yow that yow would be pleased to accept of me, and esteeme me, my Lord, your Lordship's most faithfull and most humble fervant,

LOTHIAN.

NEWBATLE, the — of September 1666.

For the right honorable

my very good Lord the Earle of Clarendowne,
Lord Chancellor of the Kingdome of England.

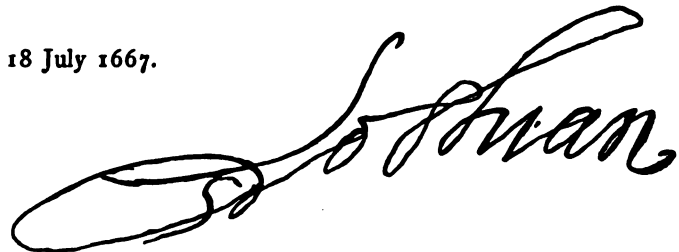
The EARL OF LOTHIAN to COLONEL RICH.

1667
July 18.

SIR, Your letter of the 4th of the last month I have eight days since received, and not any other from yow nor my sifter since the first of November last, and I sent the returnes of both your last letters according as my sifter gave me the addressees. There hath beene a miscariage of letters on both sydes. I am forry for the misse of yours, for these I receive are very much contentment to me. Myne to yow can signify little: they are onely the declarations of the satisfaction I have off your remembrance of me, and the desyre I have to be in any measure worthy of your esteeme and friendship. Your last was very seasonable in the affliction I lye under, it is soe full of Christian consolation and love and goodwill to me, that I have received it as a providentiall mercy to me. I have had indeed a greate losse, as much (as to the world) as could befall me. I have loss'd ane excellent and

verteous wyfe; and it lyeth the heavier upon me (which otherways in corporall burdens would make it easier), that my children have foe much share in it; for they have the want of a very very good mother; but to them and me our Parent, our Father, our God, liveth for ever. I kisse the rodde. I stoope and lay my selfe lowe under His mighty hand, whoe doth every thing well, and can not doe but what is good and just and right in weight and measure. I doe see from the place I write this, and out att the windowe within two hundreth paces, the place where her earth rests untill the resurrection. I blesse God for her glory and happines, and that shee is free from the calamities and troubles of this miserable lyfe in this evill and worste age of the world. Sir, I againe thanke yow for your Christian affectionate letter. I wish and pray that in all the days of my lyfe, and many yeares after, none may have the cause to write to yow a consolitary letter on the lyke subject. It would be much contentment to me to see and converse with yow personally, but I feare that good be denyed me; but still to see your letters and heare of your welfare wilbe very great contentment to, Sir, your most affectionate Brother and humble servant,

NEUBATTLE, the 18 July 1667.

A handwritten signature in cursive script, appearing to read "John Stan". The signature is written in dark ink and features a large, looping initial "S" that extends under the rest of the name.

ADDITIONAL LETTERS.

[THE following letters were mostly found at Newbattle after a portion of the Appendix had been printed, and consequently too late to insert them in their proper chronological order. They are chiefly connected with others already printed, to which references are given in the notes.]

I. ANCRAM LETTERS—1625-1642.

SIR PATRICK HUME¹ of Polwarth to SIR ROBERT KERR.

1625
December 7.

RYCHT HONORABILL, I receved your lettre fra Mr. John Wemis, quho shew me, to my grit contentment, of your health and welfaire, althocht yow feame in your lettre to be *μεμψιμοιπος* or *querulus*, long separat fra societe of many loving frindes, yet yow have that blissing above us all to be neir your best freind on earth; and as one bidding proclame the commodities of a rouse to be fauld, *quod prædium illud venale bonum habeat vicinum*, so yow may rejoyse that yow serve a gude maister, and I trust his Majestie hath no bad servant of yow. For my awn part, I find no futsche kyndnes thair nor at hame, as with your self; but yow may thinke me too forgetfull of yow that did no wryt againe since the recept of yours. Quhen I wes about to wryt with your brother James Douglas, I wes sent for to Edinburgh, to receive

¹ Sir Patrick Hume of Polwarth was the eldest son of Sir Patrick, author of the "Flyting" with Montgomery, the Scottish poet, who died in 1609. His mother was Janet, daughter of Sir Thomas Kerr of Ferniehirst, and sister of Sir Andrew Kerr, James Lord Jedburgh, and Robert Earl of Somerset. He was served heir to his father, 1st February 1611, and was much respected by the King, who settled on him a pension of £100 per annum. He was created a Baronet by Charles I. in 1625. He died in April 1648, and his widow married, secondly, Robert, third Lord Jedburgh.

directions for our beikens [beacons] in case of any affray of Spanyards, quho wer upon our Scottish seaes, they say, sum 22 failles of Dunkirk, quhom they suppone to be towardes Irland round about all Orkney. Indeid they have rencontred with *Eolus* be the way that hes caried thame rayther towardes Norway. Althocht futche a smal numbre could no do muche harme, yet they mycht putt our naked people in grite feare, for your self never saw this kingdom in worfe equippage both for hors and armes. I saw two of your brother William's (quho now is convalesced, thanks to God), that no barone in the Marfe hes so gude as any of thame at this hour. Thare is not a craftisman to make a steal bonett in al the land lyk as quhen theyr wes no smyth in Israel. The God of Hosts must be our scheid. I redd your translationes of these Psalms¹ yow left with Mr. David [Hume] of Godscroft, and wes bold to put to my hand *ad limam*. The first Psalme efter Tremelius, I observe that triple gradatione, *ambulare, stare, sedere*; one psalme yow omitted the hindmost verse. I caused wryt thame over, and had sent thame with the bearer heiroyf if they had been about with me, but I fal with the nixt occurrent, God willing, to quhois favour I commend yow and yours. So rests, yours if his awn,

AITONE, December 7, 1625.



1626
April 23.

SIR PATRICK HUME TO SIR ROBERT KERR.

RYCHT HONORABILL, Many grit alterationes in this world since I wearied yow wrytinge, and I may seame to be altered also frequentlie to rarite; fra battologie to laconisme; *tempora mutantur, sic nos*: but quhat ar yow? your self? or ane uther? that so long I neyther heare from yow of uthers, nor of yow from uthers; onlie Mr. John

¹ Another reference to these Psalms occurs in a letter from Sir Patrick Hume, March 22, 1626, p. 43.

Wemis¹ brought me once a litle one lyk this fame: I wrote two uthers which came no to your handes, being twyfe disapoynted be two feveral bearers; and now, finding the comodite of a gentleman quho brought me letters from my fone in France, and reportes his answer agane, *passent par la*, I charged him with these also, and the uther two which yow sal receve heirwith, togidder with a copie of your Pfalmes in a gude handwrit, but bad ink, and a *soixiesme* new forged hote come from the anvel; one word in it, *Theocrine*, forged be the best smyth, Mr. Andro Melvine, signifies the well of God (*κρηνη*, fons), and the last line may be thus "a Chrastian Kar, his Muses motione." If yow ask of my awn Muses quhat they ar doing? eyther idle or no weill occupied this year, interrupted with ane comberfome office of shereffschep, daylie charged to apprehend some one or uther horned bodie. I have a piece of poeme imperfect, upon Felicitie, which, if it wer complete, I wisch it wer in your hand; but yow never told me quhat yow thocht on my Anagrammes and Latine epigrammes on his Majestie's name, being then "Carolus Princeps," and on your awn name, and on the Earle of Summerfett's name also, al different tho' almost one. It wold feame they have beene smothered in the bude and never seene the lycht, yet I know they wer ryplie conceived and borne in dew tym without abortione; and if they be come to lycht that they ar not in futche requeste with yow as yours with me. If his Majestie be a scholare, he will respect fuche devyses; if no, tell me quher his Majestie may be found, that once ere I die I may present some thing agreable to his Majestie's sence, at least to uthers, (*qui habent sensus exercitatos*). Thus muche more then I pourposed quhen I began. I cutt short abruptlie without prolix valedictione, onlie prayes God, quhom yow serve in spirit, to be with your spirit. Amen. Your vere loving Cousing to serve yow,

AITONE, April 23, 1626.

S. PA. HUME.

Postscript.—If his Majestie have ado with soldates within Britane,

¹ Minister of Dunse, and a Prebendary of Durham.

this gentleman, Andro Campbell, wold offer his service ; he hes seene some services in France, and hes learned thair to dreill a company. I trust so fal my fone Alexander, schortlie be God's grace. He is in the Frensch regiment under Monsieur Brifake.

To the rycht honorabill my vere loving Coufing
Sir Robert Kerr of Ancrome, Knycht.

1626
November 28.

KING CHARLES I. to the LORDS OF PRIVY COUNCIL.

RIGHT TRUSTY AND WELBELOUED COUNSELLOUR, RIGHT TRUSTY AND WELBELOUED COSENS AND COUNSELLOURIS, AND RIGHT TRUSTIE AND WELBELOUED COUNSELLOURIS, Wee greete yow well. Being crediblie informed that Sir William Kerr of Cockpen, knycht, having in violent maner intrometted with the tythes whereof our trustie and welbeloued servant Sir Robert Kerr of Ancram, knycht, by vertue of the escheate of the late Earle of Lothian, granted unto him by our late deare Father, hath been about two yeares in possession; and wee, being willing that such wronges which may proue so dangerouslie pernicious to our present gouernment there, be in time remedied. Our pleasure is, that yow first exactlie try how the said wronges were committed, and thereafter, if yow find them to be such as are alleadged, that the committers thereof be exemplarlie punished according to the lawes of that our Kingdome, or otherwise as yow shall find the famen wrongs to deserue, that none hereafter presume to do the like to anie of our subjects, and speciallie to one so neare our perfon : which recommending unto your care wee bid yow farewell.

WHITEHALL, the 28 of November 1626.

Vera copia.

JAMES PHILP.

The EARL OF ANCRAM to Mr. SECRETARY WINDEBANK.¹

1636
November 12.

RIGHT HON^{ty}, I received a letter from you, dated the 7th of this moneth, which I defferd to ansure because I thoght to do it when I saw you at Hamptone Court all this week, or at Wyndfor now; but because I mett not with yow there, and can not cum this tyme to Wyndfor, I send this to acknowledge both the matter and the manner of your kyndness and courtesy to me in the cariage of thatt which I last recommended to your favour, which was not donne in the Court style, for which, if I must say fomwhat, I will do it but in pairt of that I have layd upp in my harte to give you an account of at all fitt occasiōe, for it is butt addition to my former obligation and resolution not only to thank you, butt loue you as my assured frend, for so my genius ever ledd me, and did suggest so to me when you came to the helme, thatt if ever Secretaire came to finisse my Court busines or do me good it was you; and if you had been blowne down by this last great wynde, judge what pairt I had in the los; butt seeing you haue gotten that which you deferue, better weather, so that you are at leasure to enquiry after me, be pleasd to looke for that I desyer your help to on the other side of this paper.

I have given his Ma^{ty} thanks since I gott your letter for thatt he vented to you of his gracious intention to confidder my seruice and to rewarde it. I haue told him how by you I shall follow it in the order you haue prescryved.

For my pension, I can not cum at it because it is lockt upp in my clofett at London, and my houskeepper, as I have told the Kyng, is shutt upp for the sickness; butt thatt it should delay for that which the K. intends for me I do not see necessity, for I can give you notes cleere, as of the soume I had, and where it was payed, and the rest you can do as wele as you did att first, for you drew it upp, it stands under your hand, so happy I am to be beholding to none other.

¹ From the Public Record Office—State Papers, Domestic, Charles I., vol. 380, No. 70.

And for that reverſion of Nicolfons, out of the pretermitted cuſtomes, I left you the coppye of his gift, and my deſyr by petition, and God forbid that the Kyng ſtick att ſo ſmall a matter, ſo farr off to cum as fyve yeir hence, to a man he promeſeth more pregnant ſatiffaction. Alwayſe, when you have ſpoken with my Lo. Treafurer, and after with his Ma^{tie}, according to the order he gave you, and reſaved this reply, be pleaſed to command and haſten my naturall ſlowneſs to ſecure, ſo farr as is in your hand, your thankfully loving ſervand,

ANCRAM.

Kew, 12 Novemb. 1636.

To the right hon^{le} Mr. Secretary Windebancke, at Court.

1637⁷
January.

EARL OF ANCRAM to Mr. NICOLAS.¹

SIR, I pray you do me the favour to anfuer for me to the Lords if I be cald on for this Logwod buſines to day, thatt Mr. Herbert, to whom their Lop^s referd the examination of it, is ſo taken upp with the Queens Ma^{ties} buſines that he can not be at leaſure this week, and doth humbly deſyre itt may be putt off to give their Lop^s his anſur till about the latter end of the next [week?]; and I ſhall be alwayes readdy to obeye their Lop^s pleaſure, and to merit your courteſy in this, as your loving frend to command,

ANCRAM.

WHYTHALL, this laſt of January [1637-8].

To my worthy frend, Mr. Nicolas, Clark of the Counſell

1642
July 23.

WILLIAM DAVIDSONE,² M.D., to the EARL OF ANCRAM.

MY RIGHT HONORABILL LORD, It has pleaſed your Lordſhip by

¹ From the Public Record Office—State Papers, Domestic, Charles I., vol. 380, No. 70.

² See note, p. 147.

ane exceſſe of your goodneſs to writ in my faueurs not only to the Erlle of Laudien your Sone, bot alſo to the Erlle of Iruing¹ and I haue found the effects to haue bein ſuche as I could haue defyret upon thaire part; altho' the euent has proued altogether contrary, ſome malignant ſpirit hauing informet our Scottes Court that I was ane colde countreyman and namly in the latte caus of the Couenant. This aſpersione has bein very muche ſenſible to me wha haue leauet all my dayes paſſionet for my countrey and for the weill of their commun caus, yit I ſhall tak all in patience, thinking that I am not only ane ſufferer in thois dangerous tymes bot many that be better. I haue neuertheſſe juſtified myſelf with all the modeſty I could, and fall not for all that, appear anything diminifhed in the effectiōne and deuty I aw to my countrey in generall and to my freinds thaire in particular. I rendre your Lordſhip infinite thanks for the goode effects I fand in your Lordſhip's part, for my Lord Iruing awoued that he was muche inclyned to my part becaus of your Lordſhip and my Lord your Sone his prayers, bot did ſuffer violence in himſelf to giue to ane other wha was ſtrongly recommendit to him before, by my Lord Chancelor and Maiftre Arthour Jonſtoun: the refuſſe has not bein ſo ſenſible to me as the reproche not to haue bein ſo goode ane countreyman as I ſould, quhilk as God is my witnes hath euer bein far from my intentiones. This far I do let your Lordſhip knaw to the end you may think wherin I can be uſeful to your Lordſhip and to thois worthy noblemen wha haue employet thame withe ſo muche paſſione upone my behalfs. This ſhall be all wherewithe I mean to importune your Lordſhip at this preſent, defyring only that your Lordſhip aſtime me æternally, my right honorabill Lord, your moſt humble and moſt obliget ſeruant,

D'AUIDSONE.

PARIS, this 23 of July 1642.

¹ James Campbell, Earl of Irvine; ſee note, p. 138. He diſtinguiſhed himſelf while in the French ſervice.

II. LOTHIAN LETTERS—1631-1667.

1631
October 28.

ACT of COUNCIL relative to the EARLDOM of LOTHIAN.¹

WHYTHALL, 28 October 1631.

By Sir James Galloway.

WE haue duellie examined and considered the caus wherin the Erldome of Lothian and Lordschip of Newbotle doeth presentlie stand, both by sieing the patent therof granted by our Royall Father of happie memorie to Robert, the late Erle therof, upon his resignation of the former made to Erle Mark, and the Act of Parliament confirming the same; and haveing taken advyse of these with whome we have thoght fitt to consult about it, being perfones of honour and understanding and well acquainted with the buffines, we doe planelie perceave that his purpois was, that of failzeing of heyris male of his bodie, his eldest daughter without division should be his heyre both to his whole estate and honour in so far as in him lay to establisth it, upon condition that she should marie a well borne gentleman of the surname of Ker, who should be bund to bear the said Erle's armes; and sieing that, according to his intention, his eldest daughter, the Lady Anne Ker hath married Sir William Ker, son to Sir Robert Ker of Ancrum, kny^t, gentleman of our bedchalmer, and so on her part hath fulfilled the condition sett on hir by hir father, and hir husband is also willing to bear these armes and leave his owin, and that Sir Robert Ker, his father, hath upon the mariage redeamed the Lordschip of Newbotle out of ther handis who had compyrfed the same for the late Erle's debts, and by adding his own estate and other competent meanes wherby of a perplexed and almost ruined estate, by God's assistance, he hath made it capable of the former dignitie; haveing also provydit a portion to the Lady Jeane, the late Erle's

¹ Extracted from Secretary Sir William Alexander's Register.

younger daughter : All which considered, out of our grace and favour to the said perſones, and if God will, to keip up the houſe to them and ther poſteritie who have done ſoe much for it, we haue thoght fitt to creat the ſaid Sir William Ker of Ancrum and his aires male Erles of Lothian and Lords of Newbotle ; and becaus that we hear that Sir William Ker of Blakhope, brother to the late Erle of Lothian, hath takin on him (as pretending to be air male of the houſe) to ſtyle himſelf by that title without our licence and authoritie, Therfoir it is our exprefs will, and we command you, that you call befoir you the ſaid Sir William Ker of Blakhope and frendlie reprove him in our name for ſo great preſumption, letting him know what we have bene pleaſed to doe, and ſtratlie chargeing him that he nor nane of his ſucceſſours ather gottin of his bodie, or brethren who might perhaps pretend the ſame heirefter, if he ſhould die without aires, preſume to uſe that title heirefter ; and if he have anything to alledge why that ſhould not be done, lett him feik his releiff by the lawis of that our Kingdome, and ſhall have ſuch juſt hearing as we doe willinglie grant to all our ſubjects ; but if the ſaid Sir William Ker of Blakhope keip himſelf out of the way to avoyd this juſt reprooff, or that he cum not readilie to hear this our declaration, then it is Our will that you ſo mak knownen this our pleaſur that by his freinds he may be advertaſed of it, and that none give that ſtyll but to thoſe upon whom by letters patents we have conferrit it. The laſt of October 1631.

CHARLES LEWIS, ELECTOR PALATINE, TO THE EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1635
Auguſt 3.

[Charles Lewis, Elector Palatine, was the eldeſt ſurviving ſon of Frederick, Elector Palatine, King of Bohemia, and the Princeſs Elizabeth, daughter of King James VI. The originals of this and the three following Letters, and alſo of that of Charles II., dated Aug. 6, 1660, were formerly in the collection at Newbattle Abbey, and afterwards in the poſſeſſion of LADY EMILY MACLEOD.]

MY LORD, I received your kind letter, and withall as prettie nagges as ever kame either out of England or Scotland. I have

taken the white with me to the army, and doe assure you, my Lord, I never had any nagge contented me more then this. I will make much of him, not onely for his worth, but also as a token of your affection towards me, which I beseech you to continue, and to beleieve that noe man hath a greater desire to merit it, then your most affectionate frend,

CHARLES.

From NIMEGEN, this 3 of August 1635.

To my Lord of Lothiane.

1642
April 25.

CHARLES LEWIS, ELECTOR PALATINE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, Considering the care and affection you have still showed towards what toucheth my interest (whereof I shall ever be very sensible), and that it is likely many idle reports may be raised concerning my going to Hull, because of that which followed thereupon; I thought fit to assure your Lordship herewith, that I was inticed thither by my Lord of Newport, and that I was totally ignorant of what was else intended; the truth hereof will be found by the circumstances (which are now to many now to relate), as well as by what I doe here professe to you: and soe I rest, your Lordship's most affectionate frend,

CHARLES.

YORCK, this 25 of April 1642.

1642
May 21.

CHARLES LEWIS, ELECTOR PALATINE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

MY LORD, Yours of the 16th of this present I received but yesterday, soe that I could not returne an answer sooner to your good advice and offer for to mouve my businesse to the Parliament of England according to your instructions, and as I shall observe the one, soe shall I leave the other to your and the rest of the Commissioners' discretion, whether you will thinke it seasonable to propound it in this turbulent time, without venturing a refusall, or, att the least, a cold answer, which would more prejudice than advance the cause. It is true that in regard of the inconsiderable offers and unreasonable

demands propofed lately by the Emperour to Sir Tom. Rowe, wherupon the King hath thought his longer ftay there unnecessarie, a Declaration from the English Parliament of their proportionable concurrence (though it were but for the future) with that of Scotland for the good of the fayd cause, could never come more oportunely. And this his Majesty (whose advice I craved herein) hath approuved on. Therefore I desire your Lordship, with the rest of the Commissioners, to doe in it what you will thinke best for the advantage of that businesse, for which I shall be much bound to you, and remain, your Lordship's most affectionate frend,

CHARLES.

YORCK, this 21 of May 1642.

CHARLES LEWIS, ELECTOR PALATINE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1643
March 9.

MY LORD, By yours of the 17th Jan. received but by the last ordinary, I am very glad to understand both your imployment into France, and your constant affection to my person and interest. I doubt not but the one will succcede to your King's, countrie's, and your owne honour, [and] shall expect not much lesse advantage to me by your worthy expressions of the other, when a better conjuncture of affaires will blesse me with the injoying of the effects of it, which I hope will then make me capable of a more reall thankfullness then I can shew you for the present. I am also very much satisfied to see that we concur in the same sence concerning my going and stay out of England, but very unfortunat in good offices for an accommodation, which the power (you mention) could quiet all. It shewed much averfion to it on this side the seas, but change of aire, and the coming up of your Commissioners, may infuse better thoughts of peace, afore which I shall not thinke of any benefitt to myfelfe but that of beeng your Lordship's most affectionate frend,

CHARLES.

HAGHE, this 9th of March 1643.

For my Lord of Lothian, att Paris.

1649
October 28.

FERDINAND III., EMPEROR OF GERMANY, to SIR WILLIAM SWAN.

[In the Letter from Mr. Robert Long to King Charles II., printed at p. 310, Mr. Long says, "Your Majesty hath formerly sent to the Emperour and most of the Electours and great Princes of the Empire, and I send your Majesty herewith as many of their answers as have come to my hands." The originals of the answers here referred to, are now inserted in the volume of "Royal Letters" in the series of the "Lothian Papers," and include, besides the above, those of the Electors of Saxony, Brandenburg, and Mayence, Count Palatine Wolfgangus Wilhelmus, Duke of Neuburg, the Landgrave of Hesse, etc. As the substance of them is given in Mr. Long's letter, it has not been thought necessary to print them here *seriatim*.]

SACRÆ Cæsareæ Majestati Domino Nostro Clementissimo debita cum submissione et reuerentia denuo relata fuere, qua ad nuperam modo dicta suæ Majestatis Cæsaream resolutionem, Serenissimi Magnæ Britanniae Regis Ablegatus D. Wolffgangus Guilielmus de Swann ratione armorum bellieique apparatus Regi suo jam nunc in subsidium ferendorum ulterius scripto exhibuit et flagitavit : Cum uero memorata sua Majestas Cæsarea responsum et Vota Electoralis Collegij ; cuius etiam in præcedenti suo Cæsareo decreto mentio facta et pro maturatione eiusdem ad singulos Serenissimos et Reuerendissimos Principes Electores interea temporis scriptum est : neque dum receperit, quod tamen prope diem opperitur, aliud suæ Majestati in præsentiarum statuere non integrum esse videtur, donec Electorale Votum pro more recepto apportetur, quod Domino Ablegato rursus ad ultimam propositionem, et in eum finem clementer intimari iussit, ut Serenissimus Magnæ Britanniae Rex, tum ipse quoque Ablegatus justam huius moræ et dilationis causam in bonam partem accipiant. De reliquo Majestas sua Serenissimum Regem de constanti beneuolentiæ et amicitiae affectu, ipsum vero Dominum Ablegatum de gratiæ suæ Cæsareæ inclinatione securos reddit. Signatum in Cancellaria Imperiali Aulica, Viennæ, die 28 Octobris, anno 1649.

FERDINANDUS, COMES CURTIUS.

CHARLES II. to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

[1650]
August 6.

MY LORD LOTHIAN, I desire you to come heither to Dumfarmlin to giue me a particular account of the condition of the army, and what resolutions they have taken concerning themselves, whether they intend to go out of the trenches, or stand the enemy where they are. This is all I shall say to you at this time, but that I am, your affectionate friend,

DUNFARMLIN, Aug. 6, [1650].

For my Lord Lothian.

ANE LIST of the PRISONERS taken at the FEIGHT at DUNBAR,
the 3d of September 1650.

1650
Sept. 3.

Sir James Lumfden, Lieuten-
ant-Generall of the Foote.
Sir William Douglas, Coll.
William Lumfden.
Johne Gordon, Col.
Leiut.-Coll. Wallace.
Leiut.-Coll. Lesly.
Leiut.-Coll. Murray.
Leiut.-Coll. Malwin.
Leiut.-Coll. Arthur Forbes.
Leiut.-Coll. Francis Wachope.
Leiut.-Coll. Dumbar.
Leiut.-Coll. Hamilton.
Leiut.-Coll. Craford.
Leiut.-Coll. Inglis.
Leiut.-Coll. John Montgomerie.
Generall-Agitant Bickarton, of
Horfe.

MAJORS.

Andrew Carmichaell, of Foote.
Cranfton, of Horfe.
Mellat, of Foote.
Johne Stewart, of Foote.
George Forbes, Reformad.
Mure.
Ogill.
Freislie.

CAPTAINES OF FOOTE.

James Stirling.
Frances Agnew.
Sabald.
Alexr. Moncreiff.
Johne Burton.
Thomas Browne.
William Murray.

James Scot.
 William Rutherfoord.
 James M'Kallroy.
 Hew Montgomerie.
 James Aitkin.
 George Smith.
 Johne M'Klellan.
 William M'Klellan.
 Hew M'Doull.
 George Pringle.
 Robert Scot.
 Alexr. Wood.
 Robert Hamilton.
 Thomas Gray.
 William Adamson.
 Beaton.
 Robert Duncan.
 Robert M'Kolbla.
 Walter Scot.
 Mathew Creighton.
 James Steuart.
 William Douglas.
 Walter Lesly.
 William Wachope, of Horfe.
 James Borthwick.
 David Murray.
 Johne Murray.
 William Burton.
 James Campbell.
 William Birsbein, of Horfe.
 William Dallrumple.
 Charles Kirkpatrick.
 Nicolas Lawfon.
 Robert Rutherfoord.

Johne Ker.
 George Dundas.
 Ogilvie.
 Gordon.
 Bonar.
 Bruce, Lieutenant of Horfe.

CORONETES OF HORSE.

William Cuningham.
 James Maxuall.
 James Denhome.
 James M'Gill.
 Walter Steuart.
 Johne Hay.
 Antony M'Iver.
 Johne Browne.
 Alex^r. Monteith.
 Johne Colleinwood.
 George Windram.

CAPTAINS-LEIUT. OF HORSE AND
FOOTE.

James Monorgan.
 William Hendry.
 William Blayer.
 Robert Anderfon.
 Rodger Hulden.
 Robert Wood.

LEIUTENANTS OF FOOTE.

James Cuningham.
 James Bladwood.
 Patrik M'Krab.
 Hew Cuningham.
 Lancelot Ker.

Johne M'Luight.
 Johne Home.
 George Cuningham.
 Johne Gordon.
 James Weir.
 Hew Hefton.
 William Covan.
 Nicolas Corstoune.
 Alexr. Steuart.
 William Pittie.
 Norman Lesly.
 William Baillzie.
 William Gladstone.
 Robert Hamilton.
 George M'Berrie.
 Robert Strachan.
 Richard Allan.
 James M'Vey.
 George Biffet.
 James Nicoll.
 Thomas Nemo.
 William Lenie.
 Johne Ker.
 Alex^r. Ker
 James Tueidie.
 Philip Leith.
 James Armour.
 James Sayer.
 Johne Mure.
 Andro Peuer.
 Patrik Baillzie.
 Johne Campbell.
 Allan Osburne.

William Knox.
 Johne Willfon.
 Thomas Sanderfon.
 Walter Wauchope.
 Patrik Halliburton.
 Lancelot Ker.
 William Inglis.
 Thomas Ker.
 William Inglis.
 Alex^r. Gordon.
 Andro Hayllen.
 Samuell Gordon.
 Lancelot Fergus.
 William Cochrein.
 Charles Colleman.
 Johne Lawfon.
 Androw Guile.
 George Paterfon.
 Thomas Hutchon.
 Johne Innes.
 Johne Chein.
 Johne Huntar.
 Johne M'Dowall.
 Androw Drumond.
 George Lesly.
 George Mouat.
 Francis Scot.
 William Elliot.
 Alex^r. Lift.
 Johne Deuguit.
 QUARTERMAISTERS OF HORSE.
 Thomas Ritchmont.
 William Forbes.

ENSIGNES.

Kilpatrik.
 Walter M'Dougall.
 William Sinclar.
 George Jacke.
 Haitly Goodly.
 William Carncrofs.
 Thomas Wallace.
 James Ballston.
 Andrew Weire.
 Johne Bennet.
 Johne Lindfay.
 Androw Annand.
 Thomas Brughly.
 Robert Hamilton.
 James Dunlope.
 Johne Gray.
 James Duard.
 Collein Campbell.
 Haitly.
 William Roy.
 Gilbert Harroll.
 James Mufchet.
 William Semple.
 William Ogilvie.
 William Williamfon.
 William Lesly.
 Archibald Sheills.
 William Hoburne.
 William Scot.
 James Edmiston.
 William Lawfon.
 James Neillfon.

Androw Borthuik.
 George Elphingston.
 Johne Fordyce.
 Hew Cuthill.
 Androw Donaldfon.
 Daud Lundy.
 Johne Campbell.
 Cornet Inglis.
 Patrik Carterven.
 William Maynand.
 Robert Crave.
 George Lillie.
 James Rutherfordord.
 Walter Scot.
 Walter Stewart.
 William Home.
 James Fergufon.
 James M'Waght.
 Hew Aikman.
 Johne Weir.
 Johne Browne.
 William Chapman.
 Johne M'Cole.
 Alex^r. Spens.
 Johne Blake.
 Thomas Thomfon.
 Robert Freir.
 Johne Dickfon.
 George Smith.
 Alex^r. Johnston.
 Edgar.
 David Grant.
 George Smyllie.

Johne Wallace.	James Calderwood.
Johne Kininmond.	Hew Roy.
Thomas Anderfon.	David Reid.
James Bruce.	_____
William Carmichaell.	The Lord Liberton.
William Watfon.	The Provost of Aberdein.
James Dumbar.	Mr. Johne Carstairs.

MR. ROBERT DOUGLAS, Moderator of the General Assembly
at Stirling, to KING CHARLES II.

1650
Sept. 12.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE, That wee did not fooner anfwer to your Majestie's letter concerning the humiliation to be keeped in reference to your guiltineffe and the guiltineffe of the Royall familie, wes becaufe since that time wee have had no opportunitie of a meeting untill now. Wee cannot as yitt fee so convenient a time for keeping of that humiliation, the land being now about another, and being in so great perplexities and distractions, and so many congregations scattered and their ministers driven away from them; but how soone God shall be pleased to give any breathing time, wee shall appoint a time for it. In the meane while wee humbly desire your Majestie seriously to consider of the controversie that God hath against you and your familie becaus of these things, for which His wrath seems not yitt to be turned away, but his hand to be stretcht out still. And wee desire your Majestie, as before the Lord, to ponder what hath been the maine motive and principle that hath led you to the subscribing of the League and Covenant, and joyning your self to the people of God in this land. If self-interest and gaining of a crown have been more in your eye then the advanceing of religion and righteousness, it is an iniquitie to be repented off, and for which your Majestie ought to be humbled. Wee also humbly intreate your Majestie to consider whether, since the subscribing of the Covenant, you have kept that distance with, and shewn that zeale against, Malignants that so solemne

obligation calls for, and whether your Majestie has used that industrie and activitie in removing from you disaffected and profane persons that was needfull. In such a time the Lord calls you to a narrow and accurat searche of every thing that may provoke God, and wee are bound to lay before you what may be the grounds of His controverſie againſt you. The purging of your Majestie's family and Court hath been much wished for, and wee think that ſo ſingular a diſpenſation poynts at the neglect of that duety in a ſpeciall way, and cries upon your Majestie to be active in it, and to have it done without delay. Wee have taken care to give advertisement and encouragement to Presbyteries, according to our duety and your Majestie's desire in your laſt letters, and are glad to hear of your Majestie's resolutions to adhere ſteadfaſtly to the Covenant, and doe wiſh and ſhall continue to pray that your Majestie may obtaine mercie and ſtrength of God ſo to doe, that by ſo honouring Him, He may honour you. As for your Majestie's *quære* concerning thoſe that for the Engagement have been debarred from being in charge and command in the army, and who have given and are willing to give ſatisfaction to Church and State, how farre a conjunction may be lawfull with them, wee conceive that it would be very dangerous to the cauſe, and verie ſcandalous and offensive to God's people in the land, to alter anything at this time of the former publick resolutions of Church and State in this particular, eſpecially ſeing our enemies make the unlawfull Engagement one of the grounds of their preſent invading of this kingdom, and that wee have ſo often used the refuſing of truſt in our army to thoſe who are acceſſorie to that Engagement as a deſenſe in this particular; though yitt wee believe that any who ſhall peruſe the publick Acts of the Kirk and Kingdome ſhall find that upon ſatisfeing and convinceing evidences of repentance, regreſſe is left unto thoſe, for places of power and truſt in the army expreſt in the Acts of Parliament. Wee pray the Lord to give your Majestie the grace of repentance and reall humiliation, that all the Lord's controverſie may be taken away from you and your Royall family through faith in the blood of

Christ, which only is able to purge from iniquity; and continue, your Majesty's most humble servants and loyall subjects, the Com^{rs} of the Gen. Affembly.

Mr. ROBERT DOUGLAS, *Moderator*.

STERLING, 12 September 1650.

For the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

KING CHARLES II. to the COMMITTEE of ESTATES.

1650
Sept. 13.

RIGHT TRUSTIE AND WELBELOUED COSSENS AND COUNSELLORS, ETC., AND TRUSTIE AND WELBELOUED, Wee greet you well. By the former Letters wee gave yow latly notice of quhat wee thocht then fitt and necessari, but taking unto consideration the present condition of the Kingdome, so many thinges fitt to be done, and seriously advyfed upon, and vigourously acted, represent themselues to our thoughts, that euerie day and oftner they wald requyre our letters. And considering that maiters of such importance as wee are to represent, and seeke your counfall in, cannot be managed at the distance of this place and quhair you are: Therfor wee thinke it fitt (hauing given such advyces to thes haue the comand of our forces that the place and pafs of Sterling be well secured, the motion of the enemy looked efter, and thair progress as much opposed as the strength yow haue is able, and the conjunctione with any uther forces, which are expected from the places upon the other syde of Forthe, carefully and speedily brought up) that the Committee immediatly repair hither, and that yow give advertisment also to all that are of the number of it, to come lykwayes to this place (if they be not otherwayes necessarily employed in comand amongst the troupes, or about the leavies); that in our presence such determinations may be taken, as are in such a tyme needfull. And wee trust that the Lord will return againe, that hath smitten us, and will blefs our consultations and prompt us to actinges which shall be for His glory, the releife and comfort of the distressed parts of the Kingdome, the fastie and preservation of

the rest of it, and the confusion of ane insolentemie. And for our self, wee assure yow wee shall not, so farr as wee haue any strenth or abilities, be wanting, to counfall, comand, and act (upon quhatsoever hazarde or dainger to our person) what is fitt in the station God hath placed us in. And so wee bid yow hartily farewell. From our Court at Pearth, the 13 of Sept. 1650, and in the second year of our Raigne.

1650
October 10.

KING CHARLES II. to the HERITORS of the SHIRES.¹

[CHARLES R.] RIGHT TRUSTIE AND WELLBELOVED, Wee greete you well. Although the orders directed unto you by the Committee of Estates might (and wee are asured will) be sufficient to procure your readie obedience to what is by them ordained, yett wee have thought it fitt also under our owne hand to accompany their directions; and therefor wee requyre & command that with all possible hast and dilligence you put out the leavies & recruits of horse, foote, and dragoones layed upon you, and also the quantities of meale and uther provisions lykewyse enjoined. And least any should be deceived concerning our late leaving of this place, and tharupon may have taken or may take occasion not to doe there deities according to the orders of the Committee, and may foreflowe and impede thes leavies, wee doe declare unto you, that wee are greived that wee should have listened to the suggestions of some wicked persones that were about us, and that wee gave any credite or beleefe to the calumnies they forged for there owne finistronous ends. Wee have seene and found the evill of the way they were leading us unto, and wee discern the folly and madnes of it, and are the more assured and confirmed of the fidelitie and integritie of them that thes malicious men would have given ill impressions of, and are resolved absolutely to adhere to and relye upon there counfells, for wee sie they tend to the publike good and our service, and the others seeke but us for there owne ends;

¹ See note, p. 306.



and as wee have written and given assurance of this to the Commifioners of the Generall Affembly, fo have wee declared the fame alfo by word to the Committee, and wee fignifie it to you lykewyfe, that Our purpofes and refolutions may be knowne to all our fubjects, and in this firme refolution wee will live and die, and will profecute to the extremitie whoefoever fhall continew in armes, and not fubmitt themfelves to and obey this our commands and the directions of the Committee of Eftates. And if any in your Shyre will yet ftand out and make any interruption to what is ordained, wee command you to repreffe them; and in cafe it be neceffarie, troopes fhall be apoynted to come to your afiftance, and ourfelf in perfon will alfo, if it fhall be thoght convenient. And foe Wee bid you hartely farewell. Given at our Court at Pearth the 10 of October 1650, and in the fecond yeare of our Raigne.

SIR JOHN MIDDLETON TO KING CHARLES II.¹

1650
October 22.

MOST SACRED SOVERAINE, Your Majeftie's loyal and faithfull fubjects nowe in armes had no end of ther raifing but that which was juft and honorable, and fince your Majeftie's honour and prefervation was maynlie amy'd at by all of us, wee fhall never act anie thing that may tend to your Majeftie's prejudice or ruyne of this Kingdome. I was redye in obedience to your Majeftie's commands to have com'd to Perth; but in regard the noblemen and gentlemen nowe in armes have put ther commands upon me, they have thoght fitt to fend my Lord Ogilvie and Generall Major Van Drofk fullie inftucted; but becaufe your Majeftie's condition is not knowen to us, it is defired that the Earle of Dumfermling be fent pledge for ther faife returne. It is the humble defire of all heire that your Majeftie wold look upon

¹ Lieutenant-General Sir John Middleton had the command of the Horfe at Worcester in September 1651; was taken prifoner and confined in the Tower, but made his efcape, and, adhering to Charles II., was with him during his exile. He was created Earl of Middleton in 1660. See alfo note, p. 317.

us as perſones that have nothing before us but your Maieſtie's intereſt, and, in particular, that I am redye to periſh rather then diſobey your Maieſtie's commands, as, moſt ſacred Soverain, your Maieſtie's moſt loyall, moſt faithfull, and obedient ſubject and ſervant

GLAMS, October 22, 1650.

JO. MIDDLETONE.

For the King.

1651
February 20.

INSTRUCTIONS to thoſe of the COMMITTEE of ESTATES that go with the KING'S MAJESTIE to ABERDENE.¹

PERTH, Februarie the 20th, 1651.

You are effectually to deale with the Committee of Warr and Colonells of the ſeverall ſhyres regularly, to haſten up their levies according to the explanation of the Act of Parliament, and to bring out their force with the fourthie dayes' proviſion, according to thrie fir-lotts of meale for each footman, and fyve fir-lotts of oates and fyftein pund of money for everie troup, and that the ſaid proportion of meale and oates be delyvered in ſpeed at Sterling, under the paine of fyftein pund for everie boll of oates that ſhall not be delyvered.

You are to deale with the Heretors and others of the diviſion of everie regiment of horſe to condeſcend amongſt themſelves, with conſent of the Colonells, to choiſe a ſufficient and reſponſall man for receiving of the ſaid fyftein pund for ilk troup, to be diſpoſed of as ſhall bee thought fitt by his Maieſtie and the Committee of Eſtates for the entertainment and uſe of the army.

You are to repreſent the neceſſitie of accelerating the levies, and how much thir places of the kingdome are already waſted by the quartering of fares waiting when the reſt ſhould come up to act

¹ "There went with him [the King] of noblemen, Duck Hamilton, Marq. of Argyle E. of Louthean, Principall Secretary, E. of Eglintone, E. of Dumfermling, E. of Lauderdale, Vis. Neubrughe, etc. *Balfour's Annals*, vol. iv. page 247.

against the enemie, and to shew that if they do not hasten there will be no possible meanes of subsistence to be had.

You are to be assisting to the Lord Humbie in causing the proportion of meale imposed upon these shires to be speedilie hastened up to Sterling for the use of the armie, and in everie thing else relating to the provisions of the armie, according to the instructions given to him in that behalf.

You are to remove and compose all differences betwix the Colonells of the severall shires anent their divisions and localities; and betwix them and the Committees of Warr and the Chiftaines of Clannes, anent the bringing out of the levies and raising their regiments.

You are also to be carefull that the Heretors come forth themselves, and be provided with fourtie dayes' provision.

You are to do and present everie uther thing as you upon the place shall find for the good of the service, to hasten up the leavyes and provisions according to the Acts and Orders of Parliament and Committee of Estates.

James Drummond
JVD Com:

JAMES, LORD DRUMMOND,¹ to KING CHARLES II.

1651
February 8

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MOST SACRED MAJESTIE, I gave, as your Majestie commanded me, notice to most of the heritors last night, that dwell on this syd St. Johnstoune,² to meit me heir this day at 10 a klok, and hes sent my brother Sir John to the other fyd Taye. I have lykwyse represented to the full the necessitie of their appearing

¹ James, Lord Drummond, succeeded his father as Earl of Perth in June 1662.

² Or the town of Perth.

in your service at this tyme. But trewly I ame afhamed to tell your Majestie (and if it wer not for my own exoneration, I should be mor fparing in it) most of them hes excused themselves, some as unable, some sick, some unprovdyed, and others as imployed officers in the first leavies. My humble advyce to your Majestie therfor is, that you appoint me, conforme to the Act of Parliament, to bring out all thes heretors, with the contributione therin contain'd. And that, over and above, your Majestie will command me, positiflye against Tuesday night to wait on you, where you may happen to be for the tyme, with the list of the recusants and trew account of my dilligence. This command to me under your owne hand, I think (submitting still to what your Majestie may think mor fitt) the probablest way to promov and acceleratt your service. As lykwys the giving in a trew accompt to your Majestie of my indevours will clear me at your hands, and lett your Majestie know non is mor ambitious to do your service then your Majestie's most faithfull and most obliged humblest servant,

J. DRUMMOND.

ARDOCH, 8th Feb. 1651.

For the King his Most Excellent Majestie.

1651
April 18.

SIR J. ARNOTT of FERNY to KING CHARLES II.

MOST SACRED SOVERAINGE, In obedience to your Majestie's royall commandes, I presentlye callit the Committee of War of this Schyre, who have ordainit all the heriturs and lyferenters of the fame to send thare full proportione of the meall and victuall undertaken be them, to Sterling; the last of it to be there against Thursday nixt, with certificatione to thois that fail to be estimed enymies to religione, your Majestie, and realme. They have lykewyse ordanit companies to be levied out of such parosches as formerly for defence of the coast, and will be carefull to provyd commanders for them; and forder the said Committee heav appointit the Presbiterie of Kerkaldy and Dum-

fermling to transport the traine of artailzierye from Ravinsheuch to Sterling, and also for the works of Bruntyland. The Committee heav ordainit the works to be compleitit and finifchit, and that men or moneys be provydit thairfoir, and hes appointit the comptar to be maid thereanent, sieing that upon this works the Schyre hes bestowit lairdge sounes of money alredye. So, befeiching Almighty God to continow your Majestie's healthe and prosperitie, that ye may long in all happines rainge over us, quhich fall evir be the perpetuall wishes off your Majesties most humble and most faithfull subjeft,

S. J. ARNOTT of Ferny,¹ *I.P.Com.*

CUPAR, 18 Apryl 1651.

For the King his Most Excellent Majestie.

General-Major ROBERT MONTGOMERY to KING CHARLES II.

1651
May 2.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR MAJESTIE, I received your Majesties letters this morning at foure of the clocke, and did instantly fend them away.

Your Majestie shall understand that the enemy is marched backe towards Edinburgh againe, and hes quit all the houses they possesst upon their advance towards Glasgou. So, wishing your Majestie all health and happynes, I shall most constantly approue my felfe, as becometh; Sir, your Majesties most loyall & obedient subjeft, & most humble & faithfull servant,

R. MONTGOMERIE

STIRLING, the 2d of May 1651.

For the King's Most Excellent Majesty.

¹ Sir James Arnott was succeeded by his son: "Dominus Jacobus Arnot de Fairney, *hæres* Domini Jacobi Arnot de Fairney, *Patris*, September 29, 1664." (*Redours*, Fife, No. 968).

1651
May 6.

HENRY MAULE¹ to KING CHARLES II.

SIR, In obedience to your sacred Majestie and Committee of Estates ordoure, wee have concluded on ane day of randeveues of the whole heritoures of the Shyre, and made choyse of the Lord Ogilvy as Collonell, under whose conduct they ar to merche, and have sent along thir gentlemen, the Lairds of Newgrainge and Kirktoone Scrymgeoure, tuo of our number, to acquaint your Majestie with all our proceedings therein, and represent some of our griveances, to whom our humble desyre is that trust may be given to what falbe imparted be them from us who ar your Majesties loyall and faithfull subiects.

HENRIE MAULE, *I.P.C.*

FORFAR, 6th Maij 1651.

For the King's Most Excellent Majestie.

[1651
May.]

KING CHARLES II. to JOHN, EARL of SUTHERLAND.²

RIGHT TRUSTIE AND RIGHT WELL BELOUED COUSING AND COUNSELLOR, Wee greet you well. Whereas wee understand by your letter, that in regard of your present indisposition of health you are desirous that the Vicount of Frendraught³ haue the charge and command of your regiment, Wee thought good to shew your Lordship that wee are well satisfied with your resolutions in that behalf, and shall ordor it to be done accordingly. And desire you not to hasten your coming up to the army untill you be well and perfectly recovered of your health. In the mean time to take speciall notice of any shippes that shall happen to arrive in that countrey, or be driven in there, and to trye if they wer coming to supply the enemy, and accordingly to

¹ Henry Maule, second son of Patrick, first Earl of Panmure, had the command of a regiment of foot at Dunbar. He died in April 1667.

² See Letter, May 9, 1651, from the Earl of Sutherland to King Charles II., p. 356.

³ James Crichton, created Viscount of Frendraught in 1642. See p. 338.

feaze upon and detayne them. Wee doe further will and ordayne that all the heritors and gentlemen in the shire of Sutherland appoynted to come furth and joyne with our army, doe come out under the command of such as your Lordship shall appoynt to conduct them as you shall judge most for the good of our service, and this notwithstanding any former order to the contrary. Which being all wee have to say at present, wee bid you farewell. Given at our Court at Sterling.

JOHN, EARL of ROTHES,¹ and others, to the COUNCIL for SCOTLAND. [1655.]

To the Honorable His Highnes Counsell for Scotland—The humble
Petition of severalls of the distrest persons for publique debts,²

Sheweth, "

THAT when your Honors, upon a petition presented some few dayes agoe in name of the Lord Balmerinoch and others who did adhere thereto, did order your petitioners to appear this day, being the 15 instant, before your Honors, and give reasons why they ought not be lyable in payment of said publique debt; and whereas of the whole persons concerned, wherof there are very many, and these living at great distance from this place, and your petitioners who are come hither in obedience to your Honors' order being but a few in number, and so being unable both in respect of the importance of the matter and of the shortnes of tyme to satisfie your said order, and that all concerned could not be present; it is therefore humbly desired that your Honors would be pleased to grant yet a competent tyme to your

¹ After the Restoration the Earl of Rothes was created Duke of Rothes, and advanced to the office of Lord High Chancellor of Scotland.

² See "Act of Council in reference to the petition of Lord Balmerinoch and others," August 7, 1655, p. 395.

petitioners, as well as to us underfubfcribers, that we may meet and fatisfie your Honors' order; as for others, that according to the diftance of place they refide from this, a competent tyme may be allowed to them for the effect forefaid.

ROTHES.

JOHNE BAIRD *for the*

ERLE OF LoTHIAN.

S. A. G. DURIE.¹

*Subfcribed in name of the LORD
BALMERINOCHE and the LORD
COUPAR [by] W. HERRIES.*

1658
October 3.

CLEM. OXENBRIDGE to the EARL OF LoTHIAN.

MY LORD, Since my returne to your Lordship's laft letter, I have not feene the partie wee were bound to, foe as I hope Mr. Booth, who then undertooke it, hath quieted him till your further order. Mr. Booth is in Westmerland, and intendit to kiffe your Lordship's hands at Newbottle. Here inclofed goes a letter that your fister, my Lady Elizabeth, desired mee to convey to your Lordship, fhee being in haft, going to Oxford with her fisters, when it came to her hands. It concernes Mrs. Jackson, who begs your Lordship's favour in feconding it to the Marques of Argyle. My Lady Manfield and the three fisters are gone for a fortnight to fee my Lady Vere, and all prefented their fervice to your Lordship.

My Lord, there is an oportunity wherein your Lordship may doe my Lady Elizabeth a great kindnes, by being pleased to owne a gentleman now going a Collonell for . . . eden, who is to pay my Lady £1000 if hee bee countenanc't by Generall Dowglaffe, under whome hee is to ferve. It is Coll. Richard Hutchinfon that had the £500 my Lady Ancram gave her, on condicion to pay her £100 for

¹ Sir Alexander Gibfon of Durie, fon of Lord Durie, held various appointments, and was alfo a Lord of Seffion in 1646. He died June 1656.

10 years to come, out of a peece of land hee was to take from the fea, which by an accident failing, if Generall Dowglasse doe not affist him, hee hath had such hard condicions as hee will not bee able to make good his contract with my Lady. Wherefore the Earle of Ancram hath writt very earnestly for him, hee being a gentleman of honour and gallantrie, and hopes to repaire the hard condicions hee hath had for his raising this foot regiment, to gaine a commission for a regiment of horse, by the Lord Dowglasse helpe. Therefore, pray, my Lord, recomend him as a very worthy person, and one hath oblig'd some of your family, and your Lordship shall find his gratitude as well as your friends. I shall take it as a perticular obligacion to my selfe, if so much honour and desire to serve that excellent lady, who gave mee this authority to bee thus free with your Lordship; and for ever command, my Lord, your Lordship's affectionate humble servant,

CLEM. OXENBRIDGE.

3 October 1658.

Your Lordship's answer to mee, with the inclosed to Generall Dowglasse, will come safe, directed to mee at the Cockpitt, by Whitehall.

For the Right Hon^{ble}. the Earle of Lothian.

SIR JOHN CHEISLIE¹ to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1660
May 29.

MY LORD, I haue with some paines found that paper dated 24 Feb., and the Declaration against the same, which I have sent your

¹ Sir John Cheislle of Carfwell or Kerfwall, Lanarkshire, was knighted by Charles I. in the Isle of Wight in 1647 or 1648. He was joined with the Earl of Lothian and William Glendinning as Commissioners from the Parliament of Scotland, and they strongly protested against the execution of King Charles. (See the "Protestations" at pp. 236 and 239.) He took an active share in public affairs, more especially in Church matters, having joined the extreme party of Presbyterians known as Protestors.

Lordship inclosed, and all the papers I can get either in print or writ, with the title to be prefixed.¹ I thinke only that letter to my Lord Fairfax of the 29th fit to be printed; the other of that date is needles, though I left it with your Lordship. It were fit that at the end of the papers there were fett doune in two or three lines that Captain Selby, at the command of Col. Harrifon, did commit the Commiffioners close prifoners in the Block Houfe at Gravefend, together with Mr. Robert Blair, Commiffioner from the Kirk of Scotland, and that after feverall dayes' restraint they were fent with a gaurd of a troope of horfe, commanded by Captain Dolphin, to Berwick, there to be detained unles the Eftates of Scotland fhould oune the Letters, Declarations, and Proteftations of the Commiffioners. I haue likewise given Mr. John a copy of fome other papers, whereof your Lordship may make fuch ufe as you fhall thinke fit. I haue endeavoured to get thofe papers whereof your Lordship hes the copies enclofed to be printed here and for a litle money. It is like it fhall bee done, for the printers thinke they fhall gaine [a] litle by them. If they bee printed I fhall fend your Lordship a copie. If they bee not, I fhall fend the papers to your Lordship. I fhall fay no more, but that I am, my Lord, your Lordship's obliged and humble fervant,

May 29, 1660.

S. JO. CHEISLIE.

In 1660 a warrant was fent to apprehend Cheiflie, Warrifton, and others, and he was imprifoned for fome years, firft at Edinburgh and then at Perth. Wodrow fupposes he was fet at liberty in 1669. His fon, John Cheiflie, was ferved heir of his father, Sir John Cheiflie of Kerfwall, November 1, 1677. (*Retours, Lanarkfhire*, No. 341.)

¹ This refers to the Correspondence between the Commiffioners from Scotland and the English Parliament regarding the proceedings of the latter againft Charles I. See vol. i. pp. 229-246. At the time when this letter was written the Earl of Lothian was evidently collecting the materials in vindication of his proceedings, as appears from his Letter to King Charles II., Auguft 6, 1660, printed at p. 431.

JOHN, EARL OF TWEEDDALE, to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1667
February 24.

King Street, Feb. 24, 1667.

MY LORD, After I had yours I waitted upon my Lord Chancelour to know how the picture pleased him. He did commend it exceedingly as one of the best ever Vandick did, and said he had taken care to putt itt in good order and streach it, and soe far as could amend wher spoil'd.¹ Bot it was in his owen hows, and he desir'd me to see it befor I went home, for he lives yet in Barkshyr hows. I told him what your Lordship wrott, and how weal pleasid you wold be at this account. Then he gave me the inclosed. I had letters from your Lordship's sone a great while agoe, and, in obedience to your commands and his, did what I could, bot gaue him only ane answer of the succes to know how it relished with himself. I confes it comes short both of his quality and merite, yitt the pretenders were soe many and folicite soe importunly, pretending seruices and imploying frinds, that all that your frind could doe was by advancing his brother, to which the King was most inclinable, to mak way for him. If my Lord your sone continew the sam resolutione, and yow aprove it, his beeing soe imediatly under General Dyel² his command ads somewhat ekelly (equally ?) beeing in the lik statione as to foot; and besids if it shal be thought fitt heirafter to disband any of the troupes, as if God shal blise us with a peace I expect they shal, this troupe is lik to stand as long as any. Of your own other concerns I shall give yow ane account ere long, and add only that I am your most affectionat humble servant,

TWEEDDALE.

For the right hounorable the Earle of Lowthian.

¹ Referring to the gift of the portrait of Lady Pawlett from the Earl of Lothian to the Earl of Clarendon. The picture has lost none of its importance, and is esteemed by its present noble owner one of the most valuable in his collection. See p. 478.

² General Sir Thomas Dalrymple of Binns.

11.

111

11月

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

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Appendix.



APPENDIX.

No. I.

PSALMS IN ENGLISH VERSE, BY SIR ROBERT KERR,
AFTERWARDS EARL OF ANCRAM.

[IN the Catalogue of Books presented by William Drummond of Hawthornden to the University Library, Edinburgh, in 1626, which was printed under the title of *Auclarium Bibliothecæ Edinburgenæ*, etc., Edinburgh, 1627, 4to, there is entered (p. 20), "S^r ROBERT KARRE. Pfalmes in English verses, to the measures of the French and Dutch. MS." This manuscript is not now preserved in the Library, but among the Hawthornden Manuscripts, which came into the possession of the Society of Antiquaries of Scotland in 1782, and of which I gave a description and extracts in the *Archæologia Scotica* (vol. iv. p. 57), there is a transcript in Drummond's hand, entitled, "Earle of Ancram's Pfalmes." It contains versions of Psalms 1, 37, 49, 62, 90, 91, 103, 116, 130, and 145; and prefixed is a copy of the letter on the next page, dated Apryle 24, 1624, by the Author to his son, William, afterwards Earl of Lothian. Scroll copies of two of these Psalms are among the Newbattle MSS., with some variations, but not very important.]

TO MY SONNE WILLIAM KARR,
IN PARIS, 1624.

I HAUE sent you, according to your desire, some of the Psalmes which I told you I had put in this forme upon the occasion of hearing in the Low Countreyes the Dutch men and French sing in their severall languages to one tune. I considered in it the greates providence of God, who out of all our ill can worke good, and that from the curse which hee inflicted on mankynd at Babell, could draw this blessing, that his Church, with one hart and voice, might praise him, howsoever they differed in speech. These two nationes make up the greatest part of the Reformed Church; and the Psalmes are better done in their translations than in ours. I began thereupon to trye if I could fit them to their measure, that whilst I was there I might doe as they did, not presuming to introduce them to be used in this Isle, well knowing how they are undertaken to the measure of our own tunes by those that can doe them farre better. I meant this no farther but myne own recreation, and so now for yours, upon condition that (if euer yee come to haue any skill in poetrye) you will mend the errores which I haue committed by my ignorance, and in your actions the faults of my life, that God may blisse you through the course of yours; which I pray for heartily, as your louing Father,

S. RO. KARR.

LONDON,
24 of Apryle 1624.

PSALME I.

Out of Buchanan, to be sung to the French tune.

THE man is blest whom no lewd counsell can
Intice¹ to turne from the right path aside,
Nor sit with the il-naturd scornfull man,
Nor in the way of sinners will abyde;
But on God's law doth studye day and night,
And takes great care how he may keep it right.

¹ Altered by the author "Induce."

He shall be like a goodlye tree that grows
Neare to a river, where no Summers heate,
Nor Winter, with his eager frosts and snows,
Doth scorch the leaves, nor yet the branches beate ;
Nor doth the owners greedy hope deceive,
But yeelds him as much fruit as he can crave.

With the ungodlye it shall not be so,
Because they doe neglect the Lord's command.
Looke how a whirling wind the dust doth blow,
Or how the chaff from out the corne is fan'd ;
So shall the Lord them utterly deface,
That where they have beene none can shew the place.

And when the Judge shall in the clouds appeare
To give true judgment upon good and bad,
The godly may looke up with joyfull cheere,
But the ungodly fearfully and fad ;
For He that all our secret thoughts doth view,¹
Will give each one according to his due.

PSALME XXXVII.

This hee turned when he was in Spaine, with the Prince, 1623.

VEX not thy hart to see the wicked thrive,
Nor envye their unsatisfying wealth ;
In those vaine worldlye things there is no health,
They can not keep men happy nor alive ;
Their false felicity doth soone decay,
Like grasse cut down soone withered into hay.

Trust thou in God, to doe well give thy mynd,
And thou shalt have the land for to possesse,
And that which best is for thee more or lesse ;
Delight thy selfe in him, and thou shalt find

¹ *These lines are altered to—*

For Hee that knowes all heartes the just will cherish,
And they that follow crooked ways shall perish.

That Hee will give thee thy full hart's desire,
And greater blifings than thou canst require.

Thy honor, life, affaires to him commit,
And doe not doubt but hee will doe the best,
And will thy virtue also manifest ;
And what thou hast done well, the least of it
 Hee will make evident in all men's sight—
 The sun at noone-day shall not shine more bright.

Leave all to God, and doe not freate nor fume,
Nor grudge at all for their prosperitye,
Who doe all evill with such dexteritye,
That on the successe thereof they presume,
 Left thou be tempted to commit the like,
 And so with them be whipt when God doth stricke.

For sure God's judgments shall on evill men fall,
To cut them off, when they are most secure ;
When good men shall have peace, which shall endure,
And shall possess the land in sight of all ;
 But godlesse men shall so be overthrown,
 That where they dwelt the place shall scarce be known.

And yet they practise still against the just,
And in their foolish spight they gnash their teeth ;
But God doth laugh at them, for well He seeth
Their day at hand in which they answer must,
 Though they had drawn their sword, their bow had bent
 For to destroy the poore and innocent.

Their sword shall enter in their own proud hart ;
The bow wherein they trust shall broken bee.
This good they ripe [reap?] of such vain things wee see.
The godlye therefore have the better part ;
 For better is their little well-got store
 Than all the wicked's wealth, though farre much more.

For of the wicked man the arme and strength
 Shall be enfeebled ; but the Lord of might
 Hath his own children allwayes in his fight,
 And will them free from all their feares at length,
 And from all perrills will them sure deliver,
 And their inheritance shall last for ever.

When evill dayes come they shall not feare nor blush,
 And in the sorest famine shall be fed,
 When wicked men shall starve for lacke of bread,
 And all his enemies the Lord will crush ;
 For as the fate of lambs they shall decay,
 And like to smoke so shall they pass away.

The wicked borrowes, but hee never payes ;
 But godly men doe allwayes mercy shew,
 Lending to poore men, paying what they ow ;
 And in such blessed actions spend their dayes.
 So in the land all see that they endure ;
 But they whom God doth hate have no thing sure.

A good man's steps are ordered from above,
 For God Almighty doth direct his way,
 And sets him right if hee doe chance to stray ;
 And so delights in him whom he doth love,
 That if he flyde He holds him by the arme,
 And though he fall he can receive no harme.

I have beene yong, and now am very old,
 Yet never saw the just man's seed so poore
 That they did begg their bread from doore to doore ;
 Nor in my life I never heard it told.
 As they are mercifull and freely lend,
 So God provyds enough for them to spend.

Depart from evill and doe the good yee can,
 And yee shall dwell for ever in the land ;

Appendix.

For God, that hath all power in his hand,
Never forfakes the just and upright man.
But they that wicked bee in word and deed
Shall surely be cut off, they and their feed.

But sure the righteous shall possesse the land,
And their posteritye shall still enjoy it ;
God will provyd that no thing shall destroy it ;
They are defended by his mighty hand ;
Their hart is wise, their mouth the fame declares,
They speake of judgment and of great affaires.

The law of God is in a good man's hart,
And all his steps are measured by his will ;
The wicked watcheth how he may him kill,
But he is safe, for God doth take his part,
Who will not leave him in his cruell hand,
But brings him off if he in judgment stand.

Waite on the Lord, and strictlye keep his way,
And hee shall honor thee and all thy race,
And thou shalt have a lasting dwelling-place,
When wicked men shall utterly decay ;
For certainly God will destroy them all,
And with thyne eyes thou shalt behold their fall.

An ill man I have seen exceeding great,
Glorious and spread like to a faire bay tree,
Yet all could not availe, for all did see
That God his might and pryde did so defate,
And roote him out from off the earth so cleene,
That not a sing [sign] remain'd where he had beene.

Then marke them that are perfect in their wayes,
In whatsoever trouble they doe fall,
The Lord in end doth free them from them all,
So that in peace and rest they end their dayes ;

And though the wicked liv'd in wealth and joy,
Yet at the last the Lord doth them destroy.

But the salvation of the upright man
Is of the Lord, he is his strength and stay ;
So no adversitie can him dismay,
Nor proud men's practises, doe what they can.
Who put their trust in God omnipotent,
Against all dangers may be confident.

PSALME XLIX.

LISTEN, all people, and give eare to mee,
Both high and low that in the world doe dwell,
Both rich and poore of each sort and degree,
Grave purposes I am about to tell.
With understanding my full breſt doth ſwell,
And uſfull doctrine from my lips doth flow,
Which to my harpe I have accorded well,
And now for your inſtruction will it ſhow.

Why ſhould I vex myſelfe for worldlye pelfe,
Or feare of povertie make mee deſpaire ?
Or ſo unreaſonablye torment myſelfe,
T' increaſe my ſtate ſo to increaſe my care ?
Who truſt to wealth or boaſt how rich they are,
And have all things which wee ſo much eſteeme,
Can not move God their brother's life to ſpare,
Nor with the greateſt ranſome him redeeme.

(A ſoule's redemption is ſo hugely deare,
It craves a greater pryce than they can pay)
Or that he ſould perpetually live heere,
And never ſee corruption nor decay.
Severe neceſſitye doth that gainſay,

For all that heere take life from hence must goe ;
 The foole and wife man must goe out one way,
 And leave their wealth to heires they doe not know.

And then they find that all was dearly bought—
 Their sumptuous buildings, honor, title, fame,
 Applause of people, which so much they fought ;
 Their lands and lordships, which did beare their name ;
 Their wild ambition, which would never tame,
 Till unrelenting deathe began to strike,
 Then prov'd their case and beasts' this farre the same,
 That both must dye, both are forgot alike.

This is their folly, yet their children keep
 The selfsame track, approving what they said,
 Till death devour them all, as wolves doe sheep,
 When as their beauty in their tombes is layd.
 The upright, rising airlye undismayd,
 Over such men the maistrye shall have ;
 But for my soule I need not be affrayd,
 For God will it deliver from the grave.

If thou didst see a man above his kynd,
 His house increafe, and even in riches swime,
 Grudge not thereat, nor fret not in thy mynd,
 His flattering pompe shall not goe hence with him ;
 When furrly death, with visage pale and grime,
 Shall call upon him to give up his roome,
 Then all his freinds and followers, stout and trime,
 With false freind glorye leave him at his tombe.

He tooke himselfe good tyme whilst he liv'd heere,
 And many other his exemple ledd ;
 But with his fathers, when hee shall appeare,
 And equally with them is sentenced,
 Repent hee shall that hee so ill was bred,

And long bewayle the shortest wrong-spent breath.
 Thus men in honor not well governed
 Are like brute beasts alive, but worse at death.

PSALME LXII.

Out of Buchanan, to the measure of the French tune.
 [Done between Brickhill and Coventry, 6 April 1622.]¹

MY foule on God doth wholly rest,
 In all my straits he is my hope ;
 How can I feare to be opprest,
 That am sustained by such a prop ?
 Yet² why ar wicked men so bent
 To overthrow the innocent ?

Whilst their owne ruine³ is at hand,
 Even at the very poynt to fall,
 And certaynly they can not stand
 More than a rotten tottering wall ;
 Yett all their myght they do imploy
 How they the righteous⁴ may destroy.

When in their harts they would devore,
 With their false tongues they soothe and praise ;
 But thou, my foule, never give ore
 To cleave⁵ to God in all thy wayes ;
 Trusting⁶ to him thou canst not faile
 When force or fraud⁷ doth thee assaile.

My hope of lyfe on him depends ;
 He is my glory, strength, and health ;⁸

¹ From the Newbattle MS. ² Altered to "then" or "and."
³ "Danger." ⁴ "Godly." ⁵ "Trust." ⁶ "Cleaving."
⁷ "What evill foever." ⁸ "My strength, my glory, and my health."

Appendix.

To him I doe commit my ends,
 My house, my children, and my wealth.
 O man, whatever come to thee,
 Doe thus, if thou would happy be.

All grieve and sadnesse of thy mynde
 Bring unto God, for to be easd ;
 Nor let contentment make thee blynde,
 But thanke Him still when thou art pleasd ;
 And whatsoer thou goest about,
 Think hee dost guyde thee in and out.

Trust not the froathy myght of kyngs,
 Who' are but sonnes of mortall men ;
 Princes ar fraile as frailest things,
 They dye, they know not how, nor when ;
 Then weigh their fame with vanity,
 And it is full as light wee see.

On goods ill got, nor foolish strength,
 Doe not relye ; wealth melts away,
 And all thy bodyes force at length
 Sicknesse or age will make decay.¹
 Though wealth well got flow neere so fast,
 Yet thou must leave it at the last.²

But marke what God himselfe doth say,
 Yea, more than once so seriously,
 That Hee alone all things doth sway,
 Even as Hee will imperiously.
 Unto the good a freind most kynde,
 Foe to the badd and ill inclynde.

¹ Altered to "they."

² "Old age or sicknesse will decay," or "melt away."

³ "Though wealth or strength seem here so fast
 Yet thou must leave both at the last."

PSALME XC.

GOOD Lord, thou haft beene alwayes our refuge,¹
And didst redeeme us when wee were in thrall ;
Before the earth brought forth the mountaines huge,²
Or that the heaven or earth were made at all,
Thou wert the same as thou art at this day,
Not subject unto change, nor to decay.

Thou quickly canst destroy the sonnes of men,
For when thou sayest returne, returne they must ;
And where is all that they were proud of then ?
All that is gone,⁸ and they are turn'd to dust.
A thousand years are no more in thy sight
Than yesterday, or as a watch by night.

Thou carryest us⁴ away as with a flood,
Or as a sleep, or as the morning's graffe,
Which cut from off the stalke whereon it stood
Ere nyght, is wither'd : so our life doth passe,
For by thyne anger wee consumed are,
And by thy wrath our joyes are turn'd to care.

When rashly or maliciously wee sinn,
Or what for shame in darknesse wee would hyde,
Thou seest full well, for of our breasts within
The stormes and secret thoughts by thee are spy'd.
Our tyme thus spent wee can no more revocke
Than wee can doe a word when it is spoke.

Our dayes amount to seventy years at most,
And if some few can rubbe⁵ out tenne yeeres more,
In griefe and labour the one halfe is lost
(Whereof not only age but youthe hath store);

¹ Altered in the original scroll to "Retraite." ² "Great." ³ "Past."
⁴ "Them." ⁵ "Wear."

But thy fierce wrath what man can it abyde,
If by thy rigour thou wilt have him tryde ?

Teache us therefore to number out our dayes,
That wee to wisdome may our hartes apply.
Return, O Lord ! and make no more delayes
To rid thy servants from their misery.
So fill the morning of our lyfe with grace
That wee may joye in thee our whole lyfe's space,

And to the measure of our suffering
Lett us the comfort of thy goodnes fynde,
That all thy servands, Lord, and their of-spring
May know thy workes, and keep them in their mynde.¹
Lord, lett thy countenance upon us shine,
Blissing our handye-workes, for wee are thyne.

PSALME XCI.

IF to the Lord, who never fail'd,
Thou trust all that is deare to thee,
Thou need'ft not feare to be assail'd
By chance, or death, or injurye.
If to his shadow thou canst flye,
When thou art hardliet beset,
Thou may be sure Hee will thee free
From open force and secret net.

If with true faith, thou say to God,
Thou art my rocke and my defence ;
Then shalt thou scape the fearfull rod
Of the destroying pestilence.
His wing keeps off the violence

¹ The comfort of thy goodnesse us afford,
As wee the measure of thy sufferinges find,
That all thy servantes and their of-spring, Lord,
May know thy workes, and keep them in their mynd.

Of warre, or any other evill ;
 No harme can come to thee from thence,
 Nor from the malice of the devill.

No unknown perill of the night,
 Which steales upon thee like a thiefe,
 Nor those that flye when it is light,
 Shall power have to doe mischief.
 To thee that hath so strong beleefe
 In him that may doe what hee will,
 For hee will sure be thy reliefe—
 His faithfull word he doth fulfill.

When at thy right hand thousands fall,
 And at thy left ten thousand dye,
 No hurt thou shalt receive at all,
 That ruyne doth not ayme at thee.
 Securely thou may sit, and see
 The wicked scourged for their faults,
 God will thy shield and bucklar bee,
 And fort most sure gainst all assaults.

Thy house, nor thee no ill shall touch,
 Nor any plague approach thee dare ;
 Gods angels watch to guard all such,
 That upon him cast all their care.
 Their sacred armes they will not spare
 To bear thee wheresoere thou stray,
 Or make thy passage smooth and faire,
 Left stones should hurt thee in thy way.

With lyones thou mayst boldly haunt
 On aspes and dragons safelie trade ;
 The fiercest of them thou mayst daunt,
 Or make them rune away affrayd ;
 For thus of thee the Lord have sayd,
 Hee so observes and honores mee ;
 When strangest feares his harts invade,
 I will preserve him certainlye.

If in distresse to mee hee call,
 Or when he suffereth any wrong,
 I will him help, and therewith all
 With honor will his life prolong,
 And keep his old age greene and strong,
 Like freschest youth, without diseafe,
 And at the last place him among
 My friendes, where hee shall live at ease.

PSALME CIII.

MY foule, lift up to God thy meditationes ;
 My hart, shake off all other cogitationes ;
 My tongue, my thoughts, my senses, all agree
 To praise the Lord with all my might and power,
 For all I have receaved to this howre,
 Even since the tyme that Hee created mee.

Who both from death and paine hath mee releaved,
 And oft comforted mee when I was greeved,
 When none but Hee could cleare my smallest doubt ;
 And did bestow more largely than I craved ;
 Beside the health and strength I have receaved,
 That as an aigle's, so my youth holds out.

Our gracious God to all that are oppressed,
 To holy Moses he his will expressed ;
 His valiant acts the Ifralits did know ;
 Gentle and mild and easily entreated,
 Keepes not his wrath till wee be quit defeated ;
 But to forgive is swift, to punish slow.

And not according to our debts he payes us,
 But for a small repentance hee delayes us ;
 So farre his mercye all our finnes exceeds,

As the huge heavens much bigger than the earth are,
Or as the east is distant from the west farre
He puts from us the guilt of our misdeeds.

As tendrest children by the kindest fathers,
Or as the henne her chickens, hee them gathers
That doe him truly honor, love, and feare ;
For hee doth know our thoughts even as our features,
And of what stufte is made the proudest creatures,
Even of vile dust, yet he doth hold it deare.

Looke how a flower in freshest colours dyed,
But once cut down, and by the hot sunne dried,
How peale, how withered, and how dead it shows :
So fairest flesh and blood is but a trifle,
Which every snuf of life's spent light may stifle,
Not only when it fades, but when it blows.

But God's great goodnesse is farre surer fixed,
For with no frailty is his power mixed,
And he hath made a covenant with his own,
That if they love his law and doe obey it,
And if their actions doe not quite gainfay it,
They nor their feed can not be overthrown.

His throne is rear'd above the highest heaven,
And things below he pondereth so even,
That at a beck hee ruleth all the frame :
His angells therfore that doe stand before him,
That still observe his will, and can adore him,
Sing praises fit unto his mighty name.

Yee noble leaders of his troupes victorious,
Most happy servants of the Lord most glorious,
Extoll and magnifye his gracious name ;
And all his other creatures what so ever,
To beare a part I know you weary never :
My hart, my tongue, my senses, doe the same.

PSALME CXVI.

I LOVE the Lord my God with all my hart,
 Because my supplication he did heare ;
 Because to mee hee did inclyne his eare,
 To serve him all my life it is my part.

Sad cares of death did compasse mee about,
 And greivous paines of hell beset mee round ;
 Yea, all my senses woe and forrow found,
 Then I besought the Lord to lead me out.

Then save my silly soule at least, said I—
 And Hee that alwayes is most mercifull,
 And the afflicted from distresse doth pull,
 When I was thus brought low, did heare my cry.

And now (my soule) returne unto thy rest,
 For bountifully God hath dealt with thee ;
 Thincke how to use his blissings soberlye,
 That so thy thankfulnessse may be exprest.

O Lord, because thou hast delivered
 My life from death, my mournfull eyes from teares,
 I will upon thee waite in all my feares,
 Thou hast my flyding feet from falling freed.

Wearyed and vexed, and with sharpe wrongs afflicted,
 Yea, of my life I was full soare affrayd,
 And therefore justly in my grieve I sayd,
 That all mankynd to lying was adicted.

But God is onely true and cannot lye :
 How often all my evill he hath withstood,
 And for my ill deserving done mee good ;
 O Lord, what shall I render unto thee ?

The wholefome cup of faving health I'le take,
And on his great name will I humbly call,
Amidft his people, even before them all,
And there will pay the vowes which I did make.

The death of all thyne own to thee is deare ;
And, Lord, thou knowft that I thy fervant am,
Thy hand-mayd's fone, who doth invoke thy name,
The bands thou lowfed hath which I did beare.

And therefore I will offer up to thee
A facrifice thou loveft the verye beft ;
A thankfull hart only to thee adrest,
Both in my trouble and prosperitie.

The Father of all things I ftill will prayfe ;
If any faye their vowes, I'l joyne with them ;
And in the walls of thy Jerufalem
I will defire to lead my life all-wayes.

PSALME CXXX.¹

Out of Buchanan, to the French meafure.

DEEPE funcke in flouds of grieve,
Unto the Lord I prayd,
That hee would fend reliefe,
And thus my fad heart fayd.

Lord, heare the fighs and grones
That I before thee power ;
Liften unto my moanes,
And help me at this hower.

If, like a judge fevere,
To punifh thou be bent ;

¹ There are two copies of this Pfalm among the Hawthornden MSS.

Appendix.

No flesh can be so cleere,
As to prove innocent.

But mercifull thou art,
And from all passion free ;
But, Lord, it is our part,
With feare to trust in thee.

Thy word, myne onely hope,
Sustaines my wavering mynd ;
And in that faithfull prop,
All confidence I find.

No watchman of the night
More longeth for the day,
Than I doe for the light
Which thy grace doth display.¹

Then trust the Lord all yee
That doe him feare and know,
For it is only hee
That helps the weake and low.

PSALME CXLV.

*Out of Buchanan, to the measure of the French tune ; or to the tune of
the 49 Psalm, or of the 104.²*

SO long I will thee praise, my Lord and King,
As sunne or moone be in the firmament ;
And unto thee, my God, alone I'll sing.

¹ Or—No watchman longeth more
To see the morning skye,
And have the night past o'er,
Than for thy grace doe I

² The original scroll of this Psalm is in the Editor's possession.

Each day, each night, each houre, shall heere me vent
 Thy laude¹ who art the health of every thing ;
 Wife, iust, and mercifull, omnipotent,
 All ages will thy glorious works² rehearse,
 Thy praise shall be the antheme³ of my verse.

Our long-lyvde fathers, and their short-lyv'd breed,
 With one accord thy attributes will shew ;
 This man will call thee great, that iust and good,
 To pardon easy, and to anger flow ;
 Thy righteousnes they all will sing aloude,
 Old, young, riche, poore, strong, feeble, high, and low.
 But most of thy great clemency will tell
 For mercifull doth all thy names excell.

Heav'n's starrye frame, and all that it containes,
 Thy wisdom and thy strength do cleerly preache ;
 And they whose life no foule corruption stains,
 Thy saints shall blefs thee, and all mankynde teache
 How large thy empyre is, whose mighty raynes
 To east and west, and south and north, doe reache ;
 Thy scepter from all lawes of tyme is free,
 Thy kyngdome lasts to all eternitie.

When wrong or weaknes makes us slip or fall,
 Thou kepst us firme, or takes us up againe.
 All things that flye or fwime, or walk or crawle,
 In th' ayre, or water, wood, or hill, or playne,
 Their eyes do wayte on thee, thou fillest⁴ them all,
 And in dew season dost their lyfe mantayne ;
 Such is thy care of those that in Thee trust,
 Thy workes all holy are, thy wayes are iust.

How reddily⁵ thou lend's a gracious⁶ care

¹ Altered to "praise." ² "Acts." ³ "Subject." ⁴ "Fills." "
 ⁵ "Easily." ⁶ "Gentle."

To all that humbly call upon Thy name ;
And those that worship Thee in treuth and feare
Thou certaynly doft save, and fo wilt blame
The wicked fort, whose rootes thou wilt up-teare,
Defeate their purpofes, turne them to shame ;
And therefore all the world doth ring of Thee.
My mouth fhall fing thy praife where ere I be.

No. II.

LETTERS FROM DR. DONNE, DEAN OF ST. PAUL'S,
TO SIR ROBERT KERR.

A NUMBER of Letters from JOHN DONNE, D.D., Dean of St. Pauls, to Sir ROBERT KERR, were published in a volume entitled "Letters to Severall Persons of Honour: written by John Donne, sometime Deane of St. Pauls, London: published by John Donne, Dr. of the Civill Law." London, 1651, 4to. In the subjoined note respecting Donne,¹ the dates are chiefly derived from the Notice of the Author and his writings by the Rev. Augustus Jessopp, prefixed to his re-publication of Donne's "Meditations," Lond. 1855, 12mo. I may add that Dr. Jessopp has for several years been engaged in preparing a collected edition of Dr. Donne's works, which is certainly very much to be desired.

¹ John Donne was born at London in the year 1573. After private instruction at home, under his parents' inspection, he was sent to the University of Oxford, and entered in Hart Hall in 1584. According to Izaak Walton, he continued four years; but when prepared to pass his public exercises, to show himself "worthy to receive his first degree in the schools, he forbore, by advice from his friends, who, being from their religion of the Romish persuasion, were *conscionably* averse to some parts of the Oath that is always tendered at these times." Instead, therefore, as Walton supposed, of his having been sent to Cambridge, Donne spent some years abroad, and on his return to London he became a student in Lincoln's Inn. Having, after mature deliberation and careful study, joined the Reformed Church, he was admitted a member in May 1592, without any design on his part of following Law as a profession. He was again abroad, having joined the expedition to Cadiz under the Earl of Essex; and on his return he was appointed Private Secretary to the Lord Chancellor of England in 1597. He was, however, deprived not only of this situation, but a stop was put to his future advancement, either at home or abroad, from his having contracted a private marriage before Christmas 1601, and the opposition of his father-in-law, Sir George Moore. After several years' struggling with difficulties, he at length resolved, with the urgent advice of his friends, to devote himself to the ministry, the King having refused all solicitations to give him any secular employment. In the year 1614 he entered into orders, was made one of the King's Chaplains, and Preacher in Lincoln's Inn. In January 1615 he accompanied his royal master in his progress to Cambridge, and upon the King's recommendation, the University conferred on him the degree of D.D. In 1620 he was promoted to the Deanery of St. Paul's. He died March 31, 1631. In Drummond

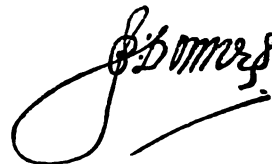
The Dean's Letters are mostly undated, and do not contain much that is important. The following are selected as the most interesting :—

To the Honourable Knight, SIR ROBERT KARRE.

SIR, I fought you yesterday with a purpose of accomplishing my health by the honour of kissing your hands. But I finde by my going abroad, that as the first Christians were forced to admit some Jewish ceremonies, onely to burie the Synagogue with honour, so my feaver will have so much reverence and respect, as that I must keep sometimes at home. I must therefore be bold to put you to the pain of considering me. If therefore my Lord upon your deliverie of my last Letter,¹ said nothing to you of the purpose thereof; let me tell you now that it was, that in obedience of his commandment, to acquaint him with any thing which might advantage me, I was bold to present that which I heard, which was that Sir D. Carlton was likely to bee removed from Venice to the States: of which, if my Lord said nothing to you, I beseech you adde this much to your many other favours, to intreate my Lord at his best commodity to afford mee the favour of speaking with him. But if hee have already opened himselfe so farre to you, as that you may take knowledge thereof to him, then you may ease him of that trouble of giving mee an audience, by troubling your selfe this much more, as to tell him in my behalfe, and from mee, that though Sir D. Carlton bee not removed, yet that place with the States lying open, there is a faire field of exercising his favour towards mee, and of constituting a fortune to mee, and (that which

of Hawthornden's "Miscellanies" there occurs this entry :—"J. Donne gave my Lord Ancrum his picture, in a melancholic posture, with this word about it, 'De tristitia ista libera me, Domine'" (*Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 81); but neither this portrait nor the originals of his Letters are known to be preserved.

The following is a facsimile of Donne's signature :—



¹ This evidently refers to an application, in 1614, through Sir Robert's cousin, the King's favourite, Robert, Viscount Rochester, afterwards created Earl of Somerset.

is more) of a meanes for mee to doe him particular services. And, Sir, as I doe thoroughly submit the end and effect of all projects to his Lordship's will, so doe I this beginning thereof, to your advice and counsell, if you thinke mee capable of it : as, for your owne sake, I beseech you to doe, since you have admitted mee for your humble servant,

J. DONNE.

To the Honourable Knight, SIR ROBERT KARRE, Gentleman of his
Highnesses Bedchamber.

SIR, I have often sinned towards you, with a presumption of being pardoned, but now I do it, without hope, and without daring to intreat you to pardon the fault. In which there are thus many degrees of importunity. That I must begge of you to christen a child, which is but a daughter, and in which you must be content to be associated with Ladies of our own alliance, but good women, and all this upon Thursday next in the afternoon. Sir, I have so many and so indeleble impressions of your favour to me, as they might serve to spread over all my poor race. But since I see that I stand like a tree, which once a year beares, though no fruit, yet this Maft of children, and so am sure, that one year or other, I should afflict you with this request, I had rather be presently under the obligations and the thankfulness towards you, then meditate such a trouble to you against another year. I was desirous this paper might kisse your hands as soon as you came, that if any other diversions made this inconvenient to you, I might have an other exercise of your favor, by knowing so much from you, who in every act of yours make me more and more your humble and thankfull servant,

J. DONNE.

17 April.¹

¹ This letter could not have been later than 1616, as Donne's wife died in childhood in the following year, after having had a family of twelve children. She was the daughter of Sir George Moore, and niece to the Lord Chancellor. It is pleasing to find from Izaak Walton that, after a lapse of some years, Sir George was reconciled to his son-in-law.

To the Honourable Knight, SIR ROBERT KARRE, Gentleman of His
Highnesses Bedchamber.¹

SIR, I am come to that tenderesse of conscience, that I need a pardon for meaning to come to Newmarket in this weather. If I had come, I must have asked you many reall pardons, for the many importunities that I should have used towards you. But since I have divers errands thither (except I belie my self in that phraze, since it is all one errand to promote mine own business, and to receive your commands), I shall give you but a short respite, since I shall follow this paper within two dayes. And (that I accuse my self no farther than I am guilty) the principall reason of my breaking the appointment of waiting upon M. Rawlins was, that I understood the King was from Newmarket; and for coming thither in the King's absence, I never heard of excuse, except when Butler sends a desperate patient in a consumption thither for good aire, which is an ill errand now. Besides that I could not well come till now (for there are very few dayes past since I took Orders) there can be no losse in my absence except when I come, my Lord should have thereby the lesse latitude to procure the King's letters to Cambridge. I beseech you therefore take some occasion to refresh that business to his Lordship by presenting my name, and purpose of coming very shortly: and be content to receive me, who have been ever your servant, to the addition of your poor Chaplaine,

J. DONNE.

To SIR ROBERT CARRE, now EARLE OF ANKERUM, with my book
"Biathanatos,"² at my going into Germany.

SIR, I had need do somewhat towards you above my promises; How weak are my performances, when even my promises are defective? I cannot

¹ The Editor of Dr. Donne's Works, the Rev. Henry Alford (Lond. 1839), vol. vi. p. 419, supposes this letter to have been written in 1614, the year in which he received his degree of D.D. at Cambridge.

² This work was printed after the author's death, under the following title:—"ΒΙΑΘΑΝΑΤΟΣ: A Declaration of that Paradoxe or Thesis that Self-Homicide is not so naturally Sin, that it may never be otherwise." London, 1648, 4to. It is dedicated to "the Right Honourable the Lord Philip Harbert," by the author's Son, who says, "It was writ, long since, by my Father, and by him forbid both the presse and

promise, no not in mine own hopes, equally to your merit towards me. But besides the Poems, of which you took a promise, I fend you another Book¹ to which there belongs this History. It was written by me many years since ; and because it is upon a misinterpretable subject, I have always gone so near suppressing it, as that it is onely not burnt : no hand hath passed upon it to copy it, nor many eyes to read it : onely to some particular friends in both Universities, then when I writ it, I did communicate it : And I remember I had this answer, That certainly, there was a false thread in it, but not easily found : Keep it, I pray, with the same jealousy ; let any that your discretion admits to the sight of it, know the date of it ; and that it is a Book written by *Jack Donne*, and not by *D. Donne* : Reserve it for me, if I live, and if I die, I only forbid the Presse, and the Fire : publish it not, but yet burn it not ; and between those do what you will with it. Love me still, thus farre, for your own sake, that when you withdraw your love from me, you will finde so many unworthinesses in me, as you grow ashamed of having had so long, and so much, such a thing as your poor servant in Christ Jesus,

J. DONNE.

To the Honourable Knight, SIR ROBERT KARRE.

SIR, Though I have left my bed, I have not left my bed-side ; I sit there still, and as a Prisoner discharged, sits at the prison doore, to beg fees, so sit I here, to gather crummes. I have used this leisure to put the Meditations² had in my sickness into some such order as may minister some holy delight. They arise to so many sheetes (perchance 20) as that without staying for that furniture of an epistle, That my friends importun'd me to print them, I importuned my friends to receive them printed. That, being in hand, through

the fire ; neither had I subjected it now to the publique view, but that I could find no certain way to defend it from the one, but by committing it to the other."

About the same time the author sent another copy of this work to Sir Edward Herbert of Cherbury, with a letter containing similar injunctions not to allow its publication. (*Letters*, etc., 1651, p. 20.) This MS. copy of "Biathanatos," with Donne's autograph letter, is preserved in the Bodleian Library, to which it was presented by Lord Herbert of Cherbury in the year 1642. (*Donne's Works*, vol. vi. p. 372, note.)

¹ In the spring of 1619.

² This volume of "Devotions upon emergent occasions, and severall steps in my Sickness," etc., was published at London in 1624.

this long trunke, that reaches from Saint Paul's to Saint James, I whisper into your eare this question, Whether there be any uncomlinesse, or unseasonableness, in presenting matter of Devotion, or mortification, to that Prince,¹ whom I pray God nothing may ever Mortifie, but Holinesse. If you allow my purposes in generall, I pray cast your eye upon the Title and the Epistle, and rectifie me in them : I submit substance and circumstance to you, and the poore Author of both, your very humble and very thankfull Servant in Christ Jesus,

J. DONNE.

To SIR ROBERT CARRE, Knight, Maister of the Privie Purse
for his Majestie.²

SIR, I presume you rather trye what you can do in me, than what I can doe in verbe, you know my uttermost when it was at the best ; and even then I did best when I had least truth for my subject. In this present case there is so much truth as defeats all Poetrye. Call therefore this paper by what name you will, and, if it be not worthy of him, nor of you, nor of mee, we will smother it, and be that the sacrifice. If you had commanded me to have waited upon his body to Scotland, and preached there his Funerall sermon, I should have embraced that obligation with more alacritye ; but I thanke you yee would command that which I was loath to do, for even that has given a tincture of merite to this obedience of your poore friend and servant in Christ Jesus,

JO. DONNE.

An HYMNE to the SAINTS, and to MARQUESSE HAMYLTON.³

WHITHER that soule which now comes up to you
Fill any former ranke or make a new,
Whither it take a name nam'd there before,
Or be a name it selfe, and order more
Then was in heaven till now ; (for may not hee
Bee so ? if every severall Angell bee

¹ Prince Charles, afterwards King Charles I.

² This letter is corrected from Drummond's transcript (Hawth. MSS., vol. viii.) ; the Hymn is given from the edition of Donne's Poems, Lond. 1633, 4to.

³ James, second Marquess of Hamilton, died 2d March 1625.

A kind alone ?) What ever order grow
 Greater by him in heaven, wee doe not fo ;
 One of your orders growes by his accesse ;
 But, by his losse grow all our orders lesse ;
 The name of Father, Master, Friend, the name
 Of Subject and of Prince, in one are lame ;
 Faire mirth is damp't, and conversation black
 The Household widowed, and the Garter slack ;
 The Chapell wants an eare, Councell a tongue ;
 Story, a theame ; and musicke lacks a song ;
 Blest order that hath him, the losse of him
 Gangred¹ all orders here ; all lost a limbe.
 Never made body such haste to confesse
 What a soule was ; all former comelineffe
 Fled, in a minute, when the soule was gone,
 And, having lost that beauty, would have none,
 So sell our Monasteries, in one instant growne
 Not to lesse houses, but, to heapes of stone ;
 So sent this body that faire forme it wore,
 Unto the spheare of formes, and doth (before
 His soule shall fill up his sepulchrall stone,)

Anticipate a resurrection ;
 For, as in his fame, now, his soule is here,
 So, in the form thereof his bodie's there ;
 And if, faire soule, not with first Innocents
 Thy station be, but with the Penitents,
 (And who shall dare to aske, then, when I am
 Dyed scarlet in the blood of that pure Lambe,
 Whether that colour, which is scarlet then,
 Were black or white before in eyes of men ?)
 When thou rememb'rest what sins thou didst finde
 Amongst those many friends now left behinde,
 And seest such sinners as they are, with thee
 Got thither by repentance, let it bee
 Thy wish to wish all there, to wish them cleane ;
 Wish him a David, her a Magdalen.

¹ "Gangrened" in later editions.

To the Right Honourable SIR ROBERT KARRE, at Court.

SIR, This morning I have received a signification from my Lord Chamberlaine, that his Majesty hath commanded to-morrows Sermon at S. James ; And that it is in the after-noon (for into my mouth there must not enter the word, after dinner, because that day there enters no dinner into my mouth). Towards the time of the service, I aske your leave, that I may hide my selfe in your out-chamber. Or if businesse, or privatenesse, or company, make that inconvenient, that you will be pleased to assigne some servant of yours to shew me the closet, when I come to your chamber. I have no other way there, but you ; which I say not, as though I had not assurance enough therein, but because you have too much trouble thereby ; nor I have no other end there, then the Pulpit : you are my station, and that my exaltation ; and in both I shall ever endeavour to keep you from being sorry for having thought well of, or being ashamed of having testified well for your poor and very true servant in Christ Jesus,

J. DONNE.

To the Right Honourable SIR ROBERT KARRE, at Court.

SIR, I was this morning at your door, somewhat early ; and I am put into such a distaste of my last Sermon, as that I dare not practise any part of it, and therefore, though I said then that we are bound to speake aloud, though we awaken men, and make them froward, yet after two or three modest knocks at the door, I went away. Yet I understood after, the King was gone abroad, and thought you might be gone with him. I came to give you an account of that, which this does as well. I have now put into my Lord of Bath and Wells hands the Sermon faithfully exscribed. I beseech you be pleased to hearken farther after it ; I am still upon my jealousy, that the King brought thither some disaffection towards me, grounded upon some other demerit of mine, and took it not from the Sermon. For as Card. Cusanus¹ writ a book *Cribratio Alchorani*, I have cribrated, and re-cribrated,

¹ Cardinal Nicolas de Cusa, J.U.D., a German mathematician and philosopher of the 15th century. He died in 1464. His works were collected and printed at Basel in 1563, 3 vols. in 1, folio. The treatise mentioned by Donne was addressed to Pope Pius II.—“*Cribratio Alchoran Pio Secundo, universalis Christianorum, Ecclesiae summo sanctissimoque Pontifici :*” p. 879-932.

and post-cribrated the Sermon, and must necessarily say, the King, who hath let fall his eye upon some of my Poems, never saw, of mine, a hand, or an eye, or an affection, set down with so much study, and diligence, and labour of syllables, as in this Sermon I expressed those two points, which I take so much to conduce to his service, the imprinting of persuasibility and obedience in the subject, And the breaking of the bed of whisperers, by casting in a bone, of making them suspect and distrust one another. I remember I heard the old King say of a good Sermon, that he thought the Preacher never had thought of his Sermon, till he spoke it; it seemed to him negligently and extemporally spoken. And I knew that he had weighed every syllable, for halfe a year before, which made me conclude, that the King had before, some prejudice upon him. So, the best of my hope is, that some over bold allusions, or expressions in the way, might divert his Majesty, from vouchsafing to observe the frame, and purpose of the Sermon.¹ When he sees the generall scope, I hope his goodnesse will pardon collaterall escapes. I intreated the B. to aske his Majesty, whether his displeasure extended so farre, as that I should forbear waiting, and appearing in his presence; and I had a return, that I might come. Till I had that, I would not offer to put my self under your roof. To day I come, for that purpose, to say prayers. And if, in any degree, my health suffer it, I shall do so, to morrow. If any thing fall into your observation before that (because the B. is likely to speak to the King of it, perchance, this night), if it amount to such an increase of displeasure as that it might be unfit for me to appear, I beseech you afford me the knowledge. Otherwise, I am likely to inquire of you personally, to morrow before nine in the morning, and to put into your presence then your very humble and very true, and very honest servant to God, and the King, and you,

J. DONNE.

I writ yesterday to my L. Duke, by my L. Carlisle, who assured me of a gracious acceptance of my putting my self in his protection.

¹ The date of this Letter and Sermon is, by mistake of the Editor of the Dean's Works, said to have been the year 1624; and consequently must have been preached before King James, who died in 1625. The Sermon, however, which occasioned the Royal displeasure, was preached before Charles the First, at Whitehall, by Donne, as one of the King's chaplains, April 1, 1628 (see Dr. Jessopp's volume above mentioned).

To the Right Honourable SIR ROBERT KARRE.

SIR, A few hours after I had the honour of your Letter. I had another from my Lord of Bath and Wells¹ commanding from the King a Copy of my Sermon. I am in preparations of that with diligence, yet this morning I waited upon his Lordship, and laid up in him this truth, that of the B. of Canterbury's Sermon to this hour I never heard syllable, nor what way, nor upon what points he went. And for mine it was put into that very order, in which I delivered it more than two months since. Freely to you I say, I would I were a little more guilty. Only mine innocency makes me afraid. I hoped for the Kings approbation heretofore in many of my Sermons; and I have had it. But yesterday I came very near looking for thanks: for in my life I was never in any one piece so studious of his service. Therefore, exceptions being taken, and displeasure kindled at this, I am afraid it was rather brought thither than met there. If you know any more fit for me (because I hold that unfit for me to appear in my Master's fight, as long as this cloud hangs, and therefore, this day forbear my ordinary waitings) I beseech you to intimate it to your very humble and very thankfull servant,

J. DONNE.

To the Right Honourable SIR ROBERT KARRE, at Court.

SIR, I humbly thanke you, for this continuing me in your memory, and enlarging me so far, as to the memory of my Sovereign, and (I hope) my Master. My Tenets are always, for the preservation of the Religion I was born in, and the peace of the State, and the rectifying of the Conscience; in these I shall walke, and as I have from you a new seal thereof, in this Letter, so I had ever evidence in mine own observation, that these ways were truly, as they are justly, acceptable in his Majesties care. Our blessed Saviour multiply unto him all blessings; Amen. Your very true and intire servant in Christ Jesus,

J. DONNE.

¹ Dr. William Laud was Bishop of Bath and Wells in 1626. He was translated to London in 1628, and to Canterbury in 1633.

² George Abbot was promoted to be Archbishop of Canterbury in 1611. He died at Croyden in 1633, when Laud became his successor.

No. III.

LETTERS FROM DRUMMOND OF HAWTHORNDEN TO
SIR ROBERT KERR.

IN "The Works of William Drummond of Hawthornden," published at Edinburgh, 1711, three letters to Sir Robert Kerr, and one to the Countess of Lothian, are printed; and also a letter from Sir Robert to Drummond, sending him a "Sonnet in praise of a Solitary Life." The autographs, unfortunately, are not preserved; but the following copies have been collated with Drummond's original scrolls. In the "Extracts from the Hawthornden Manuscripts," two other letters, first printed in the *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 85, to Sir Robert Kerr, are also here subjoined.

TO SIR ROBERT KERR of Ancram.

SIR, Not long since, turning over some of my Uncle's papers,¹ I met with some Anagrames in which he had essayed your name; though by difficulty of the elements (to speake *in pedanteria*), they doe not answer your hope, yet to witness his diligence and loue, I thought them not unworthy of your sight.

Robertus Carus, Ancramus.

1. Curans Recturus Amabor.

This following is not much disagreeing to your fortunes.

2. At Sum Arceus Robur Arcus.

A bow holding off, resisting violence. But this is propheticall,—

3. Cur Arma Robuste Curans?

Why should yee be so strong in armes in this clime of Sybarites? or being the Muses darling, or, for some thing else past to wound, when yee shote Deestres.

Nectar Sumas Robur Arcus.

The genitive: Fair bow of strength (be participant mortality), carowse immortal drinke, the drinke of Gods.

¹ Drummond's Uncle, who is here mentioned, was William Fowler, the coxcomical Secretary to Queen Anna. He died in 1614. Several of his poems are printed in the *Archæologia Scotica*, vol. iv. p. 230.

Except Eteoſtiques, I thinke the Anagramme the moſt idle ſtudy in the world of learning: their maker muſt be homo *miſerrimæ patientiæ*; and when he is done, what is it but *magno conatu nugas magnas agere*? You may of one and the ſame name make both good and euill. So did my Uncle find in ‘Anna Regina,’ ‘Ingannare;’ as well as of ‘Anna Britannorum Regina,’ in ‘Anna Regnantium Arbor;’ as he who in ‘Charles de Valois,’ found ‘Chaffè la dure loy,’ and after the maſſacre found ‘Chasseur deſloyal,’ often they are moſt falſe, as in ‘Henry de Burbon,’ ‘Bonheur de Biron.’ Of all the Anagramatiſts, and with leſt paine, he was the beſt who out of his owne name, being ‘Jacques de la Chamber,’ found ‘La Chamber de Jacques,’ and reſted there; and next to him heere at home a gentleman whoſe miſtreſſes name, being ‘Anna Grame,’ found it an Anagramme alreddy.

But now I have keepeed you too long, with theſe toyes, from your ſerious thoughts, ſo of which fault crauing pardon till the next occaſion, my humble ſervice remembered, I reſt,

[W. DRUMMOND.]

To the trulie Noble SIR ROBERT KARR, Gentleman of
the King’s Bed-chamber.

SIR, How ever fortune turne her wheele I finde you ſtill your ſelfe, and ſo baluſted with your own worth, that you may out-dare any ſtorm. This is that jewell which neither change of court, nor climates, can rob you of; of what is yours, you have loſt nothing. By this quadrant I have ever meaſured your height; neither here could the vapours of Court make me err.

Long ſince I learned not to eſteem of any golden butterflies there, but as of counters, whoſe places give them only worth. You are born to act brave parts on this theatre of the world, as your prince is wiſe, ſo I am affured he is well read in man, and knows you are not one to be loſt. What know you to what end that ſovereign wiſdom, who hath hitherto ſo ſtrong a defence unto you, hath removed you from your country? By this means you may return more welcome, more beloved, and with greater honour than when you left her. How oft hath plaintful means brought men to that happineſs, which in their proſperity they never could reach in their thoughts nor expect? Now ſince your departure I verily think all our

life to be but a dream, and that God hath placed our happiness elsewhere. He is only miserable and wretched who holdeth himself such; as that man only blessed who is content with a little; happiness consisting neither in honour nor riches, but in an equality and moderation of desires. Forgive my free writing, I have not had leisure to veil my thoughts, your brother's departing being so unexpected.

W. DRUMMOND.

To the trulie Noble SIR ROBERT KARR,¹ Gentleman of
the King's Majesty's Bed-chamber.

SIR, How joyfull were all heere who either love worth in others, or are conscious of any part of it in themselves, to heare the happy event of your late danger? But yet the apprehension of what might have fallen forth (if Providence had not otherwise disposed) doth still, with a pensive feare, possesse their minds. It was too much hazarded in a point of honour. Why should true valour have answered fierce barbaritie, nobleness arrogancie, religione impietie, innocencie malice? the disparagement being so vaste. Was it for knowing this when yee leste us, that yee graved with your diamond in a window;

Fraile glasse, thou bear'st this name as well as I,
And none doth know in which it first shall dye.

And had ye then, to venter to the hazard of a combate, the exemplarie of vertue, and the Muses sanctuaries? The lives of twentie such, as his who hath fallen, in honour's ballance would not countrepoise your one. But may [those] who beare like mindes towards you trie such fortune. Yee are too good for these tymes, in which, as in a tyme of plague, men must once be sicke, and that deadlie, ere they can be assured of any safetie. Would I could persuade you in your sweet walks at home, to take the prospect of Court ship wrackes. Forgive mine importunitie, your many courtesies in my behalfe, and the world, which is a witness of them, force mee to beare a part in all your fortunes, and ever, whilst I remaine my selfe, to be, to serve you,

10 Februarie 1620.

W. DRUMMOND.

¹ "This letter was written to him, after he had in a duel killed that great giant Charles Maxwell." (Note by the Editor of *Drummond's Works*, 1711.)

To the trulie Noble SIR ROBERT KARR.

CONTENTMENTES are never so really contentmentes as when they come after some calamitie.

———— Afflictiones meet,
And mingling with our joyes make them more sweet.

After your late danger and long absence, by your returne to your country and recovery of lossed favoures, this hath doubled it selfe: We err often by deeming those things hurtful, which are but changes for our greater good: Croffes serve for many uses, and more than Magistracies decipher the man. Brave minds like lamps are discerned when they are canopied with the night of affliction; and like rubies give the fairest lustre when they are rubbed. The sight of so many stately towns and differing manners of men, the conquest of such friends abroad, and tryal of these at home, the leaving of your remembrance so honourable to after times, have made you more happy in your distres, than if, like another Endymion, you had slept away that swift course of days in the embracements of your mistress the court. Forgive my comparison; for, if courts be changing moons, why should not favourites be Endymions? I write often unto you, for that in way of friendship I had rather be charged for super-abundancy than defect: From him who is no more his own than by respect and affection yours,

W. DRUMMOND.

To SIR ROBERT KARR of Ancram.¹

SIR, At my last being in your country, I remember yee regrated the
want } of Christian songs and hymnes in our English language, the neigh-
defect } bour countreyes of France and Germanie having the advantage over us

¹ In Drummond's scroll the name to this letter is left blank, but it evidently was addressed to Sir Robert Kerr. Among the Hawthornden MSS. there is a fair transcript of Psalm cxxxvii. It begins—

By Babell's Rivers, like to burst,
Wee, fadlie sitting, groan'd,
And when deare Sion came to mynd,
With streames of teares bemoan'd.

and has four verses of eight lines. I would not like to ascribe it to Drummond.

herein, which I then wished with you to be interpreted by some happy wit,¹ and promised to send unto you a piece of myne (more showing an affectionate willingnesse than any perfection) on that subject. But every thing must have a beginning. Heere yee have it, Sir, and it belongeth so much unto you, that your discourse was the first mover which made my Muses un[der]take it: looke then upon it as the effects of your own proposing, and a gift of his whom you shall ever find, in what is within the compasse of his power to serve you,

W. DRUMMOND.

To my worthy Friend Mr. WILLIAM DRUMMOND of Hawthornden.

SIR, Every wretched creature knows the way to that place where it is most made of, and so do my verses to you, that was so kind to the last, that every thought I think that way hastes to be at you. It is true, I get leisure to think few, not that they are *cara* because *rara*, but indeed to declare, that my employment and ingine concurr to make them, like Jacob's days, few and evil. Withal, I can think of no subject which doth not so resolve in a vein so opposite to this world's taste, that my verses are twice lost; to be known, like Indians among Spaniards, for their cross disposition; and as coming from me, that can make none without an hammer and the fire, so as justly they cannot be *auribus hujus sæculi accommodata*. The best is, I care as little for them as their fame; yet if do you not dislike them, it is warrant enough for me to let them live till they get your doom.

In this Sonnet I have sent you an approbation of your own life, whose character howsoever I have mist, I have let you see how I love it, and would fain praise it, and indeed would fainer practise it. It may be, the all-wise God keeps us from that kind of life we would chuse in this world, lest we should be the unwilling to part with it when He calls us from it. I thank God that hath given me a great good-will to be gone whensoever He calleth; only I pray with

¹ Such a task was afterwards accomplished in a little volume entitled "All the French Psalm Tunes with English Words, being a Collection of Psalms Accorded to the verses and tunes generally used in the Reformed Churches of France and Germany. Perused and approved of by judicious Divines, both English and French. *Omnis spiritus laudet Dominum*. London, Printed by Thomas Harper, with permission of the Company of Stationers. 12mo, 1632. A copy of this volume is in the Newbattle Library, but it affords no indication respecting its authorship.

Ezekias [Hezekiah], "that He will give me leave to set my poor house in such a moderate order, that the wicked world have not occasion altogether to say of me, there was a foolish Courtier, that was in a fair way to make a great fortune, but that he would seek it (forsooth) by the desolate steps of virtue and fair-dealing, and loving only such feckless company;" as, God knoweth, I can neither love nor [in] sooth any other, be they never so powerful; at least their good must exceed their ill, or they must appear so to me. Yet do not think that I will repine if I get no part of this desire; but my utmost thought, when I have done all I should, is ever *Fiat voluntas Domini!* And thus I commend my Sonnet to you, and my self as your constantly loving friend to command,

RO. KERR.

Cambridge, where the Court was the week
past, about the making of the French
match, 16 December 1624.

A SONNET in praise of a SOLITARY LIFE.

SWEET, solitary life: lovely, dumb joy,
That need'ft no warnings how to grow more wise,
By other men's mishaps, nor the annoy,
Which from fore wrongs done to one's self doth rise.
The morning's second mansion,¹ Truth's first friend,
Never acquainted with the world's vain broils;
Where the whole day to our own use we spend,
And our dear time no fierce ambition spoils.
Most happy state, that never tak'ft revenge
For injuries received, nor doth fear
The Court's great earthquake, the griev'd truth of change;
Nor none of falsehood's favoury lyes doth hear;
Nor know'ft Hope's sweet disease, that charms our sense,
Nor it's sad cure, dear-bought Experience.

R. K. A.

The date of this starved rhyme, and the place,
was the very Bedchamber where I could not sleep.

¹ "Because the next way the Morning [Aurora] goeth from the lap of Thetis, is to those that dwell in the country; for at Court, and the great Palaces of the world, they lye a-bed, and miss it, and Truth getteth first welcome among those that be at leisure to consider of her excellency." (Note by the Editor of Drummond's Works, p. 152.)

TO ANABELLA, COUNTESSE OF LOTHIAN.

MADAME, As those Ancients who, when they had given over with credit any facultie wherein they excelled, were wont to offer the tooles and instruments of their arte to the shrine of some Deitie : my muficall recreations, giving place to more laborious, [and] serious (my Lute, these many days, like my mind, lying out of tune, keeping no harmonie, in perfect discord), I offer these Aires and Tabulature¹ to your Ladyship's harmonious vertues : And unto whom could they more deservedlie appertaine, than unto her whose goodnesse of nature and eminent known virtues of mind may justlie entitle her the onlie Grace and Muse of our northern climat ? Though the gift be not much worth, I hope your Ladyship will deigne to accept it, as if it were a greater and more precious, from a giver brought already in admiration of your worth, and who desireth nothing more than to remain your Ladyship's to command,

[W. DRUMMOND.]

¹ No such MS. mufic book, with airs for the lute, is now to be found in the Library at Newbattle.

No. IV.

AN ACCOUNT FOR BOOKS AND NOTES OF PAINTINGS
PURCHASED FOR THE EARL OF LOTHIAN—1643-1649.

THE Earl of Lothian, during his mission to France in 1643, availed himself of the opportunity when abroad, of acquiring for his residence at Newbattle large additions of books, pictures, and furniture. At Paris, his agent in these purchases was John Clerk, who settled there in 1634, and having by his ability and enterprise amassed a considerable fortune, purchased, on his return to Scotland, the lands and barony of Penicuik, in Mid-Lothian, which has since continued to be the residence of this family. His son was created by Charles II. a Baronet of Nova Scotia, 24th March 1679. Numerous business letters from Mr. Clerk to Lord Lothian, from 1644 to 1658, are preserved among the "Lothian Papers," and the "List of Books" which follows is in his handwriting. The titles are inaccurately written, but are allowed to remain much as they are in the MS. These volumes—many of them in fine old morocco bindings—are still preserved in the Library at Newbattle Abbey. A recipe sent by Mr. Clerk in 1649 "for polishing the couerturs of books," a copy of which is given at page 529, indicates the care which his Lordship bestowed on the proper conservation of his library.

This is followed by extracts from some of the letters respecting the purchase of paintings. (See pages 525 to 530.)

LIST OF BOOKS PURCHASED, 1643.

Biblia Sacra, 24mo, 6 volume, maroquin	14	0
Ouidius, 16mo, 3 volume, maroquin	9	0
Quintus Curtius, 12mo, en maroquin, 1 volume	3	10
Ciceronis Opera, 12mo, en maroquin, 10 volume	40	0
Titus Livius, 12mo, en maroquin, 3 volume	12	0
Virgilius, 12mo, en maroquin, 1 volume	3	10
[De] Bello Gallico, 12mo, en maroquin, 1 volume	4	0
Horatius, 12mo, en maroquin, 3 volume	9	0
Florus, 12mo, en maroquin, 1 volume	3	0
Commentaire de Cefar, 24mo, en maroquin, 1 volume	2	0
Cornelius Tacitus, 24mo, en maroquin, 1 volume	2	10
Miffale Romanum, folio, maroquin	18	0
Les Pourtraicts de Roy de France, folio	15	0
Vies des Saincts, 2 volume, en maroquin, folio	50	0
Historia dell Dauila, en quarto	10	0
Inuentaie de Turcs, en quarto, en veaux	4	10
Tite Liue, par Viginere, 2 tome, en maroquin, folio	75	0
Histoire Romaine, de Duplex, 2 tome, en veaux marbre, folio	25	0
Antiquités & Annales de Paris, 2 tome, en maroquin, folio	60	0
Cluverius, folio, 4 tome, en veaux gris	40	0
Heures a la Chancellerie, enluminé & maroquin, bleu	20	0
Republiques, complet, 46 volume, en maroquin	120	0
Theologie de Pierre Yues, en quarto, 4 tome, veaux gris	14	0
Afree, en octauo, 5 tome, avec les figures, en veaux	20	0
Argenis, 2 volume, avec les figures, en veaux	5	0
Histoire de Louis 12, quarto, en veaux	6	0
Frequent Communion, en quarto	5	0
Epitaph[es] de Roys de France	3	0
Le Sage en Cour, quarto, en veaux	3	0
Gualdo, quarto	3	0
Discours Chronologiques, quarto, en veaux	2	0
F Memoires du Pleffis Mornay	10	0
<i>Soma cy deffus</i>	611	0

	Miffale Romanum, folio, avec en Cuiet	25	0
F	Heures de Henry 4, folio	20	0
	Histoire de Zonar, folio	13	0
	Vie de Capitane Francois, quarto, en veaux	4	0
	Chronique de Flandre, quarto, en veaux	10	0
	Miniftre d'Eftat, quarto, 2 volume, en veaux	10	0
	Histoire de Barbarie, en quarto, veaux	4	0
	Romant Chaffe d'Amour, quarto	3	0
	Histoire de Yncas, quarto	6	0
	Histoire de Hongarie, quarto	16	0
	Historia del Mondo, del Tartagnata, 4 volume	24	0
	Histoire de Voeinze, en quarto, deux volume	16	0
	Antiguidode de Efpaigne, quarto	9	0
	Oeuures Poetique de Iodel, en quarto	2	10
	Lanterie de Florimond de Raimond, quarto	7	0
	Histoire de Poloinge	9	0
	Geographia de Ptolomei, quarto	6	0
	Oeuures de Halain Chartier	6	0
	Histoire de Charles Six, quarto	5	10
	Vindicie Pallatine, folio	8	0
	Liure de Figures de Jubile de Paul	10	0
	Chronique de Froffart, deux volume, folio	40	0
	Pourtraicts de Termes, folio	5	0
	Architecture de Vitruue, folio	12	0
B	Liure de Figure Grotesque	5	0
	Limbours diuerfes, figures, en long	16	0
R	Inuention de bien Bastir de Larme, folio	6	0
	Schemata, figure	10	0
	Epigramata Oueni, 24, en maroquin	2	0
F	Tipographie François, folio	23	0
	Ecclefie Militantie Triumphant, en figures	10	0
	Metamorphofi de Ouidio, en quarto	5	0
	Cartas di Antonio Perefs, 2 volume	5	0
	Antonio Birucoli, folio	12	0

Soma cy deffus . . . 366 0

Le grand Chronique de Flandres, folio, 2 volume	40	0
Natalis in Euangelia, folio, cum figure, maroquin	150	0
Antiquité de la Genre Belgique, Vafbourgh	80	0
Discription d’Affrique, en folio	60	0
Histoire de Frenche Conte, folio	10	0
Histoire d’Angleterre, grand papier, en maroquin	50	0
Fortifications de Mefnier, folio	6	0
L’Art Militaire a Cheual, figure	8	0
Philippe le Prudence	15	0
Siege de Heden	3	0
Diodore Sicilien	8	0
Cartes des Coftes de France	6	0
Les Singularites de Troys, par Le Mayre, folio	8	0
Ancienne Chronique d’Angleterre	4	0
Le Triomphe de Petrarque	6	0
Le Remedes de la Fortune de Petrarque	4	0
Liure en blanc, couuert de veaux marbre	23	0
Le Moruense Liure de figure	15	0
Vies des Heremits, folio	4	0
Actes des Apostres, folio	5	0
R. Manier de bien Batir, folio	5	0
Recueil de Chacier, en long	15	0
Antiquité de Rome, 2 volume	20	0
Autre de Roy au retour de la Rochelle	7	0
B. Liure de Figure Grotelque	10	0
	<hr/>	
611	<i>Soma cy deffus</i>	562 0
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1539		

Thair is bot on named Inuention de bien Batir—neuertheles that thair is 2 market on this Memoire ; he said it was a mistak in seting it doun tuyse, they ar both markit R.

The Booke markit B is tuyse set doun also, callit Livre de Figure Grotelque. It was miscaired or fold or [before] my retourn fra Normandie.

Memoires du Pleffis, Heures de Henrie 4, Tipographie François, Memoires de Bellay—Thir 4 Books, which ar on this memoire markit F, he wold not giue, in respect they wer skord out off the memoire your Lordship gaue me. He said, that your Lordship said ye wold not have them, in respect ye had them alreadie. Histoire d'Angleterre, en maroquin, wes also skord out, in respect your Lordship had it alreadie ; bot I wold be no means deall unles he gaue me it amongft the rest. It is verie fare bound in reid maroquin. For all the rest mentioned on this Memoire I payit him for the fame tuelue hundreth and fiftie Livers.

Endorfed—15 October 1643, the Accompt of 1250 liuers
for Books bocht for the Earle of Louthian, according
to the inclofit Accompt.

EXTRACTS FROM MR. CLERK'S LETTERS.

1644, May 27.—I HAVE bocht fra Lopes the two pictures for your Lordship, to wit :—

The pourtrait of a woman of Taintoret, in a black frame, coft	70 Livers
The pourtrait of Victor Capello of Taintoret—large, to the knee, in a black frame, coft	156 Livers 16
Both	226 Livers 16

He wold not rebate a farthen off the pryce first on his booke ; and according to the memoire he gave your Lordship, he sayes he bocht them for Cardinal de Richelieu. They were not bocht dear. . . . I intend to cause wash them a litle, and vernisse [varnish] them, and dicht the frames. I shall put them in good ordre, and shall fend them with the rest of your Lordshipp's things.

In end, with great difficultie and much patience, I have bocht these books for your Lordship fra Monsieur Blaize. Refaue inclofit the Accompt¹ off them, with his recept, amounting to 620 livers.

¹ This Account does not seem to have been preserved.

1645, April 6.—I HAVE bein with Monsieur Perishhot, who will rebate nothing off 700 livers for the two tableaux—400^{lb}. for the prisoners, 300^{lb}. for Abraham and Ifack. I perceave thair is in your Lordship's memoire 32 picturs off noblemen and uthers in France. I must intreate your Lordship to aduyse me if ye wold have them done be Ferdinand, of the pryce of those your Lordship had alreadie, with the lyke frames, and same bignes ; or if your Lordship wold haue them all of a lesser size, and cheaper, such as your Lordship wes once buying fra on named Foret, a peintre, dwell ouer against the Cheual de Bronze.

MEMOIRE for POLISHING the COUVERTURS of BOOKS.

QUAND le couuertur de quelque liures est gasté, depoli, ou s'il a esté mouillié, il le faut accommoddr ainsi :—Il faut chauffer le fer et qu'il ne touche contre les tizons ni à la fumé de tizons. Si par hazard il auoit touché, il faudra prendre un charbon noir et le frotter jusques à ce qu'il soit nest ; et pour polir le liure il faut prendre un morceau d'esponge fin de la grosseur d'un œuff et la bienlaué et osté tout l'eau, puis prendre un blanc d'œuff tout creux sur un assiette, et en prendre avec l'esponge, et en frotter le liure bien uniment, et le laisé faicher, et puis prendre un petit gout de suiff de chandelle au milieu de la main, et en frotter le liure afin de fair couler le fer sur le cuir plus facilement. Il faut faire chauffer le fer jusqu'à ce qu'il roufice du papier, et le laissé un peu refroider, et puis polir vostre liure ; et pour polir le maroquin, il ne faut point que le fer soit presque chaud, d'autant qu'il ne poliroit point.

GEORGE GELDORP to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.¹

1649
June.

MONSIEGNEUR, Depuis ma derniere lettre, par laquelle j'ay mandé a vostre Excelenſe touchant le grand portraiçt de Charles Cinquieme que Sir Oliver Flemming auoit leué du Parckhous, avecq ung ordre du Parlement, pour le donner à l'ambassadeur d'Hollande nommé Monsieur Pau, fy vostre Excelenſe m'eussier lessé auoir dix liures sterling dauantage, comme je

¹ Geldorp was a native of Antwerp, who settled in London in 1620. He was a friend of Vandyck, and practised as a portrait-painter without any special distinction ; but he obtained the office of Keeper of the King's Pictures. Having witnessed the Restoration of Charles II., he died soon after, and was interred in Westminster Abbey. *Walpole's Anecdotes of Painting*, by Dallaway, vol. ii. p. 233.

defirois à vostre departimant, le tableau eussier demeuré à vostre service ; asteur yl n'y a point de remede. Madame Verre Carre m'a dit, sy je voulois, qu'elle auoit ordre de me payer dix liures sterling, ce que j'ay refusé, et ne veus pas d'argent à telles condition ; seulement je desire que vostre Excelence ordonne que je puisse resevoir l'argent des peintures que vous avez de moy. Aussi je desire que je puisse recevoir l'argent de la parttie du Marcquès d'Huntley que vostre Excelence a affirmé avecq le Marquis d'Argyle, car yl faut faire toutes les bordures nouaeu ; et deuant que je veus debourssé mon argent, je desire estre assuré. Aussi j'espere, puisqu'il faut que je garde le grand portraict du Marcquès d'Huntley pour 50^{lb}. sterling, que vostre Excelence fera en forte que je puisse auoir dauantage que 120^{lb}. Je meritte bien 20^{lb}. dauantage, pour auoir manqué à mon argent sy longues années. Je vous enuoye issy jointte par notiffier les portraicts que vostre Excelence m'a commandé de faire pour vous, et aussi les portraicts que vostre Excelence desire, avecq autres, desquelles pouvez prendre ceus que vous troeuverrez a vostre contentment aynsi. Je fine et demeure à jamais, Monfieur, vostre très-humble seruiteur,

[LONDON, June 1649.]

GEORGE GELDORP.

Monfiegneur Monfiegneur Compte de Lothian, Edinb.

Ung Nott des portraicts avecq le moindre pris, fans rien rabattre :—

Le Compte et la Comptesse de Betford avecq les carued fraems d'orre	£ 16 0 0
Le Compte et la Comptesse d'Darby, a la synture avecq les bordures ordinaire	5 0 0
La Comptesse d'Deuantchere [Devonshire]	2 10 0
S ^r . Robbert Standley, commandé par vostre Excelence	2 0 0
Padre Fulgenfi, commandé de faire	[1 10 0]
Monsieur Tomas Killigry, commandé	2 0 0
	<hr/>
	£ 29 0 0

Aucunes autres que vostre Excelence peut auoir, selon la memoire que j'ay donné : assauoir le Marcquès de Guasto et autres chofes. Tout fera à vostre seruise.

J'ay demandé a Monsieur Inglis pour auoir les 60^{lb}. ; mais sa femme me dit qu'il faut auoir autre ordre de vostre Excelence. Cela est facheus.

JAMES MOWAT to the EARL OF LOTHIAN.

1663
January 30.

MY LORD, According to your Lordship's commands, I hav bought and payed all the bookes mentioned in the incloaf'd memoir, all bond in one fazon, *de veau mabre*, with the titles in Gould letters on the back. I will say nothing of the handfome and proprenes, only that knowing men hath mad esteeme of them. Your Lordship's memoir is compleited, as to the pairt of the bookes which is weell imballled in caifes and wax cloath that they can not incur any danger of wette be the way. I have send them to John Scotellar, merchand at Rouen, ther to be imbarcked in the first vessell for Scotland, addressd to Johne Browne, merchand in Edinburgh, to be dellyver'd to your Lordship. God send them weell.

The foume I have pay'd for them is £385 French money, which amounts in Scots moneys to £462, at 24 s. the frank, as I wreitt your Lordship, to be payed be your Lordship at 3 months tyme, for which I beleive your Lordship will maik no difficulty to give your band to John Browne for my accompt, as I hav been ready to pay out the money. I have found out 6 of the Cardinall's nieces picturs, as alsoe all the others your Lordship desires in your commission; they will cost three pistols a peice, which is 33 frankes French moneys, without the frames, but they are to be donne by ane excelent artiste, who is in great esteeme [Signor Ferdinando]. I shall be glaid to hav your Lordship's aprobaton befor soe mutch moneys be pay'd out for them. And if your Honour desire they be maide no tyme shalbe loofed in the efectuating your commands efter I have the honour of your commission thereanent to him whoe is, my Lord, your Lordship's most humble and verry obedient serviteur,

JA. MOWAT.

PARIS, 30 Ja^{rie}. 1663.

I doubt not but your Lordship hath, or will speedily, satisfyed the small remainder of the laft bookes I sent your Lordship. Your Lordship will have great satisfaction in thir bookes, some of them being verry rare to be found. They ar all unyforme in the binding.

For the Erle of Louthian theese.

No. V.

NEWBATTLE ABBEY AND ITS LIBRARY.

It may not be out of place here to add a brief description of Newbattle Abbey, and some notice of its Library. From the evidence afforded in the preceding pages, it will be seen that the acquisition of many of the valuable paintings and the formation of the library may be assigned to William, third Earl of Lothian. The existence of any library in the Abbey, previous to this time, is mere conjecture.

The Cistercian Abbey of Newbattle stood on the meadow-ground of the South Esk, and was founded in the year 1140 by David the First. The history of the Abbey with its extensive endowments and the succession of the abbots are fully and ably detailed in the preface¹ to the "*Registrum Sancte Marie de Neubotle*," printed for the Bannatyne Club, 1849. The editor says:—"Of the architecture of the Monastery of Neubotle, literally nothing more is known from records or chronicles than the meagre and half-authentic particulars collected by Father Hay. We have proof enough, indeed, of the extent of the abbey buildings. To accommodate eighty monks and seventy *conversi*, with their retainers,—to entertain, as the abbey often did, the bishop and the whole synod of his diocese,—to receive the Sovereign and his court—for there is scarcely a king, from its faintly founder downwards, who was not frequently received at Neubotle—must have required a large and spacious edifice. It happens that in contemporary writers the abbey buildings are scarcely ever mentioned but to record their destruction. They were burned by Richard in 1385. They were burned again by the Earl of Hertford in 1544."

The Editor, Professor Cosmo Innes, states that "the Register of Neubotle, now preserved in the Library of the Faculty of Advocates, was acquired by purchase in 1723," but "of its intermediate custody since the dissolution of the convent, and the consequent dispersion of the abbey muniments, nothing is certainly known." From the papers at Newbattle the missing link in the history of this volume can now be supplied. A document, drawn up and signed by "Richard Hay, Cannon Regular of St. Geneveve att Paris," and dated the 23d of February 1731, informs us "that the Cartulary Book of the Abbacy of Neubotle, belonging to the Most

¹ Preface to *Chartulary of Neubotle*, p. xliii.





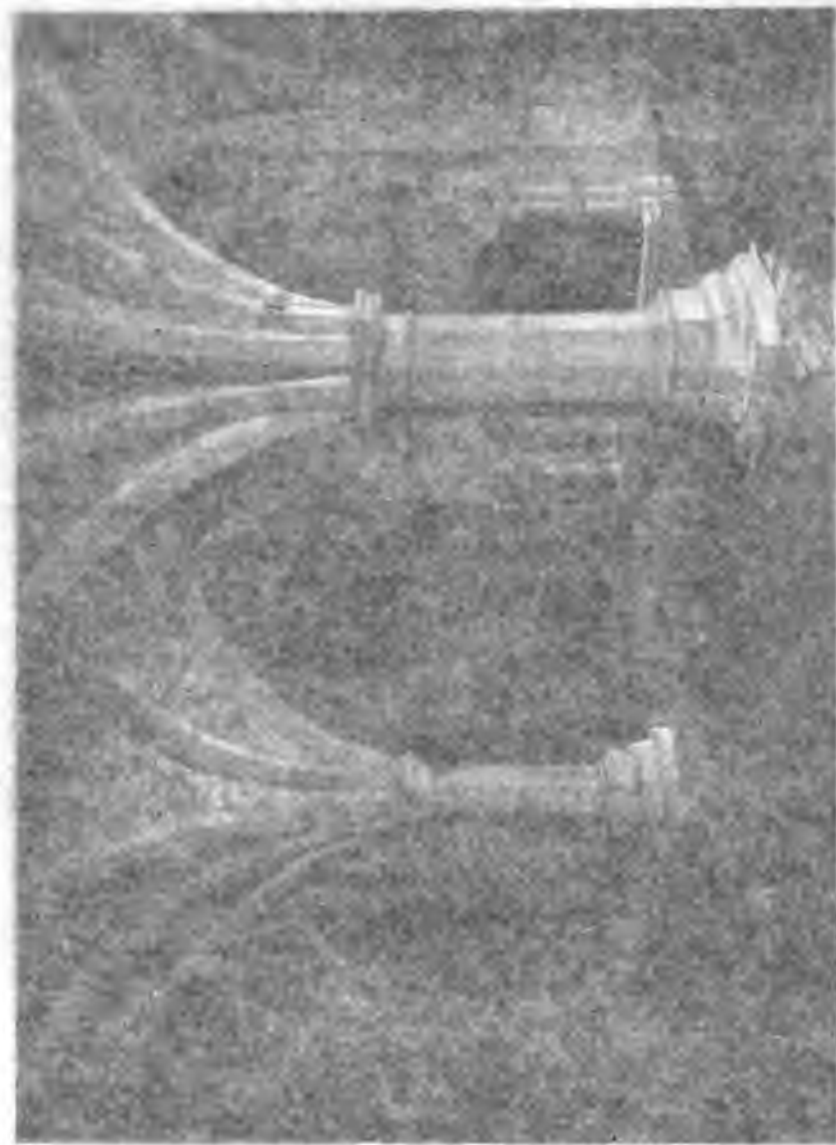
THE CRYPT OF NEWBATTLE ABBEY

transcribe the Manuscript of Leoline. His Spells were sent into my custody in the year 1688, to make to read and signify some Chartres certain'd Book, and after was being oblig'd to move the Bishop in the year 1690, the said Book was sent into the hands of Sir John D'Aubigny at Newcastle, being in his hands in the Month of October. This manuscript the Bishop was often oblig'd to signatur to the Dean, and on the first of February 1691 sent it down where by his Father's order, he the Dean, having a Manuscript being informed himself "very exactly about the contents of the Manuscript of Leoline" and finding it was in his (the Dean's) hands, where it was to be "transcribed as soon as possible." To do which he was oblig'd to send the Chancery your Lordship mentions, and after that was sent, it was in my father's possession at Newcastle, and arrived at Newcastle for that Party, which he delighted much in, and it was in his hands by the year 1700, these were such hands as I should have been a better do it then. The Chancery of Newbottle, I believe it is given into the Hands of the Library, who have several others of the same Manuscript. One of the Curators of the Advocates' Library, the said Chancery was purchased by them on the 23d April 1700, and is now in the year 1710. The original MS. is a small folio of 12 leaves, written in a different hand between the early part of the sixteenth and the end of the fifteenth century.

The manuscript is written in a different hand, and is very far from being a perfect copy, and is a very good one of the Abbey. It was in the hands of the Dean of the Abbey, which seems a part of the manuscript, and is a very good one of the Abbey, and is a very good one of the Abbey. It was in the hands of the Dean of the Abbey, which seems a part of the manuscript, and is a very good one of the Abbey, and is a very good one of the Abbey.

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Manuscript of Leoline, 1688 and 1690



THE LETTER OF HAWAIIAN LETTER

Honorable the Marquess of Lothian his family was putt into my custody in the year 1688, in order to read and explain some charters contain'd therein; and upon my being oblig'd to leave the kingdom in the year 1689, the same was putt into the hands of Sir James Dalrymple of Borthwick, in order to be restor'd to the Marquess of Lothian." This commission Sir James had either neglected or forgotten to execute, and on the 20th of February 1741 Lord Ancram wrote, by his father's orders, to Sir John Dalrymple, stating that having informed himself "very exactly about the Chartulary of the Abbacie of Newbattle," and finding it was in his (Sir John's) hands, desired that it may be "returned as soon as possible." To this request Sir John replied—"I found the Chartulary your Lordship mentions, with a great many other antient records, in my father's possession at his death, and as I had no taste for that study, which he delighted much in, and knew not how he had com by them, I put them into such hands as I thought could make a better use of them. The Chartulary of Newbottle, I believe, was given into the Advocates' Library, who have several others of the antient Chartularys." The minutes of the Curators of the Advocates' Library bear that the Chartulary was *purchased* by them on the 23d April 1723 from Ja. M'Ewan for £12 : 12s. The original MS. is a small folio of 87 leaves of vellum, written at different periods between the early part of the fourteenth and the end of the fifteenth century.

Unfortunately there is neither description, drawing, nor engraving, to furnish the least idea of the general appearance and arrangement of the Abbey. Within the last few years, the Crypt of the Abbey, which forms a part of the ground-floor of the present mansion, has been cleared of the partitions and encumbrances which obscured its dimensions, and the accompanying illustration, representing its present appearance, will give some idea of the style of the original building before it lost its ecclesiastical character.

At the time of the Reformation Mark Kerr, second son of Sir Andrew Kerr of Cessford, was Commendator of Newbattle, when he appears to have turned out the monks, and, as they afterwards complained, "wald nevir gif thame worth ane penny to leif on."¹ The Commendator sat in the Scottish Parliament, August 1, 1560, when the Confession of Faith was ratified. He survived till 1584. His eldest son, Mark Kerr, had also obtained from Queen Mary a gift of the Abbacy of Newbottle, under

¹ *Senators of the College of Justice*, p. 147 and p. 196.

a reversion of his father's life interest of the fruits and emoluments, which was ratified in Parliament in 1581. He was appointed an extraordinary lord, in place of his father, on the 12th November 1584, besides holding other appointments. In 1587 the lands of Newbattle were erected into a barony, and in October 1591 he was created a lord of parliament. On February 10th, 1606, Lord Newbottle was advanced to the Earldom of Lothian. He died on the 8th April 1609. According to Sir John Scot, Mark, Commendator of Newbattle, and his eldest son, the Earl of Lothian, "did so metamorphose the building, that it cannot be known that ever it did belong to the Church, by reason of the fair new fabrick and stately edifices built thereon; except only that the old name and walls of the precinct stands; but instead of the old monks, has succeeded the deer."

From estimates and accounts preserved among the papers at Newbattle it appears that in 1650 very extensive alterations were made on the Abbey by the Earl of Lothian. A complete detail of the work to be done is given in the estimate, which amounts to £9200 Scots, but the name of the architect or builder is not mentioned. The Earl's son and successor seems also from time to time to have continued improving and decorating his residence. In the Diary of James Brodie of Brodie (who married Lady Mary Kerr, daughter of William, third Earl of Lothian) there is an entry under the date 1684, September 12—"I was called to goe to Newbatl with Sir Frances [Scot] and his ladie and Ardmaddie. . . . I see much pleasure and affectation of stately buildings, gates, entries, and walks about there."¹ In September 1693 there is given "ane estimate of some work to be wrought at the house of Newbattle," amounting to £5635:2s.; and a copy of a contract between the Countess of Lothian "in her Lord's absence," and "James Churnside, wright in Newbattle," dated January 1694, for executing "the wright work thereof." From this contract it appears that the masonry had been undertaken by "the masons of Carlston."

According to tradition, the building was seriously injured by fire in 1769. But it would serve no useful purpose to attempt to describe the further alterations or additions made from time to time by the noble proprietors. In a volume, however, professing to be a "Journey through Scotland," by John Macky (which is usually but falsely attributed to Daniel Defoe, whose work is entitled "Tour through Great Britain"), the author

¹ *Diaries of the Lairds of Brodie*. Spalding Club. 4to, 1863, page 498.

thus describes "the pleasant village of New Bottel, belonging to Ker, Marquess of Lothian," about the year 1720:—"This noble seat lies in a bottom, in the middle of a wood, in a park encompass'd with a stone wall of about three miles circumference. The entry to the Palace is as magnificent as can be imagin'd. In the area between the avenue and the outer gate is the statue of a gladiator; and on each side of the gate there is a large stone Pavilion, and through four square green courts you come to the Palace, each of the three first courts having rows of statues on each side, as big as the life, and in the fourth court the biggest holley trees I ever saw. You ascend to the apartments by a great double stair on the outside of the house; the great Hall is filled with the greatest collection of whole-lengths and heads I ever saw; there's a Charles the First on horseback, by Vandyke, at one end of the room, and the same sitting with his son leaning on his knee. One side of the room hath a row of whole-lengths of the family of Argyle, with the bustos of all the Kings of Scotland.¹ Above and below them are also the heads of all the Dukes of Burgundy and Brabant, with their comforts, Emperors of the Turks, Popes, Cardinals, and first Reformers, at least five hundred pictures; and the upper end of this spacious roome being looking-glass, shews the whole double. Joining to this Hall is a lobby, in which are some very fine antique statues; and from this lobby you enter a salon full of pictures of the Beauties and Courtiers of the Court of France in the reign of the Queen-Mother. Underneath the great Stairs you enter a paved court, which makes the centre of the house, and carries you into the gardens."² These "square green courts," with their "rows of statues on each side," have long since disappeared. The large collection of portraits and other pictures still remains, while on the lawn surrounding the house there are trees of great age and size, one of which, a magnificent beech, is almost unrivalled for its immense size and graceful shape.³

Reference has already been made in the Preface to some manuscripts in

¹ Probably the series of the portraits of the Kings of Scotland, painted by Jamieson, which were exhibited at the Netherbow Port of Edinburgh on the visit of King Charles I. in 1633.

² *A Journey through Scotland, in familiar letters from a Gentleman here to his friend abroad.* 8vo, Lond. 1732, pp. 52-54.

³ In the volume of posthumous *Essays on Natural History and Rural Economy*, by John Walker, D.D., Professor of Natural History (1779-1802), published at Edin-

the Library at Newbattle Abbey, as described by the Rev. James Brown, minister of the parish (1786-1812) in the *Statistical Account of Scotland* in 1794. A more exact description of these and some other books found at the same time is now given.

burgh in 1808, there is "a Catalogue of some of the most considerable trees in Scotland," in which the following are noticed as existing at Newbattle. The measurements, which were all made on the 6th of July 1789, are "at the height of four feet above ground." These were compared on the 13th May 1874 with the trees still standing, and the results are given below.

An Ash, remarkable for its great height, stands east from the house, near the river, and measures 11 feet 4 inches. "Lord Ancrum was so good as to have it accurately measured, when it was found to be 112 feet high. But great part of its head has since been broken over in a storm. Evidently the tallest tree that had been observed in Scotland." [This tree was blown down about ten years ago.]

An Elm stands north-west from the house, measured 10 feet 4 inches [now measures 16 feet.]

The large Beech, standing on the lawn behind the house, measured 17 feet. A vigorous and healthy tree, with an immense head. The span of its branches was 89 feet. Dr. Walker conjectures that this tree may have been planted between 1540 and 1560. [This tree was destroyed in a storm about 30 years ago.]

A Plane, standing north-east from the house towards the river, measured 9 feet 11 inches, remarkable for its great height, which was found to be 100 feet—probably, therefore, the tallest plane in Scotland. Another, situated north-west from the house, measured 18 feet 7 inches. At the height of $2\frac{1}{2}$ feet from the ground it was 24 feet 4 inches, and is about 70 feet high. It has the appearance of great antiquity, but seems still to be sound. Many other Planes at Newbattle were planted before the Reformation, and apparently about the same time with this, though they are inferior in size. This tree has probably been planted before the year 1530. [The first of these has also been blown down, but a tree answering in some respects to the latter now measures 25 feet, and is 100 feet in height.]

A Chestnut, being the tree of this kind that stands nearest the house, has still the appearance of a young vigorous tree; measured 11 feet 9 inches. [There are two Spanish chestnut trees of about equal proximity to the house, which both measure 18 feet.]

The Beech referred to in the text stood close beside the one mentioned by Dr. Walker, but was the smaller of the two. It now measures, "at the height of four feet above ground," 32 feet, the diameter of its branches, 116 feet, and height, 112 feet.

Of the four MSS. there mentioned, the first three are as follows :—

(1.) *Le Livre de Boccace*, intitulé *des Cas et Ruyne des Nobles Hommes et Femmes*, translaté de Latin en François par Laurent de Premier fait 1409. The colophon reads :—“Cy fine le liure de Jehan boccace des cas des nobles hommes et femmes, translaté de latin en frâçois par moy Laurent de Premierfait clerc du dyocese de Troyees. Et fut compilé ceste translacion le .xxv^e. iour d’auril mil quatre cens et neuf. Cest assauoir le lūdy apres pasques.”

(2.) *Decades de Tite-Live*, traductions de Pierre Berceure, in 2 volumes.

(3.) *La Cité de Dieu* par Saint Augustin, traduite par Raoul de Praelles.

These are in large folio, written on vellum in double columns and richly illuminated. Various manuscripts of the same works, also richly illuminated, are preserved in the National Library, Paris, and in other collections, and it was nothing better than a random or ignorant conjecture by the parish minister, to suppose that the volumes had ever been in the possession of, or written “by the Cistercian Monks.” Like similar works described by M. Paulin Paris, in his valuable book entitled “*Les Manuscrits François de la Bibliothèque du Roi*,” (tom. i. and ii. ; Paris, 1836, 8vo), they were unquestionably written and illuminated at the commencement of the fifteenth century, a period when that art was carried to high perfection in France and Belgium.

(4.) The fourth Manuscript is a small folio written and illuminated about the close of the twelfth century, quite in a different style from the preceding. It professes to have been the work of Frater JOHANNES TIKYLL, Bachelor of Divinity and late (*quondam*) Prior of the Monastery of Wyrkesopp. Wirkesopp, now Radnor, is in the county of Nottingham, and was founded by William de Luvetot for monks of the Augustine order in the third year of Henry the First (A.D. 1103). The volume consists of 154 leaves of vellum, eight of which contain capital letters the full size of the page, the centre of the letter being filled with miniature paintings; and every page is surrounded by floreated ornaments, whilst at the foot of each there is given a series of small designs (in compartments, measuring $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches by $1\frac{1}{2}$), connected with Scripture history from the Creation to the time of Solomon. The rubrics throughout are gold letters on a blue ground, and the whole work, which is drawn and finished in gold and colours, is executed with great neatness and spirit. This artistic Prior had not lived to complete his task, as the latter part of the volume remains unfinished; folios 107 to 111, or ten pages, having the designs merely drawn in outline, whilst in the last 43 leaves, from folio 112

to the end, the spaces for the capitals, etc., are left blank. From this latter part, however, the manner and progress of the work can be easily traced in all its different stages from the first rough sketch to the perfect and finished drawing. The history of this beautiful and precious volume cannot be traced.

(5.) Besides other valuable manuscripts—some of which have been printed for the Bannatyne and Roxburghe Clubs, there may be mentioned the "Album Amicorum" of Sir Michael Balfour, of Burdiehouse. This curious volume, besides containing drawings of costumes, coats of arms, etc., has, amongst others, the autographs of the following distinguished personages:—

Christianus iiii D. G. Rex Daniæ, Norvegiæ, etc., Anno 1598.

Jacobus R., 1598. *Est nobilis ira leonis. Parcere subiectis et debellare superbos.*

Anna R., 1598. *Bon ame grand tresor.*

Henricus P., 1609. *Fax mentis honestæ gloria.*

Patricus Steuart. *Romæ 4 Martii salutis*, 1599.

D. Robertus Ker, Neuboth, Scotus, *Patavii*, 14 Septembris 1598.

Theodorus Beza, *die* 15 Martii, 1604.

(6.) Another interesting volume consists of Legends and Proverbs in the French language, with the following inscription in the handwriting of the Earl of Ancrum:—"This booke was given to me by Princeesse Louise, second daughter to the Kyng of Boheme who writ it with her owne hand, and in it the princes, her brothers, and the Princeesse Elizabeth, her oldest sister, wrote down there names as they are heerin to be seen. This was donne when I was sent over by Kyng Charles, my maister, to the Kyng and Queen of Boheme upon the deathe of there eldest sonne, Prince Frederick-Henry, 1629."

(7.) Of printed books referred to, may be noticed "Le Livre de Jehan Bocasse de la louenge et vertu des nobles et cleres dames, translaté et imprimé nouellment a Paris." This title in two lines, the rest of the page blank, with the colophon, "Cy finist Bocace des nobles et cleres femmes imprimé a Paris ce xxviii jour d'auril 1493 par Anthoine Verard." This small folio volume is in old morocco binding, elaborately gilt, and is a fine specimen of the work executed for Diane de Poitiers, having her arms and the monogram H and D (the initials of Henry and Diane) interlaced on the sides.

(8.) "Bien advise, mal advise" (a rare old French Mystery). "Imprimé par Pierre le Caron pour A. Verard;" no date, but about 1498; folio, PRINTED ON VELLUM. Van Praet (vol. iv. p. 220) describes as the only vellum copy known one in the National Library, Paris.

(9.) "Heures a l'usage de Rome." Paris, Guillaume Anabat, pour Gillet Hardouyn (1507); large 8vo, PRINTED ON VELLUM.

(10.) "Cest la Deduction du sumptueux ordre plaifantz spectacles et magnifiques theatres, dressez et exhibez par les Citoiens de Rouen ville Metropolitaine du pays de Normandie, A la sacree Maiefté du Treschretien Roy de France, Henry second leur souuerain Seigneur, Et à tresillustre dame, ma Dame Katharine de Medicis & la Roynes son espouze, lors de leur triumpant ioyeux nouuel aduenement en icelle Ville. Qui fut es premier et second iours d'Octobre, Mil cinq cens cinquante."—Rouen, 1551; 4to (woodcuts), PRINTED ON VELLUM.

In the Library, along with other rare books in fine condition, may be noticed, the first editions of Fabyan, Holinshed, and other English Chronicles; De Bry's "Collectiones Peregrinationum in Indiam Orientalem, et Indiam Occidentalem;" and "Bocace de la ruyne des nobles hommes et femmes, imprimé à Bruges par Colard Mansion, 1476," containing a set of remarkable engravings in illustration of the work. A fine copy in 6 vols. of Braunius Civitates Orbis Terrarum, etc., Coloniae, 1572-1618, bears upon the title-page—"This booke the Earle of Somerfet sent to the E. of Lothiane, Marche 1636." In the MS. catalogue at Newbattle, compiled during the latter half of last century, there is entered—"Caxton (William) Ancient and famous history of the renowned Prince Arthur, King of Britain, and his Knights of the Round Table. Lond. 1485, in folio." No such volume can now be discovered, but there is a copy of the edition printed by Thomas East, without date, with the title "The Storye of the Most Noble and Worthy Kynge Arthur, the which was the fyrst of the worthyes chrysten, and also of his noble and valyaunt Knyghtes of the Rounde Table." This edition is not entered in the old catalogue.

By the marriage of the Earl of Ancram with Henrietta, daughter of the Earl of Buckinghamshire, in 1793, the estates and splendid library at Blickling Hall, Norfolk, became the property of the Lothian family. Lord Ancram, who was a collector of early printed books and manuscripts, was accustomed to sign his name in different parts of such volumes, for the purpose, no doubt, of identifying them. Having had an opportunity of visiting Blickling in 1868, I found several volumes thus marked, evidently brought from Newbattle; two of which were "Caxton's Chronicle and Description of Britayne, 1480;" and "Caxton's Sege of the Cytee of Rhodes."

The library at Blickling was collected chiefly by Sir Richard Ellys, Bart., of Nocton, Lincolnshire ; and a catalogue in two folio volumes has been written by the celebrated scholar Michael Maittaire, who was librarian in the early part of the last century. It is a very extensive collection in fine condition, and is peculiarly rich in First editions and Large paper copies of the Classics, English History, and Topography, as well as Foreign Literature. Among the printed books, for instance, there is the *Biblia Latina*, two volumes, printed at Mentz, by Jo. Fust, and P. Schoiffer, 1462, the earliest edition with a date ; Plinii *Historia Naturalis*, Venetiis, 1469 ; and various other first editions ; "Caxton's English Chronicle," the edition printed by Machlinia ; several rare English Bibles ; and a Large paper set of Thomas Hearne's publications : while among the Manuscripts there are the famous Anglo-Saxon Homilies of the tenth century, and the Pfallterium in Uncial letters with Anglo-Saxon interlineations or glosses, now in the course of publication.

D. L.



SUN-DIAL AT NEWBATTLE ABBEY,
Erected by William, Earl of Lothian.

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